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CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

MISSOURI

(THE CENTER STATE)

One Hundred Years in the Union

1820-1921

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME IV

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1921

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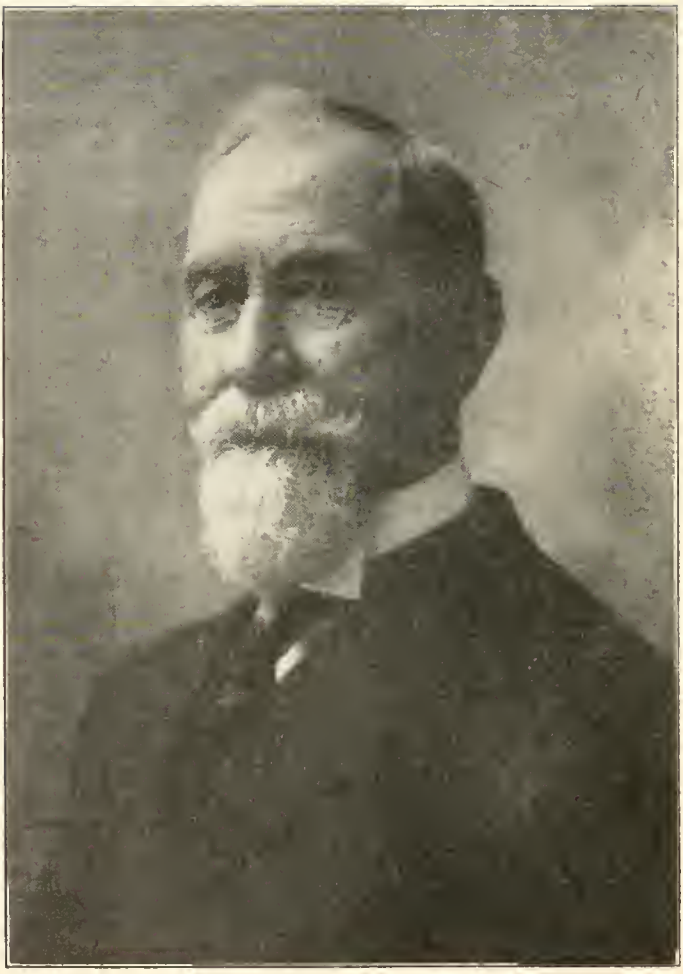

HON. ROBERT A. CAMPBELL

Biographical

HON. ROBERT ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

In a beautiful home at Bowling Green, Missouri, resides the Hon. Robert Alexander Campbell, lawyer and lawmaker, jurist, lieutenant governor, railroad builder and prominent business man, to whom have come "the best accompaniments of age—honor, riches, troops of friends." He is now nearing the eighty-ninth milestone on life's journey and for some years has enjoyed that well earned rest which is the fitting crown of a life of great activity and usefulness. There are many incidents in the record of Governor Campbell which will cause his memory to be revered for generations to come, but one of his most notable and brilliant acts was in restoring, through the opinion of the United States supreme court, the franchise to hundreds of previously disfranchised Missouri citizens. It seems most fitting that in the evening of his life, when crowned with years and honors, he should return to the attractive little city in which he first opened his eyes to the light of day. He was born in Bowling Green on the 2d of September, 1832, his parents being the Rev. James W. and Sophia (Henry) Campbell. He is directly descended, as his name indicates, from Scotch ancestors, although the family was founded in America while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. One of his ancestors, Alexander Campbell, with the outbreak of the war for independence, joined the Continental army and became colonel of a Virginia regiment, with which he took part in various hotly contested engagements which had decisive bearing upon the final victory that crowned the American arms. He led his troops in the battles of Kings Mountain, Guilford Courthouse and Cowpens and was always among the leaders in courage and daring. He did not live to enjoy the fruits of victory, for ere the war closed he had been called to his final rest. In 1785 his widow removed with her family to Kentucky, where she passed away many years later but had lived to see her children become prominent and respected citizens of that state. One of the sons, Alexander Campbell, became a physician and surgeon, practicing successfully in Harrison county, Kentucky, during the closing years of the eighteenth century. He also won distinction in other connections, for in 1800 he was a member of the Kentucky house of representatives, and following his removal to Ripley, Ohio, in 1803, he was elected to the state legislature in 1806. He became successor of Senator Tiffin in the United States senate, sitting in the upper house of the national assembly until March 4, 1813, and thus leaving the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the country during its formative period. The daughters of the family became wives of young men of the pioneer period in Harrison county, among whom was an ancestor of Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, at one time vice president of the United States. No record of Robert Campbell, the second son of the family, is obtainable. William Campbell, the third son, became the founder of the Missouri branch of which Robert A. Campbell of this review is a representative. In Kentucky, William Campbell wedded Jane Gouge, a native of Virginia, and she, too, was of Scotch lineage. Several years after his mother's death, William Campbell came to Missouri with his family and his slaves, settling near Bowling Green. He was a planter throughout his entire life and passed away in 1846, while his wife survived him for but a brief period. They reared a large family and many of their descendants are still numbered among the residents of this state. Several of their sons figured prominently in connection with the official life of Missouri and in professional activities as well. One of the grandsons of William Campbell was John F. Swift, son of Nathan and Sallie (Campbell) Swift, who in 1852 went to California in company with his uncle, James W. Campbell, and Gov-

ernor Campbell, making the trip across the country with mule teams. There he won success and prominence in business affairs and as a member of the bar and became one of the recognized political leaders of that state. Supporting republican principles, he served as a member of the California legislature and at one time was candidate for governor. President Benjamin Harrison named him a member of the commission of three, his colleagues being Denby and Angell, to consider the question of Chinese exclusion, their labors resulting in the negotiation of a treaty of exclusion of Chinese emigrants. Mr. Swift was afterward appointed by President Harrison ambassador to Japan and died while filling that office. Aside from his prominence as a member of the bar and as a statesman, he was termed by Bret Harte "the greatest genius of the three humorous writers—Twain, Miller and Swift." He was the author of two most interesting volumes—"Robert Greathouse," the plot of which was laid in the mining districts of California, and a second work entitled "Going to Jericho."

Rev. James W. Campbell, who for sixty-five years devoted his life to the work of the ministry and who was the second son of William Campbell, was born near Cynthiana, Kentucky, January 13, 1801. He had reached the age of seventeen years when the family home was established in Missouri. He shared with the other sons of the family in performing the arduous tasks relative to pioneer settlement in any community and whenever leisure permitted he embraced his opportunity to promote his education by study in or out of school. He thus qualified himself for teaching, which he followed for a brief period and then took up the work of the ministry, having united with the Presbyterian church at Antioch in 1822, while the following year he became connected with the McGee Presbytery at New Lebanon, Cooper county, Missouri. He was licensed to preach in the Bethel church of Boone county in 1824 and two years later was ordained in the full work of the ministry at Judge Perry Ericson's near Glasgow, Missouri. His influence as a potent factor in the moral progress of the state is immeasurable and there are today still many whose lives have been quickened and directed by his teachings, so that his good work goes on in the activities of others. He was twenty-six years of age when he married and left home, taking up his abode on a tract of timber land on Calumet creek, where he developed a small farm. In 1836 he removed to Bowling Green and at different periods was associated with Harvey T. McCune, G. B. Crane, William Watts and J. G. Campbell in the conduct of mercantile pursuits, whereby he supplemented the somewhat limited salary which he received as a minister of the gospel. However, his kindliness and generosity led him to go security for many supposed friends who did not meet their financial obligations and brought upon him great financial hardships. In order to retrieve his fortunes he crossed the plains in 1852 with his son and nephew, but the death of his brother and partner in business forced him to return to Missouri in 1853. He sold his land in order to meet the indebtedness which he had incurred and then rented a farm near Spencerburg. He afterward carried on farming at various places in Pike county, owning at different times several farms, until in 1871 he went to live with his son-in-law, William Picken. Following the death of his daughter, Mrs. Picken, a year later, he took up his abode in the home of his son, Ben M. Campbell, in Louisiana, Missouri, and there passed away in 1889. The Rev. Pearson, an old-time friend and associate in church work, said in the course of the funeral services of Rev. Campbell: "As a minister he was owned as one of the first in ability in the state, of all denominations. Such was his ability in the pulpit that he was called 'the old man eloquent.' His preaching was not inferior to that of Ewing, King, Sloan, or the Morrows of our own church, or of Drs. Nelson, Ely and Gallagher of the old school and new school Presbyterian church. As a theologian he was clear and logical and eminently biblical. Few men had clearer ideas or deeper convictions of the Bible system of salvation, or were better able to detect errors and to contend for 'the faith once delivered to the saints.' His first circuit extended from St. Charles through Lincoln, Pike, Ralls, Marion, Audrain, Boone and Montgomery counties. For several years he averaged a sermon a day, and for this service he received comparatively nothing. He either organized or assisted in organizing all of the congregations in Salt River presbytery. For forty years or more he regularly supplied Antioch, Ashley, Buffalo and Frankford with a sermon once a month. On the plains and while in California he continued to preach as the opportunity came, and in the boarding houses or the camps of the miners he told the old, old story of His love."

It was in early manhood that Rev. Campbell wedded Sophia Henry, daughter of Malcolm Henry, who removed from York county, South Carolina, to Missouri. The children of Rev. and Mrs. Campbell were: William H., who wedded Mary Taylor and after fifty years spent in Bowling Green as merchant, postmaster and justice of the peace died in 1893; James, who died in childhood; Robert A.; Mary Jane, who became the wife of William C. Pickens and is now deceased; Margaret, who married George Estes and both have departed this life; James H., who died in childhood; John Tyler, who joined the Union army in the Civil war as a lieutenant and was soon after promoted to captain of a company of the Thirty-second Missouri Volunteers of General Blair's brigade; Richard B., who followed merchandising in Clarksville and afterward removed to St. Louis, where he was a partner in the firm of Bodd, Brown & Company until his death; and Ben M., who after living for many years on the home farm removed to Louisiana, Missouri, in 1888 and there served as secretary of the board of education. The son, John Tyler, following the Civil war, married and settled in Versailles, Missouri. He was later city attorney of Kansas City and several years afterward removed to California, where he became a leader in democratic circles and was elected to the legislature, becoming speaker of the house about the same time that his brother Robert was serving in a like capacity in Missouri. He was later appointed by President Cleveland to the consulship at Auckland, New Zealand, and afterward at Foochow, China.

Robert Alexander Campbell was reared in Bowling Green and began his education as a public school pupil there. He afterward attended the Spring River Academy of Missouri and for three years studied in the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, leaving that institution in his senior year in 1852. In 1908, however, the trustees of the college voted unanimously to graduate him and conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree, while in 1914 they further honored him by conferring upon him the Master of Arts degree. After leaving college he taught school for one term and then went with his father to California, where for two years he engaged in ranching and mining. In the fall of 1854 he again became a resident of Missouri and secured a clerkship in the store of I. N. Bryson & Company of Louisiana. A year was thus passed and he then entered the office of Hon. James O. Broadhead of Bowling Green as a law student and was admitted to the bar in 1860 before Judge Carty Wells. Within a brief period, however, the Civil war was inaugurated and in the opening year he joined the forces under General J. B. Henderson. In 1862 he was mustered out but reenlisted in the Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry, was commissioned major and served intermittently until the end of hostilities. When not in the field with his command he performed the duties of secretary of the convention of 1861 on "The Relation of the State of Missouri to the Union."

With the close of the war Mr. Campbell took up the practice of law in Bowling Green and in Louisiana, thus continuing until 1869. A recognition of what railroad building was accomplishing in the way of Missouri's development led him to become an active factor in the establishment of transportation facilities of that character. He became the president of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railway Company and remained as chief executive of the corporation until the road was leased to the Chicago & Alton system. He was afterward associated with others in the building of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, raising the funds for construction work through Pike county. He continued as president of this road until 1877, at which time it was sold to the Burlington interests. In 1874 he had removed to St. Louis, where he made his home in order to be in close touch with the railroad's headquarters, which had been moved to that city. He terminated his active connection with railway ownership and management in 1877, at which time he became secretary of the corporation having charge of the Ames estate. Nor did he confine his business activities to this, for he supervised the construction of the Lindell Hotel at the same time. The soundness of his business judgment was everywhere recognized and his keen sagacity and enterprise contributed to the success of many important interests.

So varied and far-reaching have been the efforts of Mr. Campbell that it is with difficulty that one points out that which has been the most important work of his life. No history of Missouri would be complete without mention of the part which he has played in shaping the political annals of the state. In 1856 he supported Fillmore for the presidency and in 1860 cast his ballot for Bell and

Everett but following the close of the Civil war became a stanch advocate of the democratic party and from that time forward had much to do with directing its policy in Missouri. Long prior to this time, however, he had become well known in a political way. In 1855 he had been made enrolling clerk of the seventeenth general assembly of Missouri and in the succeeding year was appointed journal clerk of the house of representatives, while in 1857 he was made the first committee clerk ever appointed in Missouri and became the secretary of the joint committee of the two houses on banks, banking and internal improvements and was instrumental in drawing up the charters for leading banking institutions of the state. In 1861, although competing with men of great political prominence, he was elected secretary of the convention called to consider the relations of Missouri to the Union. His attitude during that critical period in the history of the country has been previously indicated. Then came his allegiance to the democratic party and in 1864 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention which nominated General McClellan for the presidency and again attended the national convention of 1868, when he gave his support to Seymour and Blair. In 1868 he was chosen to represent Pike county in the general assembly and following his removal to St. Louis was elected to the state legislature from that district and again in 1878, serving as speaker pro tem during the thirtieth general assembly. The importance of his legislative service is indicated in the fact that he was made chairman of the committee on banks and corporations, of eleemosynary institutions and of internal improvements and was also a member of the judiciary committee. In 1880 Mr. Campbell was elected lieutenant governor of Missouri and discharged the duties of that position in a most creditable and satisfactory manner, his entire course reflecting honor upon the state and upon those who had thus honored him. In 1885 he was elected comptroller of St. Louis, occupying the position until 1889, when he was appointed by Governor D. R. Francis as judge of the criminal court of St. Louis. With the expiration of his service upon the criminal court bench he retired from public life but remains an interested witness of all that has to do with shaping the history of commonwealth and country.

The consensus of public opinion places as one of the important acts in the career of Governor Campbell the fact that he was instrumental in securing a verdict from the United States supreme court which led to the restoration of franchise to several thousand citizens of the state. The war convention of 1865 in the Drake constitution disfranchised all southern sympathizers and passed a law requiring certain electors to take and subscribe to a "test oath" which forced everyone who desired to vote to make oath that they never had active, sympathetic or other connection with the movement to dissolve the Union. Several suits were instituted in order to test the validity of this act, but in each instance the law was sustained. In the case of Father Cummings, however, a case conducted by Governor Campbell as another "test case," he presented phases of the question hitherto omitted, and when the case reached the United States supreme court, the law was declared unconstitutional and void, and thus several thousand were restored to their full rights of citizenship.

On the 7th of November, 1866, in Bowling Green, Governor Campbell was married to Miss Margaret Blain, a daughter of William W. and Ann M. (Turner) Blain, the former at one time a planter of Albemarle county, Virginia, and later one of the pioneer residents of Missouri. Governor and Mrs. Campbell became parents of two children. Malcolm Henry, who is a Pullman conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, married Miss Ella Robinson and they have two children, James W. and Ruth Gladys. Ida, the only daughter of Governor Campbell, became the wife of William T. Chamberlain and died on their farm near Bowling Green, March 30, 1910. The religious faith of the family has always been that of the Presbyterian church and its teachings have guided the activities of Governor Campbell in every relation of life. For a period of twenty-two intermittent years Governor Campbell was serving the commonwealth at the state capitol. For forty years he was a resident of St. Louis and throughout his entire life has made his home in Missouri. There seems to have been no point in the career of Governor Campbell at which he has not reached the utmost in the way of accomplishment at that point for the interests, benefit and upbuilding of the state. Constantly alert to the opportunities for improvement, he reached out along ever broadening lines for the welfare and benefit of Missouri and there is no citizen of the common-

wealth who has not benefited directly or indirectly by his labors. Amid pleasant and congenial surroundings he is now spending the evening of life, his entire record having been a credit and honor to the state that has honored him.

ROBERT A. THOMANN.

Robert A. Thomann, attorney at law, was born in St. Louis, December 20, 1884, his parents being Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Reif) Thomann. The father was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and was of German descent. His father was the founder of the American branch of the family and left Germany on account of dissatisfaction with the militarism and other forms of government in that land. He first settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the meat packing business. His son, Andrew J. Thomann, was reared and educated in Kentucky and became a millwright by trade, building mills throughout various parts of the west and south. At length he settled permanently at O'Fallon, Illinois, where he maintained his home and cared for his widowed mother. He died in November, 1913, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow survives and six of their seven children are yet living, one daughter, Lulu, having passed away. The others are Anna, Margaret, Magdalene, Henry, Robert A. and Frank Albert.

Robert A. Thomann was educated in the parochial schools, which he attended in St. Louis to the age of twelve years. He then started out to earn his own livelihood, being first employed by the Ryan & Cannon Dry Goods Company. He was afterward with the Walton-Knost Express Company in the accounting department and subsequently was with Nicholas Scharff & Sons, wholesale grocers, and next with the Vandalia-Pennsylvania Railroad for six years. On the expiration of that period he resigned and became connected with the Wabash Railroad. During the intervening period he had attended the night schools of the Young Men's Christian Association and had also studied independently and in this way he partially qualified for the practice of law. He likewise attended night classes of the City College of Law & Finance of St. Louis and was graduated from the Lincoln-Jefferson University with the LL. B. degree in 1912. The following year he was admitted to practice and in the spring of 1914 entered upon the active work of the profession, specializing in corporation law and representing largely lumber interests. He is a most able attorney of this character and his clientage is extensive and important. He is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association.

On the 12th of June, 1912, in St. Louis, Mr. Thomann was married to Miss Mercedes Ruth Ruloff, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Edward and Mary (Hamilton) Ruloff, members of an old and prominent Tennessee family. Mr. and Mrs. Thomann have become the parents of a daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, who was born in St. Louis, February 6, 1920.

During the first year of the World war Mr. Thomann spent fully one-half of his time in various war activities, serving on the legal advisory board and in other capacities. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church, while in politics he is well known as a stalwart supporter of republican principles.

ARTHUR HENRY BURG.

Arthur Henry Burg, secretary of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, has spent his entire life in St. Louis, his birth having here occurred September 17, 1877. His father, William Burg, is also a native of this city and a son of the late Henry Burg, one of the early settlers in Missouri's metropolis. The grandfather came from Bavaria, Germany, while his wife was a native of Alsace-Lorraine. The grandfather was a musician, devoting his life to the art. He passed away at the advanced age of eighty-two years, while his wife died at the age of seventy. Their son, William Burg, was reared and educated in St. Louis and for many years was secretary of the Ewald Iron Company, of which he was one of the founders and promoters. Since 1895, however, he has lived retired, enjoying in well earned

rest the fruits of his former industry. During the Civil war, when eighteen years of age, he joined the Missouri Home Guards as a private. In early manhood he wedded Margaret Henderson, who was born in St. Louis and is a representative of one of the old families of the city of English and Irish lineage. To Mr. and Mrs. William Burg were born three children, of whom Arthur Henry is the eldest, the others being Chester E., an auto specialty salesman, and William H., who is engaged in the brokerage business with Smith-Moore & Company of St. Louis.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native city Arthur H. Burg attended Smith Academy and was graduated therefrom in 1895. He next matriculated in Washington University and thus received liberal educational training as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties. His first employment was with the Simmons Hardware Company in a clerical capacity and later he became a salesman, so continuing for five years. He was afterward with the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company as house and traveling salesman, remaining with that firm for five and a half years. In January, 1906, he became connected with the St. Louis Union Trust Company in a clerical capacity and since 1918 has been secretary of the bank. He is likewise a director of the Annuity Realty Company and of the Peper Tobacco Company as well as of the Railway Exchange Building Company. His activities have also extended into lines of a public and semi-public character. He is one of the pure milk commissioners of St. Louis and is identified with the Jane Holding Corporation.

On the 5th of March, 1913, Mr. Burg was married in St. Louis to Miss Bird Klein, a native of this city and a daughter of Hon. Jacob and Lillian (Schreiber) Klein.

Politically Mr. Burg is a republican but is not an aspirant for public office. He belongs to the University Club and the Algonquin Club and the nature of his interests is further indicated in his membership in the Second Presbyterian church. During the war with Germany he was active in promoting the Liberty Loans and other interests which financed the war or had to do with the welfare of the great army of four million men who responded to the call to the colors. As a business man he has made steady progress, learning from each experience in life the lesson therein contained, and along the line of orderly progression he has advanced to a prominent place in the financial circles of his native city.

ELIAS MICHAEL.

Elias Michael was a national figure in the scope, diversity and importance of his life work. He made his home in St. Louis, but in his death the nation lost one of its representative residents by reason of the fact that his activities touched many of those interests which affect the general welfare of society at large. His career was one of continuous service and benefit to others.

> "His life was noble, and the elements so mixed in him
> That Nature might stand up and say to all the world,
> 'This was a man.'"

Elias Michael was born in Eschau, Bavaria, Germany, September 28, 1854, his parents being Simon and Sarah (Ottenheimer) Michael. The father came to the new world in 1859, establishing his home in Memphis, Tennessee, and a year later he was joined by his wife and three children. His death occurred in 1861 and thus upon the mother devolved the support of her little family, to which end she opened and conducted a small store.

Because of the limited financial resources of the household Elias Michael put aside his textbooks when a lad of thirteen years and began providing for his own support as an employe in the dry goods house of Hess, Levy & Company of Memphis. But he was ambitious to continue his education and attended business college at night. His entire life was characterized by a most progressive spirit and he utilized every opportunity for advancement. As the architect of his own fortunes he builded wisely and well and in character building, too, his achievement was notable. He was a youth of fifteen when he entered the employ of Rice, Stix & Company of Memphis in the position of doorkeeper and from that humble capacity he steadily

ELIAS MICHAEL

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worked his way upward, winning various promotions until he had become buyer for their notion department when but nineteen years of age.

In 1873 the mother of Elias Michael fell victim to the yellow fever and from that time forward he regarded his three sisters, one of whom was born after the father's death, as his own children and their education and support he made the dominant interest in his life. His position with Rice, Stix & Company enabled him to maintain the little home and in 1879, when the firm decided to remove to St. Louis because of the frequent yellow fever epidemics in Memphis, he accompanied them and was made buyer of the hosiery, notions, furnishing goods and white goods, thus obtaining an understanding of the merchandise that constituted the larger part of the jobbing business. His developing powers won the recognition of his employers and he was given an interest in the business in 1884, while in 1885 he was admitted to a full partnership. Fourteen years later, upon the incorporation of the firm, he was appointed secretary, filling the position from 1899 until 1903, when he became vice president, acting in that capacity until 1906, when he was advanced to the presidency and continued at the head of the business until his life's labors were ended in death. In 1902 the capital stock of the company was increased from two to four million dollars and the business was developed until it became the second largest of the kind in the country, its trade extending from ocean to ocean and from the northern to the southern boundary of the Union. New names were constantly added to the pay roll until their employes numbered about one thousand, and as the head of this important commercial establishment Mr. Michael became a well known figure in business and financial circles throughout the entire country. His cooperation was continually sought in other directions and he became a stockholder or officer in various important business concerns. His service as a member of directorates was of the utmost value, for his judgment was at all times sound, his sagacity keen and his plans of a most practical nature. He became the president of the Premium Manufacturing Company of St. Louis and a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce and the American Central Insurance Company.

To speak of Mr. Michael only as an extremely successful business man would be to give but a one-sided view of his career. He never for a moment forgot the duties and obligations of citizenship and there was no one more keenly interested in those things which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. He never allowed himself to be dominated by party rule but studied thoroughly every question which came up for settlement and gave the weight of his aid and influence to all carefully formulated plans for the progress and improvement of city, community and country. From 1904 until 1910 he was a member of the St. Louis board of education and served as chairman of its finance committee. It was upon his recommendation that the public schools assumed responsibility for the vacation schools in St. Louis, which up to that time had been a private experiment. In 1903 he was appointed chairman of the bridge and terminals commission by Mayor Wells, and while his duties were of a most onerous and delicate character, he performed his work in so admirable a manner as to win the high endorsement of all. He sought to give St. Louis shippers a through bill of lading from the eastern cities to the Missouri metropolis and he never ceased his labors until his plan reached successful consummation. He was a member of the executive board of the Business Men's League and in 1903 was made chairman of the terminal facilities committee. In 1910-11 he occupied the presidency of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association and was long a prominent figure in that organization. He also belonged to the St. Louis Manufacturers' Association and was a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and a member of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France. In 1913 he represented the former at the conference of the International Chamber of Commerce at Brnssels, the delegates there meeting to draft rules for the permanent organization. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition had the benefit of his wisdom and experience through his service as one of its directors and again and again his cooperation became a moving force in pushing to successful completion some worthy public enterprise.

Another phase in the life record of Mr. Michael that is worthy of extended consideration was his charity and philanthropy. No worthy cause sought his aid in vain and he was particularly helpful toward those of his own race. His nature, however, was too broad to cause him to confine his benevolence wholly to the Jewish

people, yet his work in that connection was most valuable. He was a director of the Jewish Charitable and Educational Union of St. Louis, was the vice president of the St. Louis Provident Association and a director of the Self-Culture Hall. He became a member of the executive board of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association and was on the directorate of Father Dunne's Newsboys' Home. He was also president of the Jewish Alliance Night School and the Jewish Day Nursery and was instrumental in promoting the erection of the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis and was the largest contributor thereto. The Jewish people of his own city found in him a most helpful friend and one who was never weary of promoting their interests and welfare. He was likewise a member of the National Jewish Committee of Fifty, before whom all important questions of Jewish affairs are presented.

Mr. Michael was at one time president of the Mercantile Club of St. Louis and he belonged to many of the leading social organizations of the city, including the Aero, Automobile, City, Columbian, Contemporary, Commercial, Glen Echo, Mercantile, Noonday, St. Louis and Westwood Clubs. He greatly appreciated the social amenities of life, but he was never happier than when at his own fireside and with the members of his own household. On the 17th of June, 1886, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Miss Rachel Stix, daughter of Aaron Stix, became his wife. Thereafter her interests, welfare and happiness were his first consideration and he counted no personal effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote her interests in any way.

His life was fraught with great good for the benefit of mankind, was crowned by successful achievement and won for him the honor and respect of all. The characteristics of this many-sided man of noble purpose and of high ideals can perhaps best be given in quoting from those who were intimately associated with him in one phase or another of his life work. One of his biographers said: "He affected the city for good in all the ways a good man's activities can affect a community. He brought into business, qualities of idealism that heightened his transcendent commercial abilities. In the furtherance of liberal culture he was a foremost figure, and in efforts for the betterment of social conditions he was a wearieless worker. In practical philanthropy he devoted himself to the advancement of knowledge and the development of strengthening of character. He sought to make men and women self-reliant rather than dependent. His was the democratic ideal, socially and economically, and he favored in all ways the enlargement and the equalizing of opportunity. He was a friend of freedom and helped such causes as woman suffrage with a keen mind and a whole heart. Personally he was a most gracious man, with a strong gentleness and a firm-fibred sympathy that accorded well with his abundant practicality. He gave a fine tone to any company, and touched its talk to higher issues. He gave himself ungrudgingly to men and to causes, and his smile was a smoother of rough ways in affairs. He leaves us an inspiring memory of manhood compact with the virtues that give life its fullest meaning."

That Mr. Michael was one of the most representative citizens of St. Louis is indicated in the fact that he was chosen a member of the presidential party when Theodore Roosevelt, then chief executive of the nation, visited St. Louis. He wore all of his honors with becoming modesty and dignity. He seemed seldom to think of self, his mind being at all times engrossed with important business interests or with many of the grave problems that had to do with sociological, economic and political conditions of the country. He was an extremely broad-minded man, called into consultation with men of authority upon almost every question. While he was still an active factor in the world's work a current magazine said of him in this connection: "He speaks often on all kinds of matters, but he never says a word without seemingly weighing well his thought beforehand, and then, too, the manner of its expression. However, his wonderful training before various assemblages has given him the ability for rapid conclusions which take the cold, studied formalism from his words. They ring true because they are true, and even more so, because heart is buttressed by head in them in such proportion as to make them practical, solid, sensible, sound, and yet not mechanical and lifeless. He talks slowly, carefully and directly to the point, being a good speaker but no orator. He drives the nails and puts the structure together, rather than ornamenting that which someone else has built. His words, then, hold together and need no rhetoric or logic other than their own force and vitality. Some have argued that one man can only

do a certain amount and do it well, but Mr. Michael has exceeded the limit of capacity for valued accomplishment, and in himself raises the standard of individual effort. In all his work he is conspicuous but not gaudy; and who shall say that for most men to be president of the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company would not be a gigantic, nay overwhelming task, in itself? But Elias Michaels are few and far between, for he has the genius—and we may call it that—to do many things well, without giving the impression of strenuous effort, or that appearance of intense immersion in thought which grapples so many who succeed in big things, or even only try to achieve them."

Elias Michael made valuable contribution to the World's war and humanity is better for his having lived. He was an honor to every organization with which he was connected and the most prominent men of the country recognized him as a peer. He was ofttimes a dominating influence in settling problems of nation-wide importance and stood at all times as the highest representative of American manhood and chivalry.

When Mr. Michael passed away, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States sent to Mrs. Michael the following memorial:

"Elias Michael of St. Louis attended the National Commercial conference of the United States in Washington, D. C., in April, 1912, at which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America was instituted, and was there chosen a director of the Chamber. At the first annual meeting in January, 1913, he was elected a director. On September 15th death overtook him in the prime of his manhood and of his usefulness. His services on the board endeared him to all his fellow members. They came to recognize in him a man of force and sterling character, of high ideals and strong purpose, of the best business ability, combined with keen sympathy, great generosity and wholesome geniality. To the organization and support of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America he brought his ripe business judgment and commercial experience and gave without stint to this, as to so many other constructive and altruistic causes, of the best that was in him. The Chamber gratefully acknowledges the share he took in the work of creating this national commercial organization to be representative of the business sentiment and business interests of the nation. The board of directors mourns the loss from their ranks of a most lovable and helpful comrade.

"Harry A. Wheeler,
President."

EDWARD F. PHILBROOK, JR.

Edward F. Philbrook, Jr., superintendent of The Bradstreet Company at Kansas City, was born in Gorham, New Hampshire, May 7, 1873. His father, Edward F. Philbrook, was also a native of the old Granite state but in his boyhood went to Iowa and became prominent as an insurance man there. He was a veteran of the Civil war and his religious faith was that of the Episcopal church. His last days were spent in Chicago, where he passed away in March, 1917. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Luella Foster, was a native of Maine and she, too, has departed this life. In their family were two children, Edward F. and Mrs. Luella Lavon, the latter now deceased.

Edward F. Philbrook, Jr., was reared in Iowa, where he acquired a public school education and also attended Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he was graduated with the class of 1890. He then entered the newspaper business in Sioux City, after which he studied journalism at Morningside College of Sioux City, and he was for years connected with various city newspapers, thus gaining considerable experience which has been of value to him in his later line of work. His connection with The Bradstreet Company covers a period of twenty-seven years and for seventeen years of this time he has been representative of the company in Kansas City. He is one of the most capable and trusted agents of the corporation, entering the employ of the company at Omaha, while later he was transferred to Sioux City and then assigned to his present position.

In 1898 Mr. Philbrook was married to Miss Henrietta Wells, a native of Moline,

Illinois, and a daughter of Albert Wells. They have two children, Gladys and Allan, aged respectively twenty and nineteen years, the latter still in school.

In the year of his marriage Mr. Philbrook also enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war and was stationed at Camp Chickamauga. He has always turned to athletics for diversion and is a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club. He likewise belongs to the Rotary Club, to the Credit Men's Association and to the Chamber of Commerce, organizations which have to do with the benefit and upbuilding of trade, the extension of trade relations and the maintenance of high civic standards. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. There have been no spectacular phases in his career. His life has been quietly devoted to the duties that each day has brought and his developing powers have resulted in steady progress, his efficiency and acceptability to the company which he represents being manifest in his long continued service, covering more than a quarter of a century.

EDWIN CLEMENT MESERVEY.

Edwin Clement Meservey, member of the Kansas City bar, practicing as one of the firm of Haff, Meservey, German & Michaels, has long occupied a position of distinction among the lawyers of the state and is most widely known by reason of his valuable public service in behalf of many projects which have safeguarded the interests and welfare of the municipality. His high ideals of citizenship have found expression in practical service for the public good. His support of any measure is the result of thorough study into the subject and a firm belief in the righteousness of the cause.

Mr. Meservey came to Kansas City from the most northeasterly section of the country, for he was born in Hallowell, Kennebec county, Maine, on the 4th of March, 1861, a son of Thomas J. Meservey, who was born in Hallowell, Maine, in 1835, and of Mary H. (Brooks) Meservey, whose birth occurred in York, Maine, in 1837. The family name was originally spelled Messervy and the ancestral line can be traced back directly to Gregoire Messervy, who lived in Anneville, in the parish of St. Martin, on the Island of Jersey, in 1495. The founder of the American branch of the family was Clement Messervy, who left the Island of Jersey in 1673 and settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Among his lineal descendants was Thomas J. Meservey, father of Edwin Clement Meservey. The family was represented in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and the Brooks family, of which E. C. Meservey is a descendant in the maternal line, manifested equal patriotism by active military duty in defense of the cause of independence. The progenitor of the Brooks family in the new world was Thomas Brooks, who in the seventeenth century settled at Concord, New Hampshire. Both families left their impress upon the history of New England through loyal support of many projects and measures for the public good and by the maintenance of high standards of citizenship.

Edwin C. Meservey, spending his youthful days in his native city, became a student in the Hallowell Classical and Scientific Institute, in which he prepared for college, and later he entered the University of Kansas, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree upon his graduation with the class of 1882. He prepared for the bar as a student in the St. Louis Law School, which he attended from 1883 until June, 1885, when the Bachelor of Laws degree was conferred upon him. His identification with the west dates from 1877 and he remained in Lawrence, Kansas, as a student in the State University until 1882. At the time he entered Kansas University there was a preparatory course, and he entered as a middle preparatory student. He was a member of the Oread Literary Society and represented that society on two of its commencement programs. He also represented the Oread Society in a joint debate between that society and the Orophilian Literary Society. He was connected with several university publications, among them being the University Pastime and The Kansas Review. He was editor in chief of the Kansas Kihbahe, which was one of the first annuals published in the University of Kansas.

In 1882 Mr. Meservey initiated his business career by entering the employ of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad Company, in which connection he was engaged in survey work in Sharp and Fulton counties of Arkansas, for the

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railroad was at that time being extended from Springfield, Missouri, to Memphis, Tennessee. In June, 1883, he returned to Lawrence, Kansas, and for several months filled the position of city editor on the Lawrence Journal, having previously had some newspaper experience during his student days in the Kansas University. While attending the St. Louis Law School he had a desk in the office of Hon. Nathan Frank, an eminent member of the bar of that city, and following the completion of his law course he came at once to Kansas City, where he entered the employ of the law firm of Lathrop & Smith, with whom he continued until January 1, 1890. He then entered upon practice independently and organized the law firm of Meservey, Pierce & German, his associates being Arba F. Pierce and Charles W. German. Following the retirement of Mr. Pierce in July, 1907, the firm style of Meservey & German was assumed, and in March, 1911, this firm was joined by the law firm of Haff & Michaels and the partnership has since been maintained under the name of Haff, Meservey, German & Michaels. Almost from the beginning of his law practice Mr. Meservey has occupied a prominent position at the Kansas City bar. The thoroughness with which he has prepared his cases, the ability with which he has applied legal principles to the points at issue, his clear reasoning, his sound deductions and his close conformity to the highest ethical standards of the profession have brought him merited fame and success as a representative of the legal profession in Kansas City.

Moreover, he has been again and again called upon for important public service and in many ways has aided in molding the destiny and shaping the history of the metropolis of western Missouri. In April, 1905, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed city counselor and was reappointed to the office, his incumbency thereby covering four years. A contemporary writer has said in this connection: "There was never a time in the history of the city when so important and varied questions came up for consideration by the legal department of the city, and there was never an administration of this office more satisfactory in all respects than that of Mr. Meservey. During the four years that he was city counselor the expenses of the legal department were reduced more than one-half, and more suits involving larger amounts were disposed of than at any previous time." One task which Mr. Meservey performed in behalf of public interests should cause his name to be known and honored in Kansas City for decades to come. In November, 1909, the common council passed an ordinance granting a franchise extension to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for a period ending in 1951. The terms of the franchise were most disadvantageous to the public at large, but political influence had been brought to bear upon both republican and democratic members of the city council to win their support of the franchise. Under the new city charter, however, it was necessary that this franchise be ratified by a vote of the people, and to meet this condition a bi-partisan committee of one hundred citizens, composed of an equal number of democrats and republicans, was organized to enlighten the public upon real conditions and Mr. Meservey was made chairman of this committee. He personally conducted a most energetic campaign. Seventy-five speakers were actively engaged in opposing the franchise and thousands of people wore buttons containing the single word "No," thus indicating their attitude upon the subject. While the street railway company used a very large campaign fund in promoting its interests, the franchise was defeated at the polls by a majority of over seven thousand on the 16th of December, 1909.

Another field in which Mr. Meservey did great good for the public was as president of the first board of civil service of Kansas City, to which he was appointed in April, 1910, with John H. Thacher and J. W. S. Peters as his associate members on the board. They organized the first municipal merit system in Missouri and Mr. Meservey continued to serve as president of the board until the expiration of his term in April, 1912. He was appointed by Governor Hadley on the 28th of December, 1912, a member of the board of police commissioners to serve out the unexpired term of Theodore Remley and continued in the office until June 6, 1913, several months after the expiration of the term. In the spring of 1910 and again six years later he was urged by many prominent citizens to accept the republican nomination for mayor, but on both occasions declined, preferring to continue in the private practice of law and perform his public service as a private citizen. On the 7th of November, 1916, he was elected chairman of a board of thirteen freeholders to prepare and submit a new charter to the voters of Kansas City. It was understood

that this charter was to be drafted in accordance with what was known as the Kansas City Plan, which undertook to adopt the best features of the commission form of government and the city manager plan to the requirements of the Missouri state constitution and the state laws. A majority of the board, however, did not favor the Kansas City Plan, and a charter was prepared and submitted to the vote of the people which did not conform to the views of Mr. Meservey and those associated with him and which failed to carry at the ensuing election. He has ever been unfaltering in his allegiance to the republican party and has been a close and analytical student of the vital political questions and issues before the country since attaining his majority.

On the 18th of August, 1891, Mr. Meservey was married to Miss Bessie M. Harris, of Independence, Missouri, and they have become the parents of a son and two daughters: Frances H., Edwin C. and Mary Bess. The elder daughter on the 25th of June, 1917, became the wife of George Dawson Trimble and to them, on the 20th of June, 1918, was born a son, George Dawson Trimble, Jr.

June 19, 1917, Mr. Meservey was appointed by President Wilson a member of the local board for Division No. 3 of Kansas City, under the Selective Service Act. He served as chairman of that board during the war and until his discharge about four months after the armistice was declared. His son, Edwin C. Meservey, Jr., served during the war in the United States Naval Flying Corps, and was commissioned as Ensign at United States Naval Air Station at Key West, Florida.

The cause of education has ever found in Mr. Meservey a stalwart champion and he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Hale H. Cook as a director of the board of education on the 21st of May, 1917, and served until the close of the term April 8, 1918. He attends the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and he has never been a member of fraternal organizations save the college fraternities, having joined the Phi Kappa Psi while attending the University of Kansas, and he was also elected to honorary membership in the Phi Beta Kappa. During his student days at the St. Louis Law School he became a member of the Phi Delta Phi and with these fraternities is still connected. He belongs to the Sons of the Revolution, the Mission Hills Country Club, the Mid-Day Club and the Kansas City Bar Association. His life has been one of intense activity in his profession and in the service of his fellowmen in connection with public affairs, and the value of his work is widely acknowledged.

JOHN ANDREW HOLMES.

When death called John Andrew Holmes on the 16th of April, 1915, St. Louis lost one who had figured most prominently and honorably in her commercial circles for many years. For more than four decades he had been at the head of one of the leading lumber interests of the city and throughout the entire period had maintained an unsullied reputation for integrity and fair dealing, while his enterprise and energy carried him steadily forward to the goal of success. Like the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this man.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Coatesville, Chester county, October 18, 1838, a son of John and Eliza (Schrack) Holmes. His youthful days were spent under the parental roof and he attended the public schools to the age of about eighteen years, when he sought the opportunities of the growing west, arriving in St. Louis in September, 1856. In April of the following year he established the lumber business of which he remained the head for forty-three years, a business that grew with the development of the city, becoming one of its foremost commercial interests. He was president of the company until 1900, when he resigned, but he ceased to take an active part in its affairs only a brief time prior to his demise. He ranked, too, with the leading financiers of the city and on the 3d of March, 1915, resigned as a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of Commerce, with which he had been associated for many years. Throughout his busines career he seemed to realize the full value of every opportunity and utilized his time and efforts in such a way that notable results accrued.

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A contemporary biographer, writing of him while he was still a factor in the world's work, said: "His own growth in the busiuess world was based upon the substantial qualities of ceaseless activity, of well directed energy and of careful utilization of the advantages which business contantly offers. He made for himself a market through the honorable methods which he maintained in all business connections, his word becoming recognized as a synonym for commercial integrity. At length in 1900 he resigned the presidency of the John A. Holmes Lumber Company, being succeeded by his son, while he remained as chairman of the board of directors. He has also extended the scope of his business interests at various times and was a director in the National Bank of Commerce, the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri and the American Credit Indemnity Company."

During the Civil war period Mr. Holmes became a member of the United States Reserve Corps in the Third Regiment, enlisting in 1861, and served until after the close of hostilities.

On the 18th of September, 1867, occurred the marrage of Mr. Holmes and Miss Belle Robb, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Archimedes Robb. They became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Mrs. Isabelle Keech; Florence R., now the wife of Dr. Fred Woodruff; Robert; and John Howard.

Politically Mr. Holmes was always a stalwart republican from the organization of the party until the time of his demise. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain. He was continually extending a helping hand to those who needed assistance yet in all of his benevolences closely followed the Biblical injunction not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth. In every way he was entirely free from ostentation and display, yet there was about him not the least shadow of mock modesty. For a half century he was a devoted member of the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis and long served as chairman of its board of trustees. Everything which pertained to the city's welfare was of interest to him and his cooperation was largely given to all movements relative to the public. In fact he left the impress of his individuality and ability in large measure upon the financial and commercial enterprises of St. Louis, its educational, political, charitable and religious activities. He was constantly reaching out along broadening lines for the benefit of mankind and he gave to every enterprise or project which he espoused the benefit of intelligent, active and forceful support. He was honored by all who knew him and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to those with whom he came in contact.

ALDRIDGE CORDER.

Aldridge Corder, one of the younger representatives of the banking fraternity in Kansas City, now secretary of the Peoples Trust Company, was born in Waverly, Missouri, June 5, 1883. He is a son of the Hon. Aldridge Corder, who was a native of Virginia and whose ancestry can be traced back to the early colonial period. His grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war, while his father protected American interests against the British in the War of 1812. Aldridge Corder, Sr., was born in Warrenton, Virginia, July 31, 1827, and pursued his education by attending the academies at Warrenton and at New Baltimore. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1846 after which he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and in 1848 he disposed of his business interests in the south and made his way westward to Missouri, settling first at Lexington, where he resided until the outbreak of the Civil war, save for a period of two years spent in Louisiana, Missouri. Born and reared in the south, his interests in every way connected therewith, it was very natural that he should become a member of the Confederate army. He was made a lieutenant and was afterward mentioned for promotion as a staff officer on General Joseph Shelby's staff. When the war ended he returned to Missouri and took up his abode at Waverly, where he became cashier of a bank, occupying that position for five years, when he was elected to the presidency of the bank and thus continued to serve for six years. He was married, during the period of his incumbency in the cashiership, to Miss Blanche Hall. In 1876 he removed to Colorado and established a drug store at Pueblo, becoming one of the successful merchants of that place.

Gradually he extended his business interests and in 1878 became the president of the Pueblo Building & Loan Association. In 1880 he was nominated by acclamation at the democratic convention at Pueblo for the position of state senator and in that connection did excellent work, being recognized as one of the strongest members of the senate and standing at all times as a loyal supporter of those interests which he believed would prove beneficial to the commonwealth. He afterward returned to Missouri and organized the old Middleton Bank at Waverly, Missouri, becoming head of that pioneer institution. He passed away in Waverly about ten years ago. He had been a loyal follower of the Masonic fraternity and was buried with Masonic honors.

Aldridge Corder whose name introduces this review was educated in the public schools of Waverly and of Kansas City and when his text-books were put aside he entered the banking business in connection with his father in Waverly. He filled the position of bookkeeper and thus gained his initial experience. Subsequently he was identified with the Bank of Malta Bend at Malta Bend, Missouri, continuing there for a brief period, and in 1903 he removed to Kansas City, where he entered the old Union National Bank, then housed in the New York Life building. He was associated therewith until its consolidation as a part of the National Bank of Commerce, which was located at Tenth and Walnut streets. On the organization of the Southwest National Bank he became teller and served in that capacity for a period of seven years. He went to the State Bank of Kansas City as assistant cashier, filling that position for six years, and then entered into relations with the Peoples Trust Company as assistant treasurer. At the present time he is secretary of this organization, which is one of the strong financial institutions of the state. Its business has been rapidly developed along the most substantial and progressive lines and the previous business training and experience of Mr. Corder enable him to contribute in substantial measure to the results achieved.

In April, 1911, Mr. Corder was united in marriage to Miss Helene Garvey and they have become the parents of two children, Martha Meredith and Betty Bennett. Mr. Corder belongs to the Mission Hills Country Club, also to the City Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. His course has ever been marked by steady advancement and not only has he made progress in the attainment of individual success but has also given liberally of his powers and ability in promoting public interests having to do with the general welfare of the city and state.

FRANK M. BLISH.

Frank M. Blish, manager at Kansas City for R. G. Dun & Company, was born in Wilmington, Illinois, June 30, 1865. His father, Morris F. Blish, was a native of Delaware county, New York, and throughout his business career devoted his life to general merchandising. Removing to the west, he became a resident of Wilmington, Illinois, when a young man and aside from his activity in the commercial circles of that place he was well known as an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and as a loyal member of the Presbyterian church. He married Sarah Sidebotham, who was born in Utica, New York, and both have passed away.

Frank M. Blish is the only survivor of a family of four children. He was educated in the public schools of Wilmington and in the University of Illinois at Champaign, where he completed his course in 1884. He then entered the employ of R. G. Dun & Company at Rockford, Illinois, and subsequently was transferred to Lincoln, Nebraska, in the spring of 1885, having charge of the office there from 1887 until 1901, when he was sent to Omaha, Nebraska, and again made manager. He continued in the latter city until 1912, when the company sent him to Kansas City, where he has since continued. He has ever displayed fidelity to his work and to the interests of his patrons and his qualities completely establish confidence in him. In management he is alert, energetic and able, and throughout his connection with the company in which his entire business life has been passed he has exhausted the possibilities of his field. He possesses an extraordinary personality that attaches people to him and he retains their loyalty and affection for years. He is an idealist in a practicable and sensible way, however, is unselfish and delights in gracious and tactful courtesies to others. All of this creates a fund of goodwill which becomes an essential factor in his success.

On the 19th of January, 1888, Mr. Blish was united in marriage to Miss Louise Joslin, of Rockford, Illinois, and to them were born two children: Morris J.; and Helen, who is now the wife of Joseph Bailey Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The son is a chemist, engaged in research work at Bozeman, Montana.

Mr. Blish turns to golf, fishing and billiards for recreation and diversion. He is a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Hillcrest Country Club, the City Club, the Cooperative Club and the Credit Men's Association, and his religious faith is that of the Unitarian church. He possesses a large private library and is widely read, enjoying the best in poetry, history and good fiction, and his philanthropies also figure largely in his record but are most privately performed.

TOBY FISHMAN.

Toby Fishman is a member of the Kansas City bar and at the same time a well known business man, interested in real estate in Kansas City and as the owner of a large summer resort at Bonner Springs, Missouri, known as Lake of the Woods Park, a favorite resort for large picnics and outing parties from Kansas City. In his business management Mr. Fishman displays sound judgment and enterprise and thus is meeting with well merited success. He was born in Kansas City, July 28, 1886, and is a son of I. and Martha Fishman, the former now deceased, while the latter is still living. Passing through consecutive grades in the public schools of Kansas City, he was graduated from the Central high school and afterward attended the Kansas City School of Law, in which he completed the course in 1909, winning the LL. B. degree. He belongs to both the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations. While he has devoted much of his time to active practice and has had charge of important litigated interests, he has also embraced the opportunity of making judicious investments in Kansas City real estate. He has also developed the Lake of the Woods Park, which is the scene of many a festive picnic gathering, it being located at Bonner Springs, Missouri, within easy distance of Kansas City.

Mr. Fishman is a prominent Mason, belonging to Heroine Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M., while in Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree. He also belongs to Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has membership in the Young Men's Christian Association and is an active representative of many clubs. In a word, he is well known in the social life of Kansas City as well as in business circles and his popularity in the former is equal to his success in the latter.

CYRUS L. ACKERT.

Cyrus L. Ackert, manager of the Missouri division of the Pierce Oil Corporation, with offices in St. Louis, was born in St. Lawrence, New York, February 24, 1869. He comes of a family which has long been represented in the Empire state. His father, Page Ackert, was born there and after reaching adult age took up the occupation of farming as a life work. He was a stanch democrat in politics, continuing to follow the leadership of that party until his death, which occurred March 1, 1914, when he was almost ninety years of age, for he was born on the 8th of October, 1824. He married Martha E. Pierce, also a native of the state of New York and of English lineage, her ancestral line being traced back to the Mayflower. Through succeeding generations the Pierce family was represented in New England and at the time of the Revolutionary war sent its representatives into the American ranks to fight for national independence. The grandfather, Benjamin Pierce, was a soldier of the War of 1812. The death of his daughter, Mrs. Ackert, occurred May 19, 1913, when she was seventy-five years of age. By her marriage she had become the mother of three sons and two daughters, of whom three are living, the surviving daughters being Mrs. J. M. Thompson, a resident of Detroit, Michigan, and Mina M., who is living in St. Lawrence, New York.

Cyrus L. Ackert was educated in the public schools of St. Lawrence and of Clayton, New York, and when twenty-one years of age or on the 15th of January, 1890, he entered the employ of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company at Little Rock, Arkansas, accepting the position of clerk in a warehouse. He thus served for seven months, after which he was transferred to Shreveport, Louisiana, and advanced to the position of agent

in July, 1890. He was afterward agent at Houston, Texas, from 1894 until 1898 and was then made assistant manager of the East Texas and Louisiana divisions, with headquarters at Marshall, Texas, where he continued from 1898 until 1900. In the latter year he became assistant manager of the Missouri division and in 1901 was promoted to the position of manager, in which capacity he has now served for almost two decades. No higher testimonial of his capability, fidelity and loyalty could be given than the fact that throughout his entire business career he has remained with the same corporation and step by step has advanced, each promotion coming to him in recognition of his merit and ability.

On the 6th of October, 1897, in Clayton, New York, Mr. Ackert was married to Miss Grace Mary Rees, a native of that place and a daughter of William and Cornelia (Angel) Rees, whose people were old families of Clayton, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Ackert have one child, Harold C., who was born in St. Louis, August 13, 1903.

Mr. Ackert gives stalwart allegiance to the democratic party and keeps well informed on the vital problems and issues of the day. He has membership with the United Commercial Travelers, also with the Missouri Athletic Association and he is a consistent member of the West Presbyterian church, of which for the past sixteen years he has been trustee. During America's connection with the World war he took an active and helpful interest in various lines of war work and encouraged many of his employes to enlist. He has always been most loyal in his advocacy of those measures which make for progress and improvement in the city, the state or the country and at all times he has commanded the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

CHARLES MORGAN HOWELL.

Charles Morgan Howell was born at Shoals, Indiana, in the seventies. He was the second of six children whose parents were Daniel C. and Emily C. Howell. Both were natives of Kentucky but upon marriage moved to Missouri and located at Sarcoxie. Thereafter they moved to Indiana, returning later to Missouri and settling in Atchison county which was then but sparsely settled. There the father followed farming for many years and becoming interested in politics was twice elected judge of the county court. He is still living but has retired from active business. The mother died in 1894, the year her son began the practice of law in Kansas City.

The Charles M. Howell of this review was a typical farmer boy. In the hills and woods which fringed the Missouri river he practiced intensive farming before the days of modern implements and when hard and unremitting toil robbed agricultural achievement of most of its poetic glory. He pursued his early education in the district schools of Atchison county and afterwards attended the University of Missouri and William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. His preparation for a professional career was made at the University of Michigan, at which he won the LL. D. degree in 1893; the same year he was admitted to practice at the bar of Michigan and of Missouri. Thereafter he went west to determine upon a suitable location to practice, but shortly returned and set his professional stakes in Kansas City in 1894. Soon thereafter he served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, when Senator James A. Reed was prosecuting attorney. Mr. Howell filled the position with great ability and fidelity and afterwards, when Mr. Reed became mayor, he chose Mr. Howell as one of the trial lawyers for the city. In this work he became unusually skillful and for years thereafter engaged largely in trial practice, being frequently employed by other lawyers to assist them in the trial of their cases. Later on he and Senator Reed became law partners.

In recent years he has devoted most of his time to insurance and corporation law. As to insurance law, he is regarded as a national authority. This is evidenced by the fact that he is general counsel for a larger number of insurance companies and associations than any other lawyer in the United States. He is also a stockholder and counsel of several Kansas City banks. He is a member of the Kansas City, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations.

In 1902 Mr. Howell was married to Miss Irene Gill, of Kansas City, and they became the parents of two children, Catherine, sixteen years of age, and Charles M., Jr., a lad of fourteen.

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When the Spanish-American war came on Mr. Howell at once went in as an enlisted man. He was shortly elected first lieutenant and thereafter was promoted to a captaincy. He is well known in social circles, belonging to the Kansas City Club, Kansas City Athletic Club, Blue Hills Golf Club, and Mission Hills Golf Club; also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and other similar orders. At college he was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is deeply interested in all that has to do with the welfare and progress of his adopted city. Moreover he is an active member of the Christian church, and it has been said of him: "He is in every respect a gentleman of the highest character, a man who has made his way by sheer force of intellect and by strict observance of the ethics of that broad profession which makes man the study and the world the college."

J. HOWARD TORRANCE.

J. Howard Torrance has been a resident of Kansas City since March, 1911, at which time he turned his attention to the insurance business, being one of the directors and the manager of the claim department of the then Business Men's Accident Association. He was born in Middleport, Ohio, January 27, 1875, a son of Alexander Campbell and Margaret Ann (Pangburn) Torrance, the former a native of western Pennsylvania, while the latter was born in the state of New York. The father was a blacksmith and stationary engineer, who devoted his entire life to mechanical pursults of that character. He and his wife belonged to the Presbyterian church and passed away in that faith.

J. Howard Torrance, who was one of a family of four children, was but nine years of age when his parents removed westward from Ohio to Kansas and there he obtained his education as a pupil in the public schools of Ellinwood, passing through consecutive grades and being graduated from the high school in 1894. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three years, and then entered the University of Kansas as a law student, being graduated therefrom with the LL. B. degree in 1900. The same years he was admitted to the bar and continued in active practice for a decade. In March, 1911, however, he removed to Kansas City and turned his attention to the insurance business, in which he has since been continuously engaged, being now a director and the manager of the claim department of the Business Men's Assurance Company, which is a very prosperous and growing insurance company of Kansas City, occupying an entire floor of the Gates building. The business has been thoroughly organized, being established upon the most substantlal principles of insurance, and the patronage of the company is constantly increasing.

In 1905 Mr. Torrance was united in marriage to Miss Kathleen Grant, sister of W. T. Grant, mentioned elsewhere in this work. They now have three sons: Grant, Kenneth and Richard. Mr. Torrance belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, also to the City Club and the Knife & Fork Club. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree, belonging to St. Omar Commandery of Great Bend, Kansas. His life is further actuated by his belief as a member of the Linwood Presbyterian church, in the work of which he takes very active and helpful part, serving as one of the elders and as superintendent of the Sunday school. He is keenly interested in all those forces which make for the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the community and his aid and influence are always on the side of benefit and upbuilding.

OSCAR A. MICHEL.

Oscar A. Michel, a patent attorney of St. Louis, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, September 19, 1868, and is a son of Rev. Christopher and Julia (Gerhardt) Michel, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to the new world about 1861 and first settled in New York city. He was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church and for several years was a teacher in the New York Institute for

the Blind. In 1866 he removed to Rahway, New Jersey, and in the early part of 1868 became a resident of Paterson, where he passed away in 1869 at the age of thirty-five years, having in the meantime become a naturalized American citizen. His wife had crossed the Atlantic in 1863 in company with their first child, Rev. Arthur E. Michel, now a Lutheran clergyman of Los Angeles, California. The parents had been married in Germany ere the father sought the opportunities of the new world. The mother long survived her husband, passing away in Arlington, New Jersey, in 1907, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Oscar A. Michel was the fourth in order of birth in a family of five children, four sons and a daughter, of whom one son is now deceased. He pursued his early education in the public schools of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and under private tutors and he afterward pursued a business course. He then studied with Drake & Company, patent attorneys of Newark, New Jersey, and was admitted to practice at Washington, D. C., in 1891. He then began practice in New York city, continuing successfully there until the latter part of 1918, when he removed to St. Louis, where he has since established a very satisfactory practice that is constantly growing.

On the 21st of November, 1895, Mr. Michel was married in New York city to Miss Katherine M. Grimm (now deceased), a native of New Jersey and a daughter of Frederick and Katherine (Dohm) Grimm. In the recent crisis through which the country has passed and which tested the patriotism and loyalty of all of her citizens Mr. Michel served as United States inspector at Morgan Station, "Gillespie Plant," New Jersey, and was there at the time of the memorable explosion on October 5, 1918. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, and the American Steel Treaters Society of Chicago, Illinois. He is also identified with several fraternal organizations, being connected with Huguenot Lodge, No. 45, A. F. & A. M., of New Rochelle, New York; with Montclair Lodge, No. 891, B. P. O. E., of Montclair, New Jersey, of which he is a charter member; and with the Heptasophs of New Rochelle. He is the sole owner and publisher of a new weekly publication, called "Patent Right," dealing exhaustively with patent rights, past and present. The magazine is an interesting and valuable publication. Mr. Michel has always been actuated by a laudable ambition and the years of his active practice as a patent attorney have been marked by continuous progress, the result of close study, thorough investigation and ability in the line of his chosen vocation.

HENRI LAURENS WARREN.

Henri Laurens Warren, attorney at law of Kansas City, is one of the younger representatives of the bar who has already made for himself a reputation that many a lawyer of twice his years might well envy. He was born in North Tonawanda, New York, July 6, 1892, so that he has just passed the twenty-eighth milestone on life's journey. His father, John D. Warren, is the president and general manager of the Badger Lumber Company and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. The son attended the public schools of New York, also the Rollins school and the Westport high school of Kansas City, while subsequently he prepared for the bar as a student in the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated cum laude with the LL. B. degree in 1915. The previous year he had been admitted to the bar. He also in 1912 spent some time in the law office of Joseph C. Rosenberger and since his admission to practice he has concentrated his efforts and attention upon insurance and corporation law and is steadily developing his powers and efficiency along those lines. Already he is accorded a good clientage and his practice is constantly increasing in volume and importance.

At the time of the World war Mr. Warren responded early to the call of the colors, entering the first Officers Training Camp at Fort Riley. While there he was injured and discharged because of disability. As soon as recovery was made he enlisted as a private, worked up through first sergeantcy and was finally made a first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery at Camp Doniphan. He served fifteen months in France and after the signing of the armistice attended the University of Paris and obtained a certificate for work done in the law school of that institution. He had two brothers in the army who also served in France. Mr. Warren is a very active member of William Fitzsimons Post of the American Legion, in which he is serving as war risk officer. He is likewise a member

of the City Club and is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Westport Lodge No. 340, A. F. & A. M., and to the consistory of western Missouri as well as to Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a young man of high standing, his life actuated by worthy ideals, and already he has made for himself a creditable name and place in professional circles. In the line of his profession he is identified with the Kansas City Bar Association.

JOHN DOBBIN WARREN.

John Dobbin Warren, who is the president of the Badger Lumber & Coal Company of Kansas City, has been identified with the lumber trade from the age of fourteen years and is now familiar with every phase of the business. He has never dissipated his energies over a wide field but has concentrated his efforts along this single line, with the result that he has developed an ability in handling lumber interests that has brought success in considerable measure to the corporation which he represents. Mr. Warren comes to Missouri from the Empire state, his birth having occurred in North Tonawanda, New York, September 6, 1866, his parents being Franklin and Phoebe Jane (Brizsee) Warren, who were likewise natives of the Empire state, the latter having been born in Geneva, New York. The father was superintendent of a division of the Erie canal and was the son of a Revolutionary war soldier from Massachusetts. Franklin Warren belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Both he and his wife have passed away. Their family numbered three children.

John Dobbin Warren obtained his education in the public schools of his native city and at the age of fourteen years started out to provide for his own support. Since that time he has been continuously connected with the lumber trade and he has led a life of diligence and industry whereby he has acquainted himself with every phase of the lumber business. In 1903 he removed to Kansas City and became connected with the Badger Lumber Company, of which he has since been a representative, steadily working his way upward until he is now executive officer of the company, occupying the position of president.

In 1888 Mr. Warren was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte M. Skinner, also a native of North Tonawanda, New York, and a daughter of Joseph Skinner, a well known lumberman of New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Warren have been born four children: Walter B. is manager for D. D. Wessels & Son, manufacturers of cement laundry tubs, kitchen sinks, stands and legs, in Kansas City; Elsie is the wife of Stephen K. Owen, a prominent attorney of St. Joseph, Missouri; Henri L. is an attorney; and Ross B. is a first lieutenant of the regular army, now in North Carolina. The three sons were in active service during the World war.

Mr. Warren belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Westport Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Westport Chapter, R. A. M. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, his membership being in St. Andrews, of which he is now senior warden. The years of his residence in Kansas City have brought him a wide acquaintance, while the sterling worth of his character has commanded for him the respect and confidence of all who know him.

CLARENCE A. CAPRON.

Clarence A. Capron, who is enjoying a large law practice as a member of the Kansas City bar, was born upon a farm in Marshall county, Iowa, December 20, 1869. His father, David S. Capron, was a native of Herkimer county, New York, and there early learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1861 he removed westward to Iowa and there took up the occupation of farming, which he followed to the time of his death, which occurred on the 19th of June, 1893. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and loyally followed the teachings of the craft. He married Elizabeth Lincoln, also a native of the Empire state, and they became the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are yet living. The mother survives and is now

residing in Seattle, Washington, at the age of eighty-five years, in full possession of all her faculties.

Clarence A. Capron was educated in the district schools of Marshall county, Iowa, and in the schools of Thayer county, Nebraska, to which place the family had removed. He there continued his studies to the age of nineteen years and afterward spent two years as a student in the Highland Park College of Des Moines, Iowa. Turning his attention to the profession of teaching, he was for eight years identified in that way with the schools of Thayer county, Nebraska, but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor, and with a desire to become a member of the bar, began reading law. He was admitted to practice upon examination before the supreme court of Nebraska in 1900 and opened an office in Hebron, that state, where he continued to follow his profession for three years. On the expiration of that period he came to Kansas City, where he has since remained and through the intervening years has enjoyed a large practice that has connected him with much important litigation. He now has a large clientage and is regarded as one of the popular, prominent and successful members of the bar of this city.

In 1894 Mr. Capron was united in marriage to Miss Sally Okerson, of Indiana, and they have become parents of two children: Harold C., twenty-four years of age, who for one year was in France with the United States army; and Lois M., twenty years of age, who is a graduate of the Kansas City schools and is at home.

Mr. Capron is a republican in his political views and has served as a member of the city council. Fraternally he is connected with Rural Lodge No. 316, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter No. 102, R. A. M.; Shekinah Council, R. & S. M.; Oriental Commandery No. 35, K. T.; and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In all matters of citizenship he is thoroughly loyal and progressive, manifesting the spirit which has ever actuated his ancestors throughout the period of more than two and a half centuries in which the family has been represented in the United States, the ancestral line being here traced back to 1660. Through all the years which have since come and gone representatives of the name have been faithful to American interests, and the same spirit of devotion to duty is manifest not only in the record of Clarence A. Capron, but also in that of his young son, who went with the khaki-clad forces to aid in establishing worldwide democracy by active overseas military service in France. Clarence A. Capron is a popular member of the City Club and the Knife & Fork Club.

EUGENE C. DREYER.

Eugene C. Dreyer is the president of the Dreyer Commission Company of St. Louis, in which city he was born February 28, 1876. His father, Charles Dreyer, now deceased, was a native of Germany and came to America in 1858. He assisted in organizing the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago (now The Chicago Symphony Orchestra), which for many years has been one of the finest musical organizations on the continent. He remained with the orchestra as first violinist until 1882. He married Fanny Weisels, who was born in Prague, Austria, their wedding being celebrated in St. Louis in January, 1875. To them were born three children, two sons and a daughter: Eugene C.; Lillian, who became the wife of Joe Leipman, now assistant manager of the Dreyer Commission Company; and Felix, who died in infancy.

Eugene C. Dreyer was educated in the Clinton public school of St. Louis, from which he was graduated on the 21st of January, 1890. He then started out to provide for his own support, working in a general store at Stockton, Missouri, as a clerk for a year or more. From 1891 until 1894 he did general office work for the Kauffman Milling Company of St. Louis, the predecessor of the present Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Company. From 1894 until 1897 he was connected with the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis, Illinois, as assistant superintendent of the horse and mule department. In the latter year he was admitted to a partnership in the Hunter Brothers Milling Company of St. Louis, with which he was associated in a partnership relation for three years, and from 1900 until 1909 was secretary of the company. In 1909 he organized the Dreyer Commission Com-

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pany, of which he was elected president and treasurer, and through the intervening period he has carefully directed the interests of the business, shaped its policy and promoted its development. He conducts a general jobbing commission business in flour, grain and feed stuff and the trade of the house has grown to large and substantial proportions. Mr. Dreyer is also interested in the production of oil from shale and is one of the stockholders in a zinc oxide plant at Cripple Creek, Colorado, and in the fertilizer company that is now erecting a building in East St. Louis in order to handle the business. He is a man of determined purpose and his business affairs are at all times capably conducted. Tireless energy, keen perception, a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense guided by resistless will power, are his chief characteristics. He has been watchful of all details of his business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity, and his carefully directed affairs have gained him a place among the prosperous residents of his native city.

When America was at war with Germany Mr. Dreyer, putting aside many personal interests, served as a dollar-a-year man for the food administration and was at the head of Zone eleven on the bureau of coordination of purchase. He bought flour for the army cantonments in eleven states. He also looked after flour prices for the government in St. Louis and held the record in the Merchants Exchange for securing the highest single individual subscription to the Liberty bonds. Personally he subscribed to all the various war activities and did everything in his power to promote the home service in connection with the war.

On the 22d of February, 1900, in St. Louis, Mr. Dreyer was married to Miss Irene Bender, a daughter of Sam E. Bender, now deceased. Their family numbers three sons: Charles, 20 years of age, who is a graduate of the Missouri Military Academy at Mexico, Missouri, and is now working in his father's office; Felix, 16 years of age, who is a student in the Missouri Military Academy; and Stanley, a lad of 13 years, who is attending the Junior high school.

Mr. Dreyer is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Cosmos Lodge, No. 282, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised in 1914. He became a Scottish Rite Mason in 1916 and was secretary of his class and he is also a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the St. Louis Grain Club, to the National Grain Dealers' Association, the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, the Merchants' Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce, and he served as a director of the Merchants' Exchange from 1917 until 1919. He was elected president for 1920 of the United States Feed Distributors' Association, whose headquarters are in Chicago. In politics he is an independent republican and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in Temple Israel. Socially he is connected with the Missouri Athletic Association, the Westwood Country Club, the Triple A Golf and Tennis Club, the Knobel Club, of which he is president, and other organizations, in all of which he is widely known and popular.

ERASMUS C. HALL.

Erasmus C. Hall, who for twelve years has engaged in the practice of law in Kansas City, was born in Pleasureville, Kentucky, a son of Thomas and Edna (Fallis) Hall, who were also natives of the Blue Grass state, the mother's birth having occurred in Pleasureville, her father being Dr. Fallis of that place. Thomas Hall was a wagon maker by trade until he came to Missouri, at which time he took up farming. He removed to Missouri prior to the Civil war. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and passed away at the age of ninety years. To him and his wife were born seven children, of whom two are living, George T. and Erasmus C. The former is a farmer and live stock commission merchant, conducting a successful business at 922 Livestock Exchange building. The mother has now passed away.

Erasmus C. Hall, after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools, attended Plattsburg College and later became a student in the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated on the completion of a law course as a member of the class of 1876. He was admitted to practice at the bar of Clinton county, Missouri, in 1879 and became a prominent attorney of Plattsburg, where

he successfully practiced from 1886 until 1908. He has been identified with the Kansas City bar since 1908 and has made for himself a creditable position as an earnest, able and conscientious lawyer who prepares his cases with thoroughness and care and whose devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial.

In 1881 Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Cora Funkhouser, who passed away in 1893, leaving two children: Lillian, who is now the wife of Elmer Iden, of Smithville, Missouri, and has one child, Doris; and Ralph Funkhouser Hall, who is with the firm of Swift & Company at St. Joseph, Missouri. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Hall was again married, his second union being with Miss Ola Jones, of Plattsburg.

Mr. Hall belongs to Plattsburg Lodge of Masons and has attained the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, his membership being in the Howard Memorial church of Kansas City. He belongs to the City and Pedestrian Clubs and his interest in public affairs is that of a man whose influence is ever on the side of progress and improvement and who at all times holds to high civic standards and ideals.

LOUIS L. SEIBEL.

Since 1880, or from the age of twenty-one years, Louis L. Seibel has been identified with the Badger Lumber Company of which he is now the president. He started out upon his business career when a youth of fifteen years, and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources, working his way steadily upward along the line of orderly progression, until he is now a well known figure in the lumber trade circles of Kansas City. He was born March 31, 1859, in Warsaw, Illinois, a son of Edward M. and Dorothea (Kellner) Seibel, who were natives of Hessen, Germany. The father was born in 1823, and passed away at Hannibal, Missouri, in 1891, when sixty-eight years of age. He was a cabinet maker and millwright in Germany, and came to the United States in 1848, after which he served with the rank of captain in the Mexican war. He returned to Germany in 1850 for a short time, but in 1851 again came to the new world and made his way westward to Warsaw, Illinois, where he engaged in business as a cabinetmaker, a millwright, builder and architect. When the Civil war was inaugurated he organized a company at Warsaw, but the regiment could not be mustered in quick enough in Illinois to suit him and so he brought his troops to Missouri where they became the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. While serving in defense of the Union, Captain Seibel was wounded. After the war he located in Quincy, Illinois, and in 1871 removed to Hannibal, Missouri. He was a very progressive man, active and efficient in all that he undertook, and wherever he went he enjoyed the respect and friendship of all with whom he came in contact. His widow, who was born in Germany in 1836, survived him for many years, passing away in Hannibal in 1919, at the age of eighty-three.

Louis Seibel, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of Warsaw and of Quincy, Illinois, and when fifteen years of age began working in a book and music store at Hannibal, Missouri. Later he clerked in a grocery store, and in 1880 he entered the employ of the Badger Lumber Company, filling every position from that of office boy to the presidency. He was elected the chief executive officer in 1910 upon the death of Alfred Toll and for a decade has been the directing head of the business. He is today one of the best known lumbermen in this section of the country having closely been associated with the lumber trade for forty years. He has been active in developing interests of great magnitude and importance and aside from his connection with the Badger Lumber Company, he is the president of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Lumber Company and president of the Central Railway of Arkansas. He is likewise a director of the Pioneer Trust Company of Kansas City. He took up his abode in Kansas City in 1886, and from this point has since directed his business activities, which have been of constantly growing extent and importance.

At Hannibal, Missouri, in 1883 Mr. Seibel was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Price, who passed away at Denver, Colorado, May 31, 1920. Her parents were Edward and Isabel (Clark) Price, both natives of County Antrim, Ireland. Mrs.

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Seibel was a very active worker in the Presbyterian church, its missions and in different charitable organizations and she belonged to the Athaneum Club. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Seibel was born one son, Louis Edward, a lumberman of Kansas City, who is married and has two children: Louis Byran and James Edward.

Mr. Seibel is well known in club circles of Kansas City, belonging to the Kansas City, Kansas City Athletic, Knife and Fork and Midday Clubs. He is also a prominent Mason, having membership in Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery, K. T.; Shakinah Council, R. & S. M.; and is a past soverign master of Mary Conclave, No. 5, of the Red Cross of Constantine, and belongs also to the Consistory and the Mystic Shrine. For twenty-two years he was a member of the board of the Fifth Presbyterian church and now has membership in the Linwood Avenue Presbyterian church. In politics he is a republican, but at local elections where no issue is involved casts an independent ballot. In 1912 he served on the civil service board to give Kansas City a better form of government. His aid and cooperation can always be counted upon for progress and improvement and because of his recognized judgment, his known public spirit and his devotion to the general welfare, his leadership is often followed in matters of public policy.

JAMES W. SMITH.

James W. Smith is a well known insurance man of Kansas City, belonging to the firm of Frank V. Smith & Brothers, with offices in the American Bank building. He is a western man by birth, training and preference, and possesses the spirit of western enterprise and progress. He is a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, born June 22, 1896. He acquired a public school education and also attended the Christian Brothers College at Kansas City, Missouri. He early turned his attention to the automobile business and became branch manager for the Moriarty Motor Company, a position which he occupied from 1912 until 1915. In the latter year he became interested in the insurance business as solicitor and adjuster of automobile losses and entered upon his present business connection in January, 1919, as the partner of his brothers, Frank V., Thomas K. and E. N. Smith, under the firm style of Frank V. Smith & Brothers. They specialize in automobile insurance, but also handle life and other lines of insurance and have built up a business of very substantial and gratifying proportions. In July, 1918, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Marie Stewart, of Kansas City, a daughter of Leo J. Stewart, and they have one child, James W., who is about a year old.

After America's advent into the World war Mr. Smith went to the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, being not yet twenty-one years of age. He won the rank of second lieutenant and was retained at the Second Training Camp as an instructor. Later he was promoted to a first lieutenancy and assigned to the Eighty-sixth Division. Subsequently he was transferred to the port of New York and made alien officer with the rank of captain. He now belongs to the Missouri National Guard and he is also a member of the American Legion. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, he being a communicant in St. James parish. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and the nature of his interests and activities is further indicated in the fact that he is a member of the City Club and also of the Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN H. POWELL.

John H. Powell, a member of the real estate and investment firm of Curry & Powell, was born in Warren county, Illinois, October 30, 1874. His father, John Powell, a native of Virginia, became a resident of Illinois in early life and settled on a farm in Warren county, where he resided for many years. Subsequently he retired, giving his attention to the management of his invested interests. His last days were spent in Montgomery county, Iowa, and he passed away in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he had long been a member. He was also identified with the Masonic fraternity

and was a man of affairs in his community. He married Elizabeth Howard, who was born in Indiana, and she, too, has passed away. Their family numbered six children, of whom five are yet living.

John H. Powell attended the graded schools of his native county and of Red Oak, Iowa, where he was graduated from the high school. He is also a college man, being a graduate of the University of Illinois, and he is recognized as a man of more than ordinary literary attainments, having always been deeply interested in general literature as well as in the current topics and vital problems of the day. In 1910 he came to Kansas City and throughout the intervening years has been closely associated with business activity here. He was for many years connected with one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in Kansas City, in which he held official position, and he is now giving his attention to the general real estate and investment business. He handles important property interests and is thoroughly familiar with the real estate market as well as that which has to do with other investments.

In 1894 Mr. Powell was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe M. Boyd, of Warren county, Illinois, who passed away leaving two children, Maurine and Emma. For his second wife Mr. Powell chose Frances E. Jones, of Polo, Illinois. He is a Mason, belonging to Laramie Lodge No. 704, A. F. & A. M. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. In the work of the church he has taken active and helpful part, doing all in his power to promote the growth of the Sunday school and all religious and civic activities. His position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one. He stands loyally for those interests which he believes to be right and for the benefit of the majority and never hesitates to express his honest convictions.

ED S. VILLMOARE.

Ed S. Villmoare, vice president and director of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, has through individual merit and ability worked his way steadily upward to the official position which he is now filling in connection with one of the important insurance organizations of the west. His active connection with insurance dates from 1909, prior to which time he had spent many years as a traveling salesman, representing the jewelry trade. During the greater part of his life he has lived in Missouri but is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Alton on the 2d of August, 1865. He is a son of Joseph A. Villmoare, a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, born in 1833. The father became a contractor and builder. In boyhood he removed to Illinois and was there engaged in various lines of business until he came to Kansas City in 1885, here spending his remaining days, his death occurring in 1899. He served as a soldier of the Union army from 1861 until 1865 and became a corporal. His political endorsement was given to the republican party. He married Puritha L. Gray, who was born in Alton, Illinois, and they became the parents of six children of whom four are yet living, while two have passed away.

Ed S. Villmoare pursued his education in the public schools of Alton, Illinois, and of Sedalia, Missouri, being graduated from the high school of the latter city. He then started out in the business world and for twenty-seven years traveled in connection with the jewelry trade, representing the large wholesale house known as the C. B. Norton Jewelry Company, building up a large trade for the firm in the territory over which he traveled. His business enterprise, perseverance, reliability and attractive social qualities were elements in his growing success, but desirous of engaging in business on his own account, he severed his connection with the jewelry house and turned his attention to life insurance in 1909, becoming connected with the city agency department of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company. Step by step since that time he has advanced and he is the vice president, director and agency manager of this corporation, which is conducting an extensive business amounting to about seventy-five million dollars annually. The thoroughness which has characterized everything that he has undertaken is manifest in his control of his present interests and there is perhaps no one in Kansas City who can speak more broadly or intelligently concerning the different phases and worth of life insurance.

In 1903 Mr. Villmoare was married to Miss Nell Ogden, of Clinton, Missouri, a daughter of Charles M. Ogden, representative of one of the early families of that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Villmoare have become parents of two children: Helen O.,

the wife of Dallas R. Alderman, living at El Centro, California; and Edwin S., fifteen years of age, yet in school.

Mr. Villmoare is a member of a number of the leading social organizations of the city, belonging to the Kansas City Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Automobile Club, the City Club and the Meadow Lake Country Club. His political support is given to the democratic party and he is much interested in the vital questions and issues of the day, always keeping thoroughly informed concerning political problems and conditions. He has attended no less than nine national conventions. He is a lover of hunting, to which he turns for relaxation when opportunity permits, but the major part of his time is given to his business affairs and he is recognized as a hard worker whose unremitting diligence has been the basic element of his success.

PERCY C. FIELD.

Percy C. Field, a Kansas City lawyer whose professional career is characterized by integrity and a quick grasp of business and legal problems, together with a ready comprehension of the viewpoint and needs of clients and investors, has by reason of these qualities won an enviable position among the representatives of the bar of western Missouri. He is a native son of this state, his birth having occurred in Slater, December 14, 1883, his parents being Dr. Joseph Field, who was born in Saline county, Missouri, and Zella (Mills) Field, whose birth occurred at Arrow Rock, Saline county. Their family numbered three children and the mother is now deceased. The father was a very prominent physician and surgeon and was well known in Masonic circles, being master of his lodge at Slater. He belonged to the Baptist church and passed away in that faith at the age of forty-two years.

Percy C. Field was educated in the public schools of his native city and of Kansas City and also attended the Kemper Military School at Boonville, Missouri, after which he entered the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. His law course was pursued at Yale, where he won the LL. B. degree in 1908. In the same year he was admitted to practice at the Kansas City bar and has since been actively engaged in the work of the profession here, his developing powers and skill bringing him to a prominent position among the lawyers of this state. He belongs to the Kansas City and to the Missouri State Bar Associations. Moreover, he is a man of marked literary taste and talent and is the author of various novels and short stories, being a well known magazine contributor.

In 1908 Mr. Field was married to Miss Lillian Bushnell, of Kansas City, a daughter of Albert Bushnell, and they have become parents of two children, Margaret and Zella, aged respectively ten and six years.

Mr. Field belongs to the Hillcrest Country Club and is well known in Masonic circles as a member of Temple Lodge No. 299, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery, K. T.; and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in which he is connected with the patrol. He is a man of social, genial nature, capable of sincere friendship, and his attractive personality, as well as his sound education, his close application and his mental ability of unusual order, has contributed to his success at the bar and in a business way.

JOSEPH H. ASHTON.

Joseph H. Ashton, who is now prominently associated with the insurance and surety bond business in partnership with his brother, Walter R. Ashton, handles all kinds of insurance save life and fire, making a specialty, however, of casualty insurance and also conducting an extensive business in handling surety bonds. His course is marked by both thoroughness and enterprise—dominant qualities in the attainment of his present-day success. Mr. Ashton is a native of Kansas, his birth having occurred in Johnson county, August 31, 1884. His father, Scott Ashton, was a native of Ohio, who prepared for the bar and practiced his profession for many years in Colorado as a prominent lawyer of Denver. He passed away in 1905 and is survived by his widow, who bore the maiden name of Addie M. Smithers and who was born in Indiana. They became the parents of six children, four of whom are living.

Joseph H. Ashton was but a young lad when his parents removed to Denver and he there pursued his education in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, after which he became a student in the University of Colorado. Later he came to Kansas City, where he established an insurance business in 1910. Through the intervening years he has developed his interests to extensive proportions, being now at the head of a large and important business. In this undertaking he is a partner in the firm of Joseph H. & Walter R. Ashton and his close application and perseverance have been salient elements in the attainment of success.

Mr. Ashton is a member of the Episcopal church and he belongs also to the Kiwanis Club, to the City Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. He is likewise well known in Masonic circles, having membership in Rural Lodge No. 316, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Kansas City Commandery, K. T.; and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

WALTER R. ASHTON.

Walter R. Ashton, junior partner in the firm of Joseph H. & Walter R. Ashton, well known in insurance circles in Kansas City, was here born on the 16th of May, 1890, and his youthful days were largely passed as a pupil in the public schools. After arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Eveleen Loser, of Kansas City, a daughter of John J. Loser.

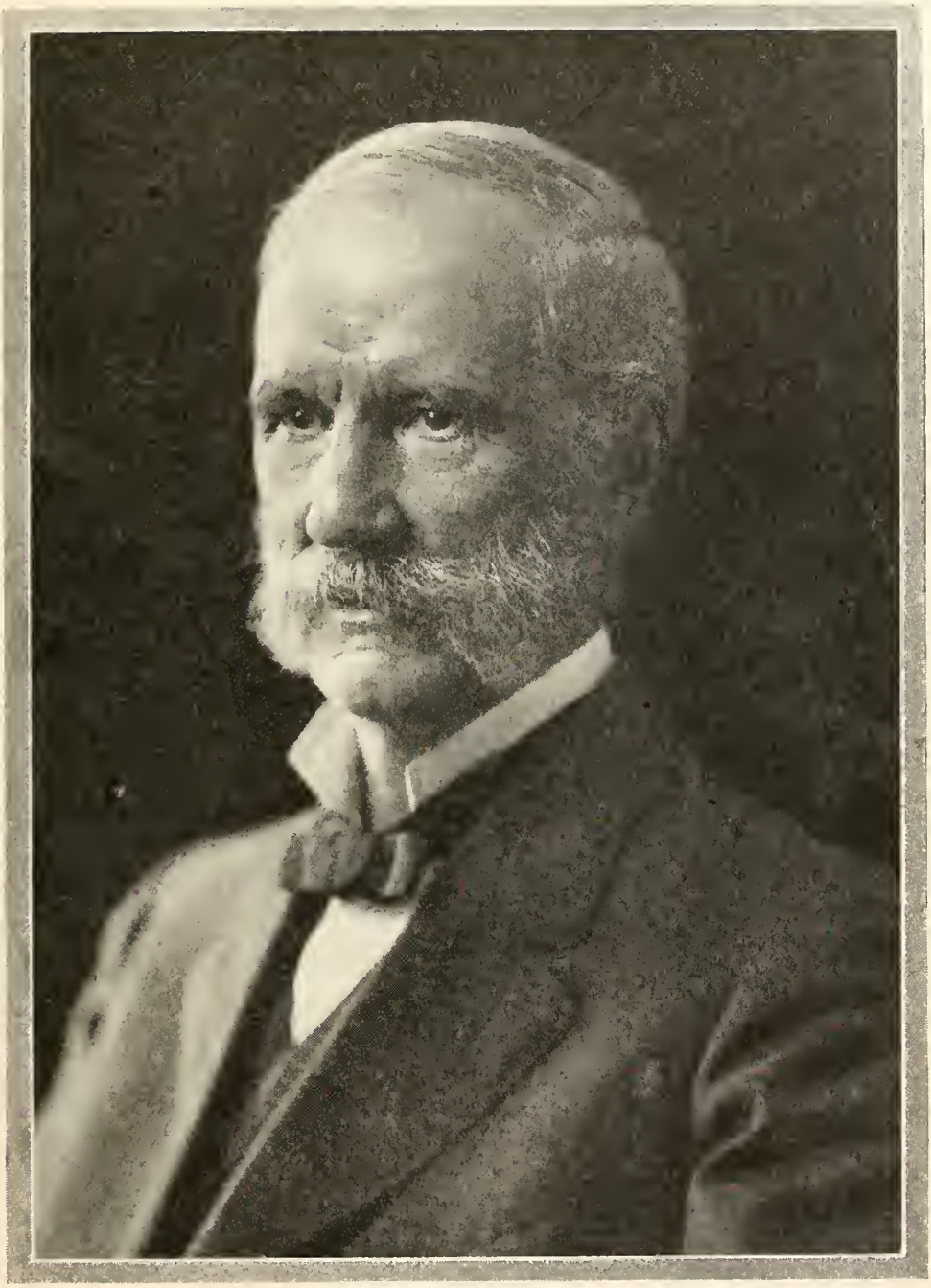
In 1914 Walter R. Ashton became associated with his brother, Joseph H. Ashton, in the insurance business and the firm has since maintained a continuous existence, with a constantly growing clientage. They handle all kinds of insurance save life and fire and have also built up a large surety bond department.

Walter R. Ashton belongs to the Optimist Club, which is indicative of his nature, as he is always inclined to look on the bright side of things. He is a Mason and past master of Rural Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; Oriental Commandery, K. T.; and Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His greatest activity outside of business hours, however, is in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a devoted and faithful member and earnest worker, having a large Bible class of sixty boys. He realizes the necessity and value of carefully training the young in order that a substantial foundation shall be laid for character development, and he is doing everything in his power thus to promote moral progress.

GEORGE WILLIAM LUBKE.

George William Lubke, who at one time was judge of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis and has been prominently connected with the bar since 1864, was born February 22, 1845, in the city which is still his home. His parents, Henry William and Christine (Penningroth) Lubke, were natives of Hanover, Germany, and after emigrating to America became acquainted in St. Louis and were married in this city. Both held membership in the Evangelical Protestant church. The mother died of cholera in 1849, soon after the father had started west to California with a wagon train. He became a miner in that state and later a ranch owner in Colusa county, California.

George William Lubke pursued his education in the private school connected with a German Protestant church at Venedy, Illinois, and afterward attended a similar private school in St. Louis and also the public schools of this city. Later he spent several years as a clerk with a commission merchant and then entered the law office of Henry Hitchcock, afterward dean of the St. Louis Law School, serving as clerk and student. He was licensed to practice law by James C. Moody, then judge of the circuit court, in the fall of 1864. He at once entered upon the active work of the profession, in which he continued until 1883, when he was made circuit judge of the city of St. Louis and remained upon the bench for six years, retiring from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and goodwill of all concerned, having made a splendid record by reason of the fairness and impartiality of his decisions. He then resumed law practice in the city, where he has remained continuously since. In his active professional work prior to 1883



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he was a member of the law firm of Hitchcock & Lubke, which later became Hitchcock, Lubke & Player and afterward Lubke & Muench. Since his retirement from the bench he has practiced as a colleague of his son, George W. Lubke, Jr. Of the cases tried and decided by Judge Lubke in the circuit court and then appealed or removed to the supreme court of the state and there revlewed, the supreme court opinions appear in volumes 91 to 112 of the supreme court reports and those which went to the court of appeals in volumes 19 to 42 of the Missouri appeal reports.

Judge Lubke was married in St. Louis, September 10, 1868, to Miss Henrietta Luttercord, daughter of F. H. Luttercord, a prominent hide and leather merchant of St. Louis prior to 1860. Their children are: George W., mentioned elsewhere in this work; Ida H.; Laura L.; Edgar H., who married Eleanora Heerich; and Arthur F. Judge Lubke is a member of the Evangelical Protestant church. In politics he is a democrat and has done much public speaking in connection with political questions and has also served as judge of elections.

WILLIAM J. KAULL.

William J. Kaull, the president of the Kaull Milling Company, flour millers of Kansas City, with offices in the Waldheim building, is recognized as a very keen business man, quick to arrive at decisions, observing and not afraid to take a chance in business affairs. Always looking ahead for higger things and employing competent help, he has ever endeavored to keep his product up to the highest standard and his success has resulted from these qualities and is certainly well deserved. Kansas numbers Mr. Kaull among its native sons, for his birth occurred in Brown county, that state, January 28, 1872. His father, F. M. Kaull, is a native of Tiffin, Ohio, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Kansas, establishing his home at Glen Elder, where for many years he engaged in the manufacture of flour. He established his plant as a small mill with a capacity of but twenty-five barrels. This constituted the nucleus of the business, which has now grown to extensive and important proportions and is still conducted under the name of the Kaull Milling Company. For many years the father continued actively in the management of the business but is now living retired at Beloit, Kansas, after a successful and prosperous commercial career and one which has been of recognized usefulness and value to his community. He wedded Mary Olive Gordon, who is also living, and they have become the parents of four children.

William J. Kaull of this family was educated in the public and high schools of Glen Elder, Kansas, and received his business training in a commercial college. He took up farming on his own account after putting aside his text-books and for a time devoted his attention to the work of tilling the soil near Beloit, Kansas. Four years later he engaged in the milling business in Alton, Kansas, where he remained ten years. He then returned to Glen Elder and took charge of the business which had been established by his father, developing and enlarging this until it is now a very extensive enterprise. In association with his brother, he incorporated the Kaull Miling Company in 1917 and of this company has since been the president. The city offices are maintained in Kansas City and they have their mills and elevators in Kansas. Recently they have erected a large new elevator and mill in Kansas City, at Southwest boulevard and State Line. The leading brand of flour which they manufacture is called the Blue Feather and it has attained a merited popularity on the market. The headquarters of the company were established in Kansas City in 1918 and from this point the business has since been directed.

In 1890 Mr. Kaull was married to Miss Lena V. Nelson, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, a daughter of William Nelson, a well known pioneer resident of that place. They have become the parents of four children: Erva M., twenty-four years of age; Elithe E., twenty-two years of age; Franklin W., a youth of fourteen; and Jed N., a lad of nine.

Mr. Kaull is a member of the Kansas City Club and in Masonry has taken the blue lodge degrees, belonging to Glen Elder Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is loyal to the teachings and purposes of the fraternity and is highly esteemed by his brethren in the order. He stands for all those interests which tend to promote public

progress and the advancement of the community and is a cheerful giver to all worthy causes. While quiet in manner and modest in demeanor, he has nevertheless a host of warm friends, and not only his personal popularity but his business success is undoubtedly attributable in a marked degree to his personality.

WOOD ARNOLD.

Wood Arnold, vice president of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, one of the largest insurance corporations of the west, was born in Sedalia, Missouri, December 6, 1878. His father, Henry Clay Arnold, was a native of Paris, Missouri, and for many years was engaged in business as a wholesale and retail druggist of Kansas City, where he continued until his life's labors were ended in death on the 6th of December, 1910. He was long a devoted member of the Christian church and guided his life according to its teachings. He married Fannie Wood, a native of Sedalia, Missouri, and a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state. They became parents of four children, of whom three are yet living.

Wood Arnold, after attending the public schools and the Central high school of Kansas City, became associated with his father in the drug business and later went to Louisiana, where he was engaged in the lumber trade with the Central Coal & Coke Company for a period of six and a half years, filling various positions during that time. Later he was with the Ajax Portland Cement Company until 1907, when he again became connected with the lumber trade, spending a year with the Berkshire Lumber Company. He next became associated with the Long-Bell Lumber Company, with which he continued for six or seven years in charge of quotations. On the expiration of that period he became identified with the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, of which his father was one of the founders. Upon his father's death Wood Arnold was elected to the board of directors. Two years later he became connected in an active capacity with the loan department, of which he served as assistant secretary for two years. He was then elected to the vice presidency of this company, which is one of the largest western insurance companies, with insurance in force of approximately two hundred million dollars. He has been most successful in this line of work, and such is his capability, resourcefulness and enterprise as to make him almost a genius in his chosen field of labor.

In April, 1897, Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Daisy Dunakin, of Chanute, Kansas, a daughter of Charles Dunakin. They have become parents of two children: Pauline, who is attending the Central high school and is now nineteen years of age; and Charles Wood, a lad of thirteen, also in school. The parents are members of the Christian church and take an active and helpful part in its work. They occupy an enviable position in social circles, the hospitality of the best homes being cordially extended to them.

HARRY J. MORRIS.

Harry J. Morris, a man of most progressive spirit and of undaunted enterprise, is now the president of the Fitwell Artificial Limb Company of Kansas City. He was born in Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1874. His father, Robert E. Morris, was a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania, and was a well known inventor. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was an elder in the First Presbyterian church. His entire life was actuated by high and honorable principles and the sterling worth of his character was widely recognized. In his later years he removed from Pennsylvania to Kansas and his last days were passed in Wichita, Kansas, where he departed this life February 14, 1887. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Wasson, was also a native of Pennsylvania and is likewise deceased. They had a family of five children, of whom four are yet living.

Harry J. Morris obtained a district school education in Pennsylvania and also attended a business college at Wichita, Kansas. He started out in the business world as an employe in a drug store and thus worked for others for a time, after which he engaged in railroading for seven years in connection with the Missouri

Pacific and Frisco lines. On the 18th of January, 1903, he suffered an accident which caused the loss of his right leg just above the knee. To many this would have seemed a serious handicap, but thirteen years later Mr. Morris was obliged to face another disaster, as he lost his left leg in a street car accident in Kansas City. Such a condition would have utterly discouraged and disheartened a man of less resolute spirit, but the courage and determination of Mr. Morris came to the front and he has made for himself a most creditable, honorable and enviable position in the business world. Some years ago he spent a twelvemonth in selling the Hammond typewriter. In 1905 he established his present business, which he is now conducting under the name of the Fitwell Artificial Limb Company, of which he is the president, with H. G. McCullough as vice president and George M. Morris as secretary and treasurer. In connection with the business Harry J. Morris has displayed considerable inventive genius and ability and has perfected many improvements upon artificial limbs. He started the business in a small way, but has developed it to extensive proportions, his success being the direct outcome of his ability, his absolute honesty, his enterprise and his loyalty to high ideals.

In 1900 Mr. Morris was married to Miss Jeannette Glaze, a daughter of George P. Glaze, and they now have two children: Helen Jeannette, born February 25, 1903; and Mary Esther, born March 31, 1911.

Mr. Morris belongs to Westport Lodge No. 340, A. F. & A. M., and is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and his political belief that of the republican party. He is a broad-minded man who brings to all vital questions an unprejudiced mind, and his aid and influence have ever been of a constructive nature along the lines of advancement, development and improvement.

ELIAS GREENMAN.

Elias Greenman, an attorney, with offices in the Grand Avenue Temple building of Kansas City, is a son of Samuel Greenman, a native of Russia, who came to the United States in 1894, making his way direct to Kansas City with his family. Here he began life as a peddler and in the work was assisted by his sons. He soon saved enough to establish a store, which he opened at Grand and Twelfth streets, the former site of the Kansas City Star. He began dealing in men's furnishing goods and conducted the business successfully for nine years. He then turned his attention to the coal and feed trade and again secured substantial and attractive profits by reason of his well managed business affairs, becoming one of the leading coal and feed dealers of the city. He remained in the business until 1912, when he left the United States and went to Palestine, settling in the Petach Tikvo colony, there to make his permanent home. He is a prominent Zionist and a great student and leader among his people, recognized as a man of high character and of marked influence among those of his faith. He married Jennie Cohn, also of Russian birth, and they became the parents of seven children, all born in Russia. The mother passed away in 1905. The children are: Morris, who is forty-eight years of age; Louis; Ira; Etta, the wife of Theodore Lawrence; Jack; Elias; and Bessie, the widow of Edward Friedson.

Elias Greenman was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, mastering the branches therein taught until he had become a student in the Central high school. After completing his high school work he took up the study of law in the University of Missouri and won his LL. B. degree in 1906. The same year he was admitted to the bar and has since practiced his profession. His ability is manifest in the large clientage which is accorded him. He studies with thoroughness every case entrusted to his care and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. His mind is naturally analytical and his deductions are at all times sound and logical, while his cause is ever presented with clearness and force. When the Free Legal Aid Bureau was inaugurated he served as a member of the board. He belongs to the local and state bar associations, and he is also a member of the Phi Delta Phi of Tiedman Chapter at the University of Missouri.

In 1915 Mr. Greenman was married to Miss Emma Gardner, also of Russian birth, and they have one child, Janis, who is three and a half years of age. Mr. Greenman is a member of Heroine Lodge No. 104, A. F. & A. M., and has attained

the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry in Missouri Consistory. He likewise belongs to Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, to the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and to the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a republican, and while not an office seeker, takes an active interest in political problems, keeping at all times in touch with the vital questions and issues of the day. He stands for all those interests which feature in connection with high standards of American citizenship and is actuated in all that he does by a progressive spirit.

ROLAND EDWARD BRUNER.

It is under the stimulus of opposition and the pressure of adversity that the strongest and best in men is brought out and developed—a statement which finds its verification in the life record of Roland Edward Bruner, who for many years has been a prominent figure in mining circles in the west and is now at the head of the firm of R. E. Bruner & Company and of the Bruner Realty & Investment Company of Kansas City. The story of his life in its unfolding presents many a picturesque and romantic phase and the entire record has the alluring fascination of success. Mr. Bruner was born in Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1860, and while he comes of German ancestry, he is of the fourth generation of the family in America. His parents were John and Margaret A. (Bastian) Bruner, of Montoursville, where the father provided for his family through the conduct of a mercantile enterprise. Through the exigencies of the Civil war the financial resources of the father were largely dissipated and in fact he gave all to his country save life, and by reason of his shattered fortunes he determined to start anew in the west.

The Civil war was inaugurated when Roland E. Bruner was but a few months old. A few years later the family removed to Kansas and he had the opportunity to some extent of attending the public schools of Franklin county, but his educational privileges as well as his chances in other directions were extremely limited, and when quite young he began providing for his own support by working as a farm hand. A little later he took up the task of herding cattle on the plains at a period when the west was an open range. The outdoor life not only gave him possibilities for physical development but also brought to him the chance of becoming a self-reliant young man. As a herder on the plains he had to depend upon his own judgment as to what was best in caring for the stock and he learned to form his opinions quickly, yet never without that careful judgment which must always discriminate in order to determine the true value or possibilities of any situation. At length, believing that mercantile life would offer him greater opportunities, Mr. Bruner began clerking in a country store and was thus employed from 1875 until 1880. He then accepted a clerkship in the office of the superintendent of the motor power and machinery department of the old Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway, and later came the chance to see something of the country as a traveling salesman and for five years he was upon the road, traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf. This brought him intimate knowledge of the country and he was keenly interested in studying the resources of different sections. His next position was that of manager of the wholesale house of Phillips Brothers in Seattle, Washington, and after a year thus spent he became manager and auctioneer of the Kansas City Fruit Auction and Cold Storage Company, following that business for three years.

From early life he was keenly interested in the mineral resources of the country, and while the route was a devious one his path at length led him to the mines with which he has been connected in every position from that of prospector to the presidency of most important mining companies. For a quarter of a century he has given much of his time and energies to the development of mining properties in the west, becoming president of the Anaconda-Arizona Mining Company, the R. E. Bruner Copper Company, the Missouri Lithograph, Marble & Mining Company and secretary of the Big Niangua Development & Realty Company. In this connection a contemporary biographer has written: "Mr. Bruner's experience has been varied and spectacular. His mining operations have given him a familiarity

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with every phase and sensation of the miner's life, from prospector to president, and his promotions include some of the richest finds in the central range. The road he traveled was not always smooth; there were bumps and pitfalls at frequent intervals. He was gouged and squeezed and cruelly betrayed by quondam summer friends, but he always accepted his fate philosophically and charged it all to experience. Notwithstanding many drawbacks Roland E. Bruner has made and lost fortunes, helped a thousand men to success, and he has frequently borne the loads and losses of other men—and the attendant knocks—with a peculiar patience and stout-hearted fortitude that is the admiration of all who know him intimately. Mr. Bruner is of the Tom Lawson type of man—a veritable human dynamo. He never exhausts and rarely wearies under pressure; a man of indomitable will, of tremendous energy and never flagging industry, and withal a gentle, kindly sympathetic nature. Always possessed of an optimism that never permitted him to fear defeat or confess failure, he accepted fortune as it came, and confidently relied upon the belief that the 'turn in the road' must come to the man who honestly and intelligently follows a fixed course with determination. This faith never deserted him."

Another writer has said: "His investments in mining properties have been judiciously placed, and the control of his interests of this character shows him to be a man of remarkable ability. He understands mining not only from its financial side, but from the scientific standpoint as well, and is the possessor of a most magnificent collection of minerals, composed of some of the rarest kinds, including pearls, amethysts, garnets, rubies, turquoise, opals, coral and diamond rock. This collection also contains a fine specimen of pitch blende, from which radium is made; a quartz crystal weighing four hundred and eighty pounds and numberless valuable specimens, each the best of its kind. These are all systematically and attractively arranged in seven large cases, and his generosity has prompted him to make this collection public in that he permits all who are interested to visit his museum."

Aside from his connection with mining interests Mr. Bruner has conducted important business affairs under the name of the Bruner Realty & Investment Company and under the firm style of R. E. Bruner & Company.

On the 31st of May, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Roland E. Bruner and Miss Hannah M. McLain, the wedding taking place at Wellsville, Franklin county, Kansas. They have become parents of five children: Rea M., Glen L., Carey, Roland E. and Hannah M. The eldest son is an oil broker and married Miss Edna Wilson, of Kansas City. The son, Glen L., is a practicing attorney and married Miss Annie Wood, and they have two sons, Glen, Jr., and William. The daughter, Hannah M., is treasurer of the Bruner Realty & Investment Company and is an artist of note. The son, Roland E., Jr., is the active manager of the Roaring River Hotel. Before America's entrance into the World war he enlisted in 1916 in the Foreign Legion, paying his own expenses even to his own uniform. He became an ambulance and ammunition driver and was attached to the Mallet Reserve, being with the French army until discharged in Paris for disability, after which he returned to the United States in 1917. He is now giving his attention to the management of the Roaring River Hotel, which is situated in a very picturesque country among the Ozarks, about eight miles from Cassville, Barry county, Missouri. In this district is found the famous rock formation, a limestone which is three and a half times as strong as Bedford granite. There are springs furnishing an unfailing supply of water that is only eight degrees above freezing point. The hotel is thoroughly modern in every particular and in connection there are most attractive modern bungalows, which one may rent if he desires greater privacy and quiet. The hotel company has its own swimming pools, for many find the waters of Roaring river too cool for bathing. The hotel maintains its own gardens, raising everything for its table. There is a fish hatchery in which trout are kept, there is a dancing pavilion and tennis courts, while garages furnish cars for those who enjoy motoring. A hydro-electric plant has been built and the resort comprises a tract of thirty-six hundred and forty acres, on which the only thing for sale is service. The grounds are owned by the company and are not on the market for sale. Many who have traveled all over the world pronounce this resort almost incomparable. It is conducted by the Bruner Realty & Investment Company, of which Roland E. Bruner, Jr., is the secretary, acting as manager

of the hotel and farms. He is a Mason in his fraternal relations and he married Miss Esther Ross, of Kansas City.

Mr. Bruner belongs to Westport Lodge, No. 340, A. F. & A. M., of which all of his sons are also members, and he is likewise a Consistory Mason and a member of several of the best clubs of Kansas City. The Bruner home is one of gracious hospitality and charm, the family occupying a most prominent social position in Kansas City, while of Mr. Bruner it has been said: "He is widely recognized as a man of wide philanthropy and Christian spirit, regarding fully the responsibilities of wealth and doing much service for his fellowmen, not from a sense of duty, but from a sincere and abiding interest in humanity. He is widely known in scientific circles as a geologist and collector of fine specimens; and in mining circles as a most successful business man, while in the city of his residence he is counted among those whose labors have been effective and far-reaching in behalf of public progress, while his personal traits of character are such as win him warm friendships and popularity."

EUGENE F. WILLIAMS.

Eugene F. Williams, vice president of the Mortgage Trust Company, was born September 14, 1882, in St. Louis. His father, Eugene F. Williams, was a native of West Point, Mississippi, born in 1851, and was a son of Benjamin Williams, a native of Virginia, where his ancestors lived for many generations before he removed from the Old Dominion to Mississippi, where he became a planter. Eugene F. Williams continued a resident of Mississippi until 1872, when he removed to St. Louis and became vice president of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, a director of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of the National Bank of the Republic, afterward the Merchants-Laclede National Bank, and of various other important business and financial institutions. He was deeply interested in the earlier work for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and was a potent factor in advancing the activities which made that a most successful world's fair, but died in 1900 before seeing the result of his labors. In early manhood he wedded Georgie O'Neal, who was born in Florence, Alabama, a daughter of Governor O'Neal, who was not only chief executive of his state but also a lawyer of high repute and a general of the Confederate army. Her brother, Emmet O'Neal, was likewise a prominent lawyer of Alabama, and like his father, became governor of the state, this being one of the few instances where father and son have held the office of governor in the same state. The ancestors of Mrs. Williams in direct line were of the Virginia family of Moores and were early settlers of Alabama.

Eugene F. Williams acquired his early education in Smith Academy and afterward attended Amherst College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907, becoming a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity during his college days. Upon his return to St. Louis he secured a clerical position with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, with which he remained until 1909. He then joined the newly organized Mortgage Trust Company, with which he has since continued, covering a period of eleven years, and his rise has been rapid, his loyalty and capability winning him promotions through intermediate positions to a place on the directorate, and he is also vice president of the company. Throughout his business career he has continued in the same line and his success is attributable to his persistence and perseverance in proceeding along well defined lines without permitting himself to be deflected into other channels. Thoroughly industrious, he works as hard as any of the junior employes in the office and is intensely interested in the success of the business in which he is engaged.

On the 26th of January, 1918, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Marie Wight, daughter of Major Ira E. and Marie (Ewing) Wight, the residence of the Ewing family at one time standing on the present site of the Federal Reserve Bank building. The religious faith of Mr. Williams is indicated in his membership in St. John's Episcopal church, and in political belief he is a democrat but has never been an active party worker. He belongs to the University, Racquet, Noonday and St. Louis Country Clubs, standing high in social circles, and he is much interested in civic matters, cooperating heartily in all well defined plans and purposes for

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the upbuilding and improvement of St. Louis. At the time of the World war he was active in the various drives of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Liberty bond campaigns. He was refused admission to the army under the draft act, but after persistent effort succeeded in being passed and was sent to the Great Lakes training station just prior to the signing of the armistice, afer which he was honorably discharged. He is always to be relied upon for generous contributions to philanthropic enterprises and his aid and influence are always on the side of progressive interests. For recreation he turns to outdoor exercises, is fond of horseback riding and plays polo, golf and tennis.

WILLIAM HENDRIX SCARRITT.

While William Hendrix Scarritt has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and while success in substantial measure has been won by his forebears, he has depended neither upon family reputation nor family prosperity to secure for him a place in the business world; on the contrary he has tested his powers through actual experience and depended upon personal industry and energy to win a place that is in harmony with the record of the other representatives of an honored name in Kansas City. He was here born February 5, 1886, and in the acquirement of his education completed a high school course in 1904. He then went east, becoming a student in Williams College, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree at his graduation with the class of 1908. Returning to Kansas City, he has since given his attention to the real estate and insurance business, with offices in the Scarritt building. There is nothing spectacular about his career, but the thoroughness and honesty of his purpose is indicated in the fact that he is held in the highest respect by all of his business associates and contemporaries, who recognize as well his sound judgment and his absolute dependability.

Mr. Scarritt was married in 1912 to Miss Louise Parker, daughter of W. L. Parker, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Alice Parker, aged respectively five and three years. Mr. Scarritt is a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club and of the Rotary Club, but devotes most of his time when away from business to his charming family. He has, however, been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and he is a prominent alumnus of Williams College. He is a member of the Melrose Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which his grandfather, Nathan Scarritt, was the founder and of which the family have always been liberal supporters and earnest members.

JUDGE DAVID HICKMAN HARRIS.

Judge David Hickman Harris, of Fulton, has left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of Missouri in no uncertain manner. He was chairman of the commission appointed by the governor to revise the Missouri statutes and he has long figured as a most prominent representative of the bar, now serving for the second term as judge of the thirty-fourth judicial circuit of Missouri. He was born June 21, 1866, upon his father's farm in Boone county, Missouri, about eight miles southeast of Columbia. The Harris family is of English origin, the line being traced back beyond the time of Cromwell. The first of the name to come to America settled in the colony of Virginia shortly after the founding of Jamestown. One of the early American Harrises drifted northward into the territory now known as Pennsylvania and left the impress of his name upon the local village or settlement that has since become the state capital, a fact indicative of the high position which he occupied in the state. The representatives of the Harris family remaining in Virginia intermarried with the Woods, Maupin, McCord, Dabney, Garland, Waller, Overton and other prominent families of the Old Dominion, many of them being conspicuous in the early history of the colony and of the subsequent state as members of the house of burgesses and later of the

legislature and as soldiers of the Revolution. From this sturdy stock came John Harris and his wife, Margaret Maupin, who in 1783 removed from Virginia to Kentucky. There they lived and reared their large family of children. One of their sons, Overton Harris, and his young wife, Mary Rice Woods, removed to the then territory of Missouri in 1817, settling in what is now Boone county. It was their second son, Judge James Harris of Boone county, the father of Judge Harris of this review, who was in his younger days a public surveyor and was employed by the United States government to survey much of the public lands in Missouri and Arkansas. Later he represented Boone county in the state legislature and was for many years a member of the county court. Governor Hardin appointed him one of the commissioners for Missouri to the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876. At the time of his death in 1881 he was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising in Boone county, where for many years he had been a leader in public affairs, doing much to shape thought and action in that section of the state. He was also keenly interested in educational and religious progress and was one of the founders of the Baptist College at Columbia, Missouri, now known as Stephens College. He married Sabra B. Jackson, daughter of Judge Wade M. Jackson, of Howard county, Missouri, who was one of the pioneers and leading citizens of that section of the state and a brother of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson. Mrs. Harris was descended from the Jackson, Pickett, Bass and other old families of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. The Jacksons were of Irish ancestry and on coming to America settled in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war, in which a number of them gallantly participated. Among the many public activities of Judge Jackson was his assistance rendered in the founding of the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. Thus in both the paternal and maternal lines Judge Harris of this review comes of an ancestry long connected with the judicial history and educational development of the state.

After attending the public schools of his native county David Hickman Harris continued his education in the Missouri University, from which he was graduated in 1887 with class honors. In 1886 he won the degree of Pe. P. and in 1887 that of LL. B. was conferred upon him. After leaving the farm he was appointed deputy county clerk of Callaway county, which position he filled during the years 1891 and 1892. In January, 1893, he opened an office for the practice of law at Fulton, Missouri, and soon took first rank as a successful lawyer, his practice constantly growing until, at the time of his election as circuit judge, it extended to all parts of the state. In order to take care of his still increasing business Judge Harris in March, 1916, formed a partnership with Charles M. Hay, now of St. Louis, Missouri, which connection was continued until Judge Harris assumed the duties of circuit judge in January, 1911. At the time of his retirement from active practice he was conceded to have perhaps the best appointed law office in central Missouri and had acquired one of the largest and best selected private law libraries in the state. In 1909 Judge Harris was chosen by the Missouri senate as a member of the committee appointed to aid the legislature of that year in revising the Missouri statutes. After the adjournment of the legislature that year he was appointed by the governor as a member of the permanent commission named to codify, annotate and publish the statutes and the Revised Statutes of Missouri for the year 1909 in the work of that commission, of which Judge Harris was chairman. For many years he has been an earnest advocate of simplified court procedure in this state. In recognition of his efforts in this connection he was made a member of the code revision commission appointed by the governor in 1914 and a large part of the remedial legislation recommended by that body was drafted by Judge Harris. As a member or chairman of the committee of the Missouri Bar Association on amendments, judiciary and procedure he has drafted most of the laws proposed by that body. At its meeting held in Kansas City in 1919, Judge Harris was elected president of the Missouri judicial conference, composed of all the circuit and appellate court judges of Missouri. Consecutively, the record of his public service is that of deputy county clerk of Callaway county in 1891 and 1892; city attorney of Fulton, Missouri, in 1893 and 1894; prosecuting attorney of Callaway county for four terms, from 1895 to 1900 inclusive, and from 1903 to 1904; member and chairman of the statute revision commission in 1909 and 1910; judge of the thirty-fourth judicial circuit of Missouri from 1911 to 1916 inclusive and then reelected without opposition for a second term of six

years, beginning January 1, 1917, so that he is now serving upon the bench of his judicial circuit, which is composed of the counties of Boone and Callaway.

Aside from his activities in the line of his profession, Judge Harris was for many years a director of the Fulton Building & Loan Association, was a director of the Callaway County Savings Bank until the date of the merger of that bank with the Callaway Bank, of which institution he became and remained a director until his election as judge. He has served as a member of the board of visitors of the William Jewell College, curator of Stephens College of Columbia, and trustee of William Woods College of Fulton, Missouri.

In politics Judge Harris is a democrat and has many times been a delegate to county, state and national conventions of his party. Prior to going upon the bench he actively campaigned for the party in all district, state and national elections, making speeches in many sections of Missouri and becoming widely recognized as an effective campaign orator. Judge Harris is a charter member of the Missouri Alpha Chapter of the S. A. E. Fraternity of the State University. So long as a local lodge was maintained at Fulton he was a member of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Missouri University Alumni Association, is a member of the Missouri Bar Association, of the American Bar Association and is the president of the Missouri State Judicial Conference, to which he was elected in 1919.

The religious faith of Judge Harris is that of the Baptist church. He is a deacon in the Fulton Baptist church and teacher of a large Bible class for men, of which he has had charge for many years. He has been moderator of Little Bonne Femme District Association for fifteen years and in 1912 was made chairman of the commission appointed to unify all the educational interests of the Baptist denomination in Missouri. He acted as assistant moderator of the Missouri Baptist General Association for two years and at the meeting of this body in St. Louis in 1919 was elected moderator. He has also frequently been a delegate to the state and national conventions of the Baptist denomination.

HARRY J. THIERAUF.

Harry J. Thierauf, practicing law at the St. Louis bar, was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis and was graduated in 1907. He afterward entered the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated in 1912 with the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to practice in the federal courts in 1912 and opened a law office in St. Louis, where he has since continued in general practice very successfully. He was also admitted to practice in the Missouri supreme court and in the court of customs appeals. He is a member of the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations.

At St. Louis, March 6, 1915, Mr. Thierauf was married to Miss Emma Bloss, a native of Collinsville, Illinois, and they have three children: Janice, born in St. Louis, February 6, 1916; Ruth, born July 23, 1917; and Elizabeth, July 14, 1918.

During the war Mr. Thierauf was an associate member of the legal advisory board of the nineteenth ward and also served as chief clerk of the registration bureau. His political allegiance is given the democratic party and fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arcanum, while his religious faith is manifest in his membership in Zion's Lutheran church.

FRED W. COON.

Fred W. Coon, who has engaged in law practice in Kansas City since 1905, has been a member of the Missouri bar altogether for twenty-two years, having in early manhood chosen the profession of law as a life work. He was born upon a farm in Mercer county, Missouri, April 13, 1873, and was one of a family of six children, four of whom are yet living, their parents being Nathan M. and Minerva Jane (Brinkard) Coon. The father was also a native of Mercer county, Missouri,

while his father was born in Columbus, Ohio. Nathan M. Coon followed the occupation of farming to the age of twenty-five years, when he took up his abode in Trenton, Missouri, and there engaged in the insurance business. He wedded Minerva Jane Brinkard, a native of Grundy county, Missouri, and she still survives her husband, who passed away in Trenton in 1887. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a well spent life gained for him the confidence and high regard of all who knew him.

Fred W. Coon is indebted to the public school system of Mercer and Grundy counties for the early educational opportunities which he enjoyed. He also attended Avalon College in Trenton and afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for four years, but this was only preliminary to other professional activity. It was his desire to become a member of the bar and he utilized his leisure hours in the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1898 at Princeton, Missouri, where he then opened an office and successfully followed the profession for about seven years. In the year of his admission he was elected judge of the probate court at Princeton and was reelected to the office four years later. With his removal to Kansas City in 1905 he entered upon the private practice of law and through the intervening period of fifteen years has made steady advancement, his developing powers and experience bringing him to a creditable position among the able lawyers of western Missouri.

On the 2d of September, 1896, Mr. Coon was married to Miss Lura G. Kesterson, of Mercer county, and to them has been born one child, Port, whose birth occurred July 4, 1897, and who is now in school. Mr. Coon turns to fishing for recreation. He is well known in the Fraternal Order of Eagles, being state president of the organization. In politics he is a republican, active in support of the party and with firm faith in its principles. For four years he has been a member of the state central committee and his opinions carry weight in the local and state councils. His activities have all been directed with the ultimate aim of winning advancement for himself or for the community in which he lives and his laudable ambition has brought good results.

J. BENJAMIN McGILVRAY.

J. Benjamin McGilvray, member of the law firm of McGilvray, Woodbury & Warren, with offices in the Scarritt building in Kansas City, was born at Ashkum, Iroquois county, Illinois, May 2, 1878. His father, John McGilvray, was a native of Canada and for thirty years followed farming near Ashkum, while later he removed to Lamar, Missouri, and was for fourteen years county supervisor and otherwise prominent in public affairs of the district in which he lived. He wedded Margaret McGilvray, whose marriage did not change her name. She is still living but John McGilvray passed away July 23, 1919. Both were of Scotch descent.

After attending the public schools of Ashkum, J. Benjamin McGilvray spent one year as a student in Greer College at Hoopeston, Illinois, and then entered the Valparaiso Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he pursued a three years' course. He made preparation for the bar at the Chicago Law School and in 1899 won his LL. B. degree, while in 1900 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Laws. He was admitted to the Missouri bar on the 6th of September, 1901, and removed to Barton county, Missouri, where he practiced law for several years and also served for two terms as prosecuting attorney. He was likewise city attorney of Lamar for many years, there remaining until 1914, when he removed to Kansas City. He is particularly successful in his trial of causes before court or jury and he always holds to the highest standards of his profession and is in every way an ideal representative of the bar. In recent years he has largely confined his practice to corporation and real estate law and in those fields has developed abillty of high order. He is a pleasing and convincing speaker and his addresses carry conviction of his honesty and belief in his cause.

In 1903 Mr. McGilvray was married to Miss Alice E. Duckham, a daughter of W. C. Duckham, of Ashkum, Illinois. To them have been born two children: Lucile Margaret, who was sixteen years of age on the 26th of March, 1920; and Donald D., a lad of eleven.

J. BENJAMIN McGILVRAY

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Mr. McGilvray is a member of the Blue Hills Golf Club and fraternally he is connected with Temple Lodge No. 299, A. F. & A. M. He finds recreation in hunting and outdoor sports, to which he turns for relief from the arduous cares of his law practice. His course awakens admiration, for he worked his way through school, gained his knowledge of law through his own efforts, and, notwithstanding the fact that his father was well-to-do, met every requirement of his college course through means which he personally supplied. Thus he indicated the elemental strength of his character and gave evidence of a laudable ambition which prompts him at every point in his career. He belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association and the Missouri State Bar Association, while his political allegiance is given to the democratic party.

HON. ABNER LEE GILSTRAP.

In many ways Abner Lee Gilstrap left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of Missouri. He was for many years a prominent representative of the bar of this state, was active in establishing the first newspaper of Macon county, filled various public offices, was a member of the state senate during the trying times of the Civil war and was also active in raising companies for the Missouri State Militia during that period. His interests were never within the mile radius. He was concerned in questions of importance affecting the commonwealth and the country and he judged all such from the standpoint of a broad-minded man who thoroughly studies every vital public problem.

Abner L. Gilstrap was born in Washington county, Indiana, August 19, 1814. His ancestors were of English origin. His great-grandfather in the Gilstrap line came from England to the new world some years prior to the Revolutionary war. There were three brothers who immigrated from England to the colony of the Carolinas in the year 1772, these being Peter, Richard and Idolet, of whom comparatively little is known save that all joined the American troops in the Revolutionary war, from which Idolet never returned, being killed in South Carolina while serving under General De Kalb. The father of Abner L. Gilstrap was Jesse Gilstrap, a son of Benjamin Gilstrap. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Isabelle Lee, of the Lee family of Virginia, was a daughter of Abner Lee, for whom Abner Lee Gilstrap of this review was named. He accompanied his parents to Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1816 and was there educated in the public schools under the superintendency of Professor Garrison Paugh. He was of studious habits, possessing a quick, active mind, and thus acquired a thorough education. He was a man remarkable for integrity of purpose and honesty of character—traits which are still manifest in the family through all of its branches.

On the 12th of May, 1833, Mr. Gilstrap was married to Margaret Helton and in the fall of 1836 he and his father removed to Macon county, Missouri. On November 7, 1843, his wife died, leaving five sons: Pleasant Gilbert, John Mitchell, William Isaac, George Washington and Adam Arwine, but the last named is the only one now living, he being a lawyer of Macon, Missouri. On the 23d of December, 1845, Abner L. Gilstrap married his second wife, Julia Ann Cook, in the county of Macon. They became the parents of three children: Jesse Milton, now deceased; Martha Armada, who became Mrs. Richard S. Matthews, of Macon, Missouri; and Anna Lee, the wife of Edwin Blakemore Grubbs, of Muskogee, Oklahoma. The mother, who was born on the 4th of September, 1825, died on the 21st of August, 1884.

A. L. Gilstrap was admitted to the bar in 1838 and made a notable and well deserved reputation in connection with the practice of law, in which he engaged until 1882 at Macon, Missouri. He then removed to Springfield, this state, and was numbered among the leading lawyers of that city until a short time prior to his demise, when he returned to Macon. He was also at various times prominently associated with public affairs that have shaped the history of the state. He served for four years in the land office at Milan, Missouri, as receiver of public moneys. He was also associated with James M. Love in establishing the first newspaper of Macon county, known as the Bloomington Gazette. He proved at all times a safe and reliable friend to public improvements but opposed the

Missouri system of state and county bond debts, yet after it was adopted he assisted in carrying out the provisions of the measure, for he was a type of that broad-minded man who always stands by the will of the majority. In 1854 and again in 1856 Mr. Gilstrap was elected to the general assembly from Macon county and he was elected the first judge of probate of the county. He also served as assistant surveyor and engineer in the construction of roads and bridges and in various ways was closely identified with the work of public improvement and development. In the fall of 1862 he was elected to the state senate and in 1864 was made a member of the state convention, in which he supported and signed the ordinance of emancipation, but opposed and refused to sign the constitution adopted by that convention because of the ostracism and test oaths which it contained. He was a loyal supporter of the Union cause, but at the same time he stood for fairness and justice in all things. In the winters of 1861 and 1862 he raised companies of Missouri State Militia for the defense of the Union cause and in March of the latter year these companies united with six others in forming the Eleventh Regiment, Missouri State Militia, of which Henry S. Lipscomb was appointed and commissioned colonel, with A. L. Gilstrap as lieutenant colonel, their commissions being received from Governor H. R. Gamble.

Mr. Gilstrap was a man of high literary attainments, possessed of an analytical mind and recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Missouri. His services to and free protection of the southern people were always properly understood and appreciated. His religious views were far in advance of the times, for he was a Bible student and his opinions were based on scientific facts, recognized by him through his understanding of the truths in the Bible rather than on any dogmatical belief of his age. At his death society lost a versatile, able, accomplished and energetic student and Christian gentleman. His mind was developed to such a point that his was considered one of the best rounded intellects in Missouri.

WILLIAM GATEWOOD LACKEY.

William Gatewood Lackey, vice president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and identified officially and financially with various other important corporations which have to do with the business development and progress of St. Louis and the middle west, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, April 18, 1872, his parents, being Gabriel A. and Mary E. (Welch) Lackey. He attended the Stanford (Ky.) Male Seminary until 1888, when he matriculated in Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, there studying for a year. In 1889 he entered Central University at Richmond, Kentucky, in which he pursued a three years' course, graduating with high honors in 1892, at which time he was made class orator and won the Bachelor of Arts degree.

In the year of his graduation Mr. Lackey accepted the position of teacher in the Hardin Collegiate Institute at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, there remaining until 1896, while at the same time he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law under the direction of William H. Marriott. In September of the latter year he came to St. Louis and taking the bar examination in October, 1896, was admitted to practice. He then became associated with Edmond A. B. Garesche and the partnership was maintained until the death of the latter in January, 1898. Mr. Lackey then joined B. H. Charles as a member of the firm of Charles & Lackey, a connection that was continued until January, 1900. He was made assistant trust officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company in 1900. He filled that position for five years and was then made bond officer, holding that postition until 1909, when he was elected vice president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

There are few men more thoroughly informed concerning financial conditions, problems and opportunities than is William G. Lackey. His interests have led into many other lines. He is now a director of the Oklahoma Railway Company, of the Marland Refining Company, is the president of the Southwest Securities Company and a director of the San Antonio Water Supply Company.

At Louisville, Kentucky, on the 11th of December, 1900, Mr. Lackey was married to Miss Rose Swisshelm Wintersmith and they have two sons, Harry Wintersmith Lackey and William G. Lackey, Jr. Mr. Lackey gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Southern Methodist church. He is a member of the Kentucky Society of St. Louis and belongs to various clubs and social

organizations, including the St. Louis Club and the Noonday Club of which he is president, the Algonquin Golf Club, the St. Louis Country Club and the Kirkwood Country Club. He is likewise an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and cooperates heartily in all of its plans and projects for the benefit and welfare of the city and the extension of its trade relations. The cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion and he is now doing effective service as president of the Kirkwood school board.

During the World war he served as chairman of the draft board of St. Louis county, having in charge local board No. 3. He took an active interest in the sale of Liberty Bonds and in many other ways contributed to the successful prosecution of the war. His life is actuated by high and honorable principles and he has long been an earnest and helpful member of the Kirkwood Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he is serving on the board of stewards. He and his family occupy a beautiful home at No. 333 North Dickson street in Kirkwood, built by him several years ago and supplied with all modern equipment and conveniences.

GEORGE P. NORTON.

George P. Norton, who for more than a quarter of a century has been a representative of the Kansas City bar and while continuing in general practice has largely specialized in corporation law, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, November 19, 1872, his parents being John H. and Annie Sarah (Bragdon) Norton, both of whom were natives of Maine, the latter having been born in the city of York. The father was a lumber dealer who devoted his entire life to activity in connection with the lumber trade. He belonged to the Baptist church and passed away in 1919. His widow survives and is now a resident of Dover, New Hampshire, having spent her entire life in the New England states. The family numbered four children, of whom three are living.

George P. Norton was a pupil in the public and preparatory schools of his native city and afterward entered Columbia University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the LL. B. degree. He had studied in that institution for three years in preparation for the bar. He was also a student in the Schools of Philosophy, Political Science, Arts, and Medicine. In June, 1894, he secured admission to practice at the bar of New York and for a year remained in the office of Williams & Ashley at No. 207 Broadway. He then came to Kansas City, where he opened an office in September, 1894, and through the intervening years has practiced alone, concentrating his efforts and attention upon corporation law, in which branch of jurisprudence he has come to be recognized as a most able representative and one whose knowledge of legal principles enables him to speak with authority upon anything that has to do with the legal rights of corporations. He belongs to the Kansas City, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations and his ability is recognized by colleagues and contemporaries, who entertain for him also the highest respect and admiration because of his close conformity to the most advanced standards and ethics of the profession.

In 1894 Mr. Norton was married to Miss Emma L. Colley, of Salem, Massachusetts, and he afterwards wedded Mary Alice Bostwick, of Kansas City. His religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Second Presbyterian church. In politics he is an active democrat and has served on various important political committees. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and is a member of Albert Pike Lodge, No. 219, A. F. & A. M.; Kansas City Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; Shekinah Council, No. 24, R. & S. M.; Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T., and also of the Scottish Rite bodies, Shrine and Eastern Star. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is a member of Knights of Pythias Sicilian Lodge No. 39, Sicilian Company No. 1 of Uniform Rank, and colonel of the First Regiment of Missouri. He is also Past Royal Vizier of Hejaz Temple No. 19, Knights of Khorassan. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and in club circles is well known as a representative of the Knife & Fork Club. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and all of the interests and activities of his life are those which make for honorable manhood and for progressive citizenship. In his church he is serving as elder and superintendent of the Sunday school and for eight years was president of the Sunday School Athletic League.

He has also been secretary of the Kansas City Sunday School Association and throughout his life has manifested the keenest interest in the moral instruction of the young, recognizing that in the impressionable years is given that trend to character which can make or mar the individual. He is constantly extending a helping hand, holding to high ideals, and his influence and instruction have been potent forces for good in the lives of many who have come under his teaching and his guidance.

ADOLPH ELIAS WINKELMEYER.

Adolph Elias Winkelmeyer is occupying a prominent position in the business circles of St. Louis by reason of his connection with the Union Biscuit Company as its president. This has been developed into one of the important bakery interests of the city and the success of the enterprise is attributable in large measure to the indefatigable efforts and powers of organization displayed by Mr. Winkelmeyer. He was born in this city October 12, 1860, a son of Julius L. Winkelmeyer, whose birth occurred in Heilbronn, Germany, May 26, 1816, and who passed away in St. Louis, January 23, 1867. He was a son of Christopher and Catherine Winkelmeyer, who spent their entire lives in Heilbronn. Christopher Winkelmeyer was a nail manufacturer in comfortable circumstances and reared a family of four sons, all of whom became residents of St. Louis, Charles arriving in 1837, Louis in 1840, Julius in 1842 and Ernest in 1844. There was also a daughter, Mrs. Louise Fingerle, who came to this city after the death of her husband.

In his father's establishment Julius L. Winkelmeyer learned the trade of nail making and then determined to try his fortune in America. Here he became acquainted with Frederick Stifel, a practical brewer of St. Louis, and in 1843 they formed a partnership, establishing a small brewery, Mr. Stifel taking charge of the brewing, while Mr. Winkelmeyer managed the commercial end of the business. The enterprise prospered from the beginning and in 1847 they built a new brewery on Chouteau's Pond, on Market street. In 1849 Mr. Stifel and his wife died of cholera and Mr. Winkelmeyer afterward conducted the business alone, ranking for many years as a pioneer brewer of the city, his business becoming the largest of the kind in St. Louis. After the death of Mr. Winkelmeyer the business was continued by his widow, first under the management of her brother, Christopher A. Stifel, and later under the direction of her sons, Christopher and Julius L. Winkelmeyer, and her son-in-law, August W. Straub. The business continued to grow and prosper until 1889, when the plant was sold to the St. Louis Brewing Association, having in the meantime become a business enterprise of great value. Mr. Winkelmeyer prior to his death was connected with other business interests of St. Louis. In politics he was a democrat and his religious faith was that of the Evangelical church.

On the 24th of January, 1847, Julius L. Winkelmeyer wedded Christiana Stifel, who was born at Neuffen, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1824 and who came to America in 1840, going first to Wheeling, West Virginia, where resided five of her brothers and a sister. In 1847 she joined her brother, Frederick Stifel, in St. Louis and here formed the acquaintance of her future husband. Mr. and Mrs. Winkelmeyer became the parents of the following named: Frederick, deceased; Julia S., now the wife of A. W. Straub; Christopher, who married Emelie Springer; Charles, deceased; William F., who has also passed away; Julius L.; Adolph E.; and Ida.

Adolph E. Winkelmeyer pursued his education at Eiser's German Institute from 1865 until 1867 and then entered the Eads public school, in which he studied for six years. In 1873 he matriculated in Washington University, in which he pursued a four-year course. He began his business career in 1879 in the employ of John Kimple, with whom he learned the trade of carriage building. He was afterward associated with Zenas Varney, a carriage builder, from 1879 until 1881 and then entered the employ of J. B. Brewster & Company of New York, with whom he continued until 1884. He then abandoned the carriage building trade and became associated with the Missouri Glass Company. In 1885 he entered into partnership relations as a member of the Alkire Grocery Company, which was established in 1852 and incorporated in 1885. Mr. Winkelmeyer was then associated with that business until 1902, when he withdrew in order to devote his entire time and atten-

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tion to the interests of the Union Biscuit Company, of which he has been president since its formation in 1899. Today he is at the head of one of the important productive interests of St. Louis, with trade relations reaching out to various sections of the country. The business is one of very extensive proportions and its success is largely the direct result of the capable management and carefully formulated plans of Mr. Winkelmeyer. He is also president of the Missouri Engine Company, which was incorporated in 1914. This company makes oil and gasoline engines, in fact every kind of internal combustion power engines, and ships its products all over the world.

On the 15th of September, 1915, Mr. Winkelmeyer was married in St. Louis to Mrs. Nettie E. (Van Zandt) Gray, daughter of John and Jennie (Dalton) Van Zandt, of Jacksonville, Illinois, the former a grocer there. Her father was a native of Alsace and of French descent. He died in 1895, at the age of sixty-two years. His daughter, Mrs. Winkelmeyer, was born October 28, 1863.

In politics, Mr. Winkelmeyer has always been a democrat. He is identified with various social organizations. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, the Liederkranz, the Riverview Club, the Missouri Sportsmen's Game and Fish Protective League and for twenty-eight years has been president of the Gilead Hunting and Fishing Club, which has a preserve of about nine hundred acres in Calhoun county, Illinois. He is also president of the Horseshoe Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, which has about twelve hundred acres in St. Charles county, Missouri. He turns to hunting and fishing for recreation and diversion and is well known as one of the prominent sportsmen as well as one of the leading business men of St. Louis.

OTTO GIESECKE.

Otto Giesecke, who was president of the Charles Ehlermann Hop & Malt Company of St. Louis, is a self-made man, who throughout his life has depended upon his own efforts for the success that has come to him. He was born in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, August 18, 1856, and is a son of A. F. Giesecke, whose birth occurred at Gittelde, Brunswick, Germany, where the family home had been maintained for nearly three hundred years. The father died in 1898. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Louisa Jakobi, was also born in the duchy of Brunswick where her family had been well known throughout many generations. Her death occurred in 1866.

Otto Giesecke acquired his early education in the gymnasium at Clausthal, Germany, leaving school at the age of fifteen years, preparatory to coming to America. He arrived in St. Louis in May, 1871, and after a brief stay in this city began work on a farm in Cass county, Illinois, where he remained until 1874. He then returned to St. Louis and entered the employ of Overstolz & Schrader, who conducted a general store. In 1877 he secured the position of bookkeeper in the house of Ligget & Butler, tobacco manufacturers, with whom he remained until 1879. He then became bookkeeper and traveling salesman for the firm of Charles Ehlermann & Company, the founders of the business that is now conducted under the name of the Charles Ehlermann Hop & Malt Company. In 1886 the business was incorporated under the present style and capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars, at which time Mr. Giesecke became vice president and secretary of the company, doing the outside business of the house. In 1911 he purchased the interests of the others identified with the enterprise and conducted it alone, though still retaining the corporation name. For many years the company controlled one of the principal houses in the west dealing in malt, hops and brewers' supplies, and the business reached extensive and profitable proportions until the eighteenth amendment went into effect and in 1920 the company went out of business.

On the 8th of April, 1886, Mr. Giesecke was married in Clayton, St. Louis county, to Miss Marie Koch, a daughter of Hermann Koch, who was state officer in charge of the mines of the Harc mountains. The Koch family came from Germany, where they were prominent socially, being people of liberal education and culture. Her brother was Dr. Robert Koch, the celebrated discoverer of Koch's lymph, the enemy of tuberculosis, and it was in his honor that the Robert Koch Hospital for contagious diseases was named. He visited Mrs. Giesecke in

St. Louis in 1909, while on a trip around the world. To Mr. and Mrs. Giesecke have been born four children: Herman G., born in 1887; Mrs. Gertrude Gruenewald, in 1888; Mrs. Elsa Tatge, in 1889; and Mrs. Marie Dickey, in 1896. All are living and there are now five grandchildren.

Mr. Giesecke maintains an independent course politically. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, and his membership connections extend to the Travelers Protective Association, which he joined in 1892 while doing outside selling for his house. He also belongs to the Liederkranz, Turnverein and Schiller Verein. He takes great enjoyment in the theatre and in good music, finding his recreation and diversion along those lines.

WALTER LEE LAMPKIN.

Walter Lee Lampkin, whose loyalty to the interests of his clients is one of his marked characteristics as an attorney and yet who never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law, has long practiced successfully at the Kansas City bar. He was born in Dallas county, Texas, January 25, 1871, and is a son of John B. and Lucy Margaret (Davis) Lampkin, the former a native of Tennessee, while the latter was born in Missouri. Immediately after their marriage in Missouri the parents removed to Texas, traveling overland to the Lone Star state. Lucy Margaret Davis was a daughter of Fred Davis, who was a very prosperous business man of Texas and financed the building of the first bridge over the Trinity river at Dallas. Leaving Virginia in his young manhood, he came to Missouri, where he became a slave owner and farmer. Long after they were freed, his former slaves remained with him and retained an affectionate regard and loyalty for him and his family. Mr. Lampkin of this review had three uncles in the Confederate army and was named for General Robert E. Lee. John B. Lampkin, father of Walter Lee Lampkin, took up the occupation of farming in Dallas county but after some time removed to Missouri, settling in Osage county and later becoming a resident of Warrensburg. He was very active as a supporter of democratic principles, taking a prominent part in politics and serving for two terms as county treasurer.

Walter Lee Lampkin pursued a two years' course as a student in the State Normal School, after which he took up teaching at Miami, Missouri, one of the oldest towns of the state. Later he returned to Warrensburg, where he completed the full four years' course of study, graduating in 1897, and with broad general learning to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge, he entered upon the study of law in the office of J. W. Suddath, one of Missouri's prominent attorneys. In 1899 he entered upon the practice of law in Warrensburg and while there residing also took an active and prominent part in politics as a leader of the democratic party. In 1901 he removed to Kansas City and practiced law until 1903, when he became private secretary to Senator Francis M. Cockrell. At the expiration of Senator Cockrell's term of thirty years in the senate Mr. Lampkin returned to Kansas City in 1905 and resumed the general practice of law. Under Mayor Crittenden he served as attorney for the park board and also as assistant city counselor. He has made steady progress in his professional career and is widely recognized as a man of sterling integrity, diligence and courage, combined with good ability and fidelity to his clients. He has successfully handled large and complex cases and in meeting men of affairs has shown a quick grasp of a proposition.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane requested Senator James A. Reed to recommend a man to enforce the explosives law in the state of Missouri during the war. Senator Reed suggested Mr. Lampkin, who on the 23d of November, 1917, was appointed by President Wilson as explosives inspector for Missouri and occupied the position until July 1, 1919. On the 1st of November, 1917, upon appointment by Wallace Crossley, state fuel administrator, he was made chairman of the fuel committee of Kansas City and thus continued until March 1, 1919. As fuel administrator for Kansas City he gave most efficient service during the war period, being broad and businesslike in dealing with many difficult situations, his course being pleasing alike to the public and to the fuel dealers. When the country no longer needed his aid he again concentrated his efforts and atten-

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tion upon his law practice. There is another phase of his character which is most interesting. In washing his own car he saw the necessity of a handy device for cleaning automobiles, as a result of which he invented and patented the Lampkin Auto Washer, which so successfully answered the demand that it is being marketed on a royalty basis.

Mr. Lampkin was united in marriage to Miss Luthera Joy, of Kansas City, a daughter of C. Mason Joy, proprietor of the Centropolis Hotel at the time of its opening and for several years thereafter, at which time it was the leading hotel of the city. He was a descendant of Thomas Joy, whob uilt the first Town House in Boston, in 1657. Mr. Lampkin is a member of the Automobile Club of Kansas City, of Albert Pike Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Linwood Boulevard Christian church, while along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He is familiar with the classics and with the best poetry and in matters of literature displays a discriminating judgment. He is fond of music, both vocal and instrumental, and in the College Glee Clubs he taught and played the mandolin and guitar. He is constantly extending a helping hand where aid is needed and is a generous giver to meritorious charities. To know Walter Lee Lampkin is to know a real man—one who in every way measures up to the highest standards and whose worth is recognized by all with whom he comes in contact.

JOHN W. MILLION, LL. D.

By reason of broad and successful activities Dr. John W. Million has become firmly established as one of the leading educators of Missouri, having for the past twenty-five years been connected with Hardin College of Mexico. His indefatigable energy, his inspiring zeal and his high professional ideals have been contributing forces to the continuous growth and effectiveness of this institution.

Dr. John W. Million was born on a farm near Maryville, in Nodaway county, Missouri, March 6, 1863. He was quite young when his parents removed to Atchison county, then largely a frontier district, where with the others of the household, he passed through the hardships and privations incident to frontier settlement. There were few schools in the county In his boyhood days, but in the course of time George Kern, a school teacher from the state of New York, became a resident of Atchison county and remained there for about ten years. He taught the scattered children in that part of the state, giving instruction in what was known as the Bushong school house, and the love of knowledge that was awakened in John W. Million in that early day has never been satiated. He continued to attend the district school until he reached the age of seventeen and in vacation periods his attention was devoted to the work of the home farm. He was at all times desirous of enjoying better educational opportunities and when a youth of seventeen became a pupil in the high school at Rockport, the county seat, where he remained for a year. About that time a small normal school was established at Rockport and for a year he was a student in that institution. He afterward took up the profession of teaching and for three terms conducted a country school, while his evening hours were devoted to further study. In 1883 he again entered school as a student and gave his undivided attention to the mastery of the branches of learning which constituted his curriculum. In the fall of 1883 he matriculated at Tarkio College, the school being then in its initial year. The original building was erected with the expectation that Tarkio would become the county seat and the building would be used as the county courthouse. Rockport was then the county seat, but Tarkio's residents hoped that an election would make their town the county seat of government, and holding firmly to this hope and expectation, the courthouse was built, but the election resulted unfavorably to their project and thus the building became the home of Tarkio College.

From 1884 until 1891 Dr. Million attended the William Jewell College, being absent only one year during that period, at which time he was engaged in teaching. He completed his classical course in 1889, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree, while in 1891 the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him. During the last three years of his collegiate work there he was an assistant teacher in the preparatory department, and from William Jewell College he entered the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

Maryland, in 1891, spending a year as a graduate student there. He devoted the summer of 1892 to the collection of material for a thesis on the state's experiment in aiding railroads, remaining during that period in Jefferson City. In October, 1892, he took up post-graduate work in the University of Chicago and while there completed his thesis on State Aids to Railways in Missouri, which was published in book form by the University of Chicago Press. This book has since found wide sale for college and university libraries. It appeared as one of the studies in the department of political economy in the University of Chicago in 1897 and has been favorably reviewed by leading journals. The Chicago Post devoted a column to an interesting discussion of the book and its purposes, saying: "We are glad to find, in the economic studies of the University of Chicago, a volume giving useful information regarding state activity in connection with railroads. The book is entitled, State Aid to Railways in Missouri, but it is not limited to the experience of Missouri alone."

Dr. Million remained as a graduate student in the University of Chicago for eight quarters during the years 1892-1895 and during a part of that time held a fellowship in political economy. He spent the summer of 1894 in study in the University of Berlin in Germany and was a graduate student in economics in the University of Missouri during 1908-9. Of this period of his life he says: "In all that time as a student in the various colleges and universities I was merely searching after knowledge. I did not care much about the degrees and preferred to attend different schools, so that I might get a broader general knowledge and study various systems of education." In 1909 William Jewell College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

Dr. Million became connected with Hardin College in 1895 as professor of history and political economy, remaining at the head of the department for two years, with the expectation of resuming his studies at the end of that time. He was, however, elected president of the institution and has so continued to the present time. He has been instrumental in gaining for Hardin recognition as a junior college, with rank as one of the foremost schools of the kind in the central west. Hardin was founded in 1873 by Charles H. Hardin, who was governor of Missouri from 1875 until 1877. It is a school for young women and upon its graduates confers the junior college degrees of B. L. and A. B. On making plans for the school, Governor Hardin selected the site where an old seminary had been located, a short distance south of Mexico. The cornerstone of the first new building of the college was laid in 1874 and in addition to his donation of grounds and buildings Governor Hardin left an endowment fund that has now (June 1, 1919) reached one hundred thousand dollars. Each year forty per cent of the interest on the endowment is added to the principal and thus the fund continues to grow, a procedure to which the college must adhere until the fund amounts to five hundred thousand dollars. About sixty per cent of the interest on the fund goes to the yearly up-keep of the institution. The college has accommodations for about one hundred and twenty-five boarding students, with a staff of twenty-two teachers. The enrollment, including resident students who take work at the college, has varied between two hundred and two hundred and fifty-four during the presidency of Dr. Million, and the pupils have come from many states. Holding to the highest educational ideals Dr. Million has greatly advanced the standards of the school until its graduates are recognized as qualified for admission to the junior year of the larger institutions, including the University of Missouri and similar colleges of the country. A contemporary writer has said: "Much credit is due to Dr. Million for bringing the school to such high rank and the fact is recognized by all who have an interest in the splendid little college. With his erudition and talent, Dr. Million might easily command a much higher place in the field of education, but his heart is devoted to his work in Hardin College. He regards it as a high privilege to have in charge the mental development of those young women who represent in a majority of instances the best blood of Missouri and adjoining states." In The Ledger, published at Mexico, appeared the following: "He possesses many high qualifications that especially fit him for the important position he occupies; but highest of all, President John W. Million is a refined, cultured Christian gentleman, into whose hands the parents of the country may wisely and safely place their daughters in the full assurance that they will be returned to them stronger and better girls physically, mentally and spiritually."

In December, 1896, Dr. Million was united in marriage to Miss Helen Louise Lovell, a graduate student of the University of Chicago and a daughter of Hon. H. R. Lovell, a successful attorney of Flint, Michigan. Four children have been born of this marriage, two sons and two daughters, and Mrs. Million has shared with her

husband in the careful training of their interesting household. Accorded excellent educational opportunities Mrs. Million won her A. B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1887 with Phi Beta Kappa honors; was a fellow in Greek at Bryn Mawr College in 1887-8; a graduate student of the University of Michigan in 1888-9; teacher of Latin and history in the Classical School at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1889-90; associate in Greek and Latin, in the Woman's College at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1890-1; associate professor in Greek and Latin in the same institution in 1891 and 1892; acting professor of Greek and Latin in Earlham College from 1893-4; was a student at Zurich, Switzerland, during the summer of 1892; a graduate student of the University of Chicago in 1894-5; a fellow in Greek in the same institution in 1895-6; and a teacher in Hardin College since 1896. The foregoing indicates that the home of Dr. and Mrs. Million is the home of a cultured society circle, and association with them at all times means expansion and elevation.

ARNOLD JUST.

Arnold Just, a careful, conscientious and industrious lawyer before whom are excellent prospects for a high professional position, is engaged in practice in St. Louis, with offices in the Third National Bank building. He was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, June 15, 1892, and is a son of Joseph and Bettie (Adler) Just. The former was a son of Abraham Just, a native of Germany, who came to America about 1820, settling first in Mississippi. He became a merchant in the northern part of the state and afterward followed merchandising in Memphis, Tennessee. There he resided until his death. His son, Joseph Just, was a native of Mississippi, reared and educated at Memphis and removing to Missouri, settled at St. Joseph in 1885. There he successfully engaged in merchandising until his death, which occurred in 1917, when he was sixty-nine years of age. His wife, who was born in Austria, came to America at the age of twelve years and settled in Kansas, not far from St. Joseph, Missouri, where she became the wife of Joseph Just, and to them were born two children, Arnold and Julia. She yet occupies the old home in St. Joseph, Missouri.

Arnold Just pursued his education in the public schools of St. Joseph passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the Central High School with the class of 1910. He also attended the academic department and Law School of the University of Missouri at Columbia and was there graduated with the LL. B. cum laude degree in 1914. The same year he was admitted to practice in the courts of this state and immediately removed to St. Louis, where he has since followed his profession.

On the 16th of December, 1917, Mr. Just was married in St. Louis to Miss Edith Schulein, a native of this city and a daughter of Alfred and Mattie (Miller) Schulein. Mr. and Mrs. Just have one child, Janet, who was born in St. Louis, May 8, 1919.

Mr. Just is a democrat in his political views. During the World war he served as an associate member of the legal advisory board of the twenty-sixth ward. The major part of his time and attention, however, is concentrated upon his business interests and he has made a creditable record as a representative of the legal profession. He is a member of the American Bar Association, St. Louis Bar Association and St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

HENRY N. ESS.

Henry N. Ess, the son of a prominent lawyer and himself successful in the practice of the profession, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, December 31, 1890. His father, Henry N. Ess, Sr., was a native of Audrain county, Missouri, and for fifty-five years was a distinguished member of the Kansas City bar. One who knew him for many years said: "He was one of the best lawyers in the state of Missouri, and I do not believe he ever handled a questionable case in all his career. He was one of the most honorable men I have ever known and he was one of the best

real estate lawyers in the United States." All who knew him agreed with this high estimate of his professional ability and of his character. In all matters of citizenship he stood for right and progress and he was always an active, earnest and loyal member of the Christian church. He married Phoebe J. Routt, a native of Kentucky and now a resident of Kansas City. Mr. Ess, however, passed away in 1917. The family numbered three children: Mrs. E. P. Badger, of New York; Mrs. R. Kirk Askew, of Kansas City; and Henry N., of this review.

The last named, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, became a pupil in the public schools of his native city and passed through consecutive grades until gradnated from the Central high school. His education was then continued in the University of Missonri, where he pursued his law course, winning the LL. B. degree as a member of the class of 1911. The following year he was admitted to the bar and entered at once upon active practice. Stimulated by the example of his honored and prominent father, he has made good use of his time and opportunities and already has gained a position which many an older attorney might well envy.

In 1912 Mr. Ess was united in marriage to Miss Mildred McBaine, a native of Columbia, Missouri, and a daughter of Turner McBaine. Mr. and Mrs. Ess are members of the Congregational church and his political endorsement is given to the republican party. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment of the Missouri National Guard and during the World war served with the rank of captain in the ordnance department at Washington, D. C. His social qualities are such as make for personal popularity wherever he is known and he is a valued member of the University and Blue Hills Country Clubs. Along the strict path of his profession he has connection with the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations and in his chosen calling he is adding new luster to the name that has long figured prominently at the Kansas City bar. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Rnral Lodge. A. F. & A. M.

CHARLES HAROLD McCREA.

Charles Harold McCrea, sales agent for the National Malleable Castings Company, in charge of the southwestern territory, with offices in St. Lonis, was born in Logansport, Indiana, April 25, 1890, and is a son of Walter and Mary Ann (Yeider) McCrea, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather in the McCrea line was a native of Scotland. The family records are complete back to 1610, when Walter McCrea left Scotland for Ireland, where the family resided until the great-grandfather of Charles H. McCrea came to America. The father of C. H. McCrea devoted his early life to civil engineeering but later retired to a farm and is now living in Logansport, Indiana. To him and his wife were born four children, one of whom has passed away.

Charles H. McCrea, the youngest of the family, attended the Logansport high school, from which he was graduated in 1907. He afterward became a student in Purdue University of Indiana and completed a course in civil engineering in 1912, at which time the Bachelor of Science degree was conferred upon him, while in 1916 he won the degree of Civil Engineer. During his college days he became a member of Sigma Nu, a Greek letter fraternity. He initiated his business career by accepting the position of assistant engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was afterward made chief draughtsman with the Erie Railroad on the Huntington division and later became connected with the National Malleable Castings Company at Toledo, Ohio. He represented the same company in Cleveland and in Chicago, Illinois, and in April, 1916, came to St. Louis as representative of the company. He remained in that position until July, 1917, when he joined the army. He was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry forces, after attending the officers' training school at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in November, 1917, and was assigned to the Forty-sixth Infantry. He commanded Company L from the 1st of January, 1918, to the 4th of June of the same year and was assistant camp adjutant at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, from the 4th of June until the 1st of July, 1918. He was then commissioned captain of infantry and was assigned to the command of Headquarters Troop

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of the Ninth Division. He was next appointed regimental adjutant of the Forty-sixth Infantry on the 15th of November, 1918, and held that command until January 20, 1919, when he was discharged. Returning to the National Malleable Castings Company, he was given charge of the entire southwestern territory and thus controls business interests of wide extent and importance.

Mr. McCrea gives his political allegiance to the republican party and his appreciation of the social amenities of life is indicated in his membership in the St. Louis, Missouri Athletic, and Kansas City Clubs, also the Sunset Hill Country Club and Algonquin Golf Club. His reading covers a wide range of literary subjects and he also keeps in touch with all engineering developments. He has high standing in engineering circles and is endowed with a keen sense of business and possesses unusual judgment in general business methods.

WILLIAM WALKER POLLOCK.

William Walker Pollock, identified with agricultural interests, milling and banking, has thus been actively associated with the business development of Mexico and Audrain county. He was born at Port Perry, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1866, of the marriage of William and Sarah Elizabeth (Walker) Pollock, who in June, 1869, came to Missouri, settling in Mexico. The father is still living and enjoys remarkable health for one of his age, but the mother passed away in 1908.

Brought to Mexico when but three years of age, William W. Pollock of this review attended the graded and high schools of the city until he reached the junior year. He made his initial start in business when a youth of fifteen in connection with the milling and grain interests of William Pollock & Company in 1881. Since that time he has been continuously connected with the business and close application, capability and fidelity have won him promotion from time to time. In 1891 he was elected to the position of secretary and treasurer of the company and continuously acted in the dual capacity until 1919, at which time he resigned the secretaryship but still retains the office of treasurer. He has also become a well known figure in banking circles. In the spring of 1903 he organized the North Missouri Trust Company of Mexico, was elected its first president and has since continued as its executive head, bending his attention to constructive effort and administrative direction. He is likewise largely interested in farm lands and in real estate and he owns and occupies a valuable farm property of five hundred and forty acres adjoining Mexico.

On the 11th of June, 1890, in Mexico, Mr. Pollock was married to Miss China Rothwell Gibbs, a daughter of John Pemberton and Mary Ann Gibbs. The Rothwell family, of which the mother was a representative, has been closely identified with the interests of northern Missouri. Dr. T. P. Rothwell, her mother's brother, practiced medicine and was one of the leading physicians of this part of the state for a number of years, while another brother, Hon. G. Frank Rothwell, of Moberly, Missouri, represented his district in the United States congress and at the time of his death was one of the curators of the State University.

Mr. Pollock became one of the charter members of the Elks Lodge of Mexico and he is a member of the Mexico Eight Mile Road Commission and is a strong believer in good roads, continually advocating the improvement of the public highways. He has membership with and is a director of the Chamber of Commerce and is a trustee of Hardin College. His interests and sympathies are broad and his varied activities have constituted an important force in the development and progress of the section of the state in which he makes his home.

GEORGE D. MARKHAM.

George D. Markham, who since August, 1881, has figured in insurance circles and is now at the head of the firm of W. H. Markham & Company, conducting the largest general insurance business in St. Louis, was born July 25, 1859, at New Haven, Connecticut, his parents being William H. and Margaret M. (Dickson) Markham. He pursued his preparatory education at Kinne's School at Ithaca,

New York, and spent his freshman and sophomore years in Washington University of St. Louis from 1876 until 1878. In the fall of the latter year he entered Harvard, where he remained until 1881, when he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. A third of a century later, or in 1914, Harvard conferred upon him the honorary Master of Arts degree. After entering business circles he took up the study of law in the Washington University Law School and gained his LL. B. degree in 1891. He has never engaged in law practice, hut his knowledge of the profession has been of value to him in the conduct of business affairs. In August, 1881, he entered the field of insurance and was continuously identified with fire insurance interests until 1900, when he extended the scope of his business to include all other departments. He is now at the head of the insurance firm of W. H. Markham & Company, which was established in 1873 and which has become the largest general insurance business in St. Louis, with a large force of employes and most commodious and well appointed offices in the Railway Exchange building. Mr. Markham has studied the question of insurance from every possible standpoint, not confining his attention to the writing and collection of policies, but has displayed keen interest in all that has to do directly or indirectly with the business. He has been active in introducing improved construction of buildings and increased protective equipment. He has also labored to establish just and equitable rating arrangements and has promoted various campaigns before the Missouri legislature to secure the adoption of more intelligent and adequate insurance laws. He has also acted as president of the Missouri and of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents.

On the 5th of February, 1902, in St. Louis, George D. Markham was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKittrick, daughter of Hugh McKittrick. He is very prominent in the club circles of the city belonging to the Commercial Club, of which he was president in 1912; the St. Louis Country Club; the University Club, of which he has been president twice; the St. Louis, Racquet and Noonday Clubs of St. Louis; the University Club of Chicago; and the Harvard Clubs of New York and Boston. He has likewise been the president of the Associated Harvard Clubs. He belongs to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, was the president of the Civic League of St. Louis in 1910, vice president of the St. Louis Symphony Society, has been chairman of the committee on charities of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, was overseer of Harvard from 1907 until 1913, was chief of the Bureau of Music as well as one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and is a member of the National and local academies of science, of the national and local historical societies and the National Geographic Society. From 1901 until 1905 he served as a member of the city council, to which he was elected on the democratic ticket.

Mr. Markham's religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. The recital of his membership connections indicates most clearly the breadth and nature of his interests. He is concerned in all that has to do with the welfare of mankind, with the moral, intellectual and social progress of the community and with the upholding of its legal and civic standards. He has never allowed his business to become so engrossing as to shut out his connection with the activities that look to the world's progress and on all political, economic and sociological questions he keeps in touch with the best thinking men of the age.

THE OWEN FAMILY.

James Alfred Owen, the head of the family of his name in St. Joseph, came to the infant city when it was about four years old. He was born in Henry county, Kentucky, May 20, 1822, and later the family moved to Louisville, where he grew to manhood. He studied law there in the office of the distinguished jurist, Judge Dozier, whose thoughtful friendship provided him with letters of introduction to lawyers on the western frontier when the Missouri river formed that boundary. The journey was made by steamboat and he located at Platte City, where he taught school for a year before coming to St. Joseph in the year 1847. Here he was immediately taken into the office of Judge Solomon Leonard and soon afterward admitted to the bar of Buchanan county. He was successful both professionally and financially but was not a seeker of public office. A good

estate was left after a portion had been distributed according to his wishes, but he thought a will superfluous in Missouri if a man's heirs were a wife and children. He was a son of Nelson Reed and Nancy (Baber) Owen and grandson of Lawrence Owen, who, with three of his brothers and their families had settled in Fayette county on their arrival in Kentucky from Maryland in 1787. Lawrence had served in the war of the Revolution as color-bearer in the company of his eldest brother, Robert. The father of Lawrence was "John Owen, Planter," of Prince George and Frederick counties, who was the grandson of Robert Owen, of Dolseraw, J. P., who came from Wales on the ship "Vane" and landed at Philadelphia, September 17, 1684. This Robert Owen was the great-grandson of Baron Lewis Owen, who died in 1555 and was one of the fifteen barons of North Wales. The record is authenticated by the highest authority of the British nation, Dr. John Edward Griffith.

James A. Owen, of St. Joseph, was married in this city to Agnes Jeannette Cargill, youngest daughter of James and Agnes Gilmore (Crookes) Cargill, who came to St. Joseph from Virginia in 1843, soon after the town was incorporated and given the name of the patron saint of its founder. Mrs. Owen was born in Wheeling, August 22, 1830. Her father was descended from Captain David Cargill, Sr., one of the leaders of the large party of Scottish Covenanters who arrived at Boston in five chartered ships on August 4, 1718; and he was also one of the sixteen heads of families who were founders and "first proprietors" of Londonderry, New Hampshire. His grandson, Colonel James Cargill, who fought throughout the Revolutionary war commissioned under that title, was a great-grandfather of Mrs. Owen. Her mother was descended from "Justice" James McKeen, James Nesmith and Captain James Gilmore of the same party and John Dinsmore who joined them later. As is well known, branches of these families scattered long ago to all sections of the Union and have assisted in developing every state.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen spent their entire married life in St. Joseph and both died in the old home of their youthful days. The death of Mr. Owen occurred in the early morning of Tuesday, May 13, 1890, and his memory was honored by the adjournment of all courts on the day of his funeral, the following Friday. Mrs. Owen survived until Saturday morning, December 16, 1911, and was laid to rest beside her husband in the family mausoleum in Mount Mora cemetery. Of their seven children two sons died in infancy, and one son and four daughters still survive. Of these only two have married, Herbert Alfred and Florence Alma. All reside in St. Joseph. Herbert Alfred, a lawyer, married Harriet Collier Kearny, a granddaughter of Major General Stephen Kearny, United States army, and they have four children. James Arthur, the eldest, is engaged in business in New York. Anne Jeannette is the wife of Major William Horner Cocke, a lawyer and financier of St. Louis, who served in France during the World war. Herbert Alfred, Jr., an attorney of Seattle, Washington, served as a first lieutenant with the Sixty-third Infantry (regulars) during the World war and was also on detached duty in the department of justice. He married Anna Jeannette Nelson and has a daughter, Harriet Augusta Herberta. Stephen K. is an attorney of St. Joseph and in 1918 was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. He married Elsie Warren, of Kansas City, and has a daughter, Agnes Jeannette.

Florence Alma Owen married William B. Orr, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is a widow with two sons. Owen Cargill Orr, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and a stockholder and official in the great manufacturing business known to the world as the Certain-teed Products Corporation, was married July 6, 1916, to Gladys Blabche, elder daughter of the distinguished architect, William B. Ittner, and his wife, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Owen C. Orr have a son, William Ittner Orr. Robert Breckenridge Orr, who was also educated in the University of Wisconsin, is now a partner in the trust company of Wallace, Poteet & Orr, in St. Joseph, with management of the business. He married Jessamine Denison Wallace, only daughter of the surgeon, Dr. Charles H. Wallace, and has a son, Robert Wallace Orr.

The three other daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Owen still reside in the old home built by their parents in 1859, and occupy the faculties nature kindly bestowed, in ways supposed to defer if not defy accumulations of rust. Of these Miss Mary Alicia is well known as a writer of fiction and folk-lore and as historian of the early settlers. The following notice of her work appears in "Who's Who in America":

"Owen, Mary Alicia, author; b. St. Joseph, Mo., d. Hon. James Alfred and Agnes Jeannette (Cargill) O.; ed. pvt. schs. and Vassar Coll. Made important discoveries

in Voodoo magic, 1888, which she announced in folk-lore socs.; admitted to tribal membership with the Indians, 1892, joined their secret socs. and has written much of their beliefs and customs; turned her attention to gypsies, 1898. Author: Ole Rabbits Plantation Stories; Voodoo Tales; The Daughter of Alouette and an Ozark Gypsy; Folk Lore of the Musquakie Indians; Oracles and Witches; The Sacred Council Hills. Pres. Mo. Folk-Lore Soc., councillor and life mem. Am. Folk-Lore Soc., hon. mem. English Folk-Lore Soc., St. Louis Chapter, D. A. R., Wednesday Club of St. Louis, Mo. Hist. Soc., St. Louis, Mo. State Hist. Soc., Columbia, Mo.; life mem. A.A.A.S.; mem. Brit. Assn. Adv. Sci. Address: St. Joseph, Missouri."

With an acknoweldged conversational gift illuminated by flashes of a ready wit never known to carry stings, her personality quickly impresses itself with a stamp that lingers well in the memory of a chance acquaintance and binds her to old friends with ties both strong and pleasant.

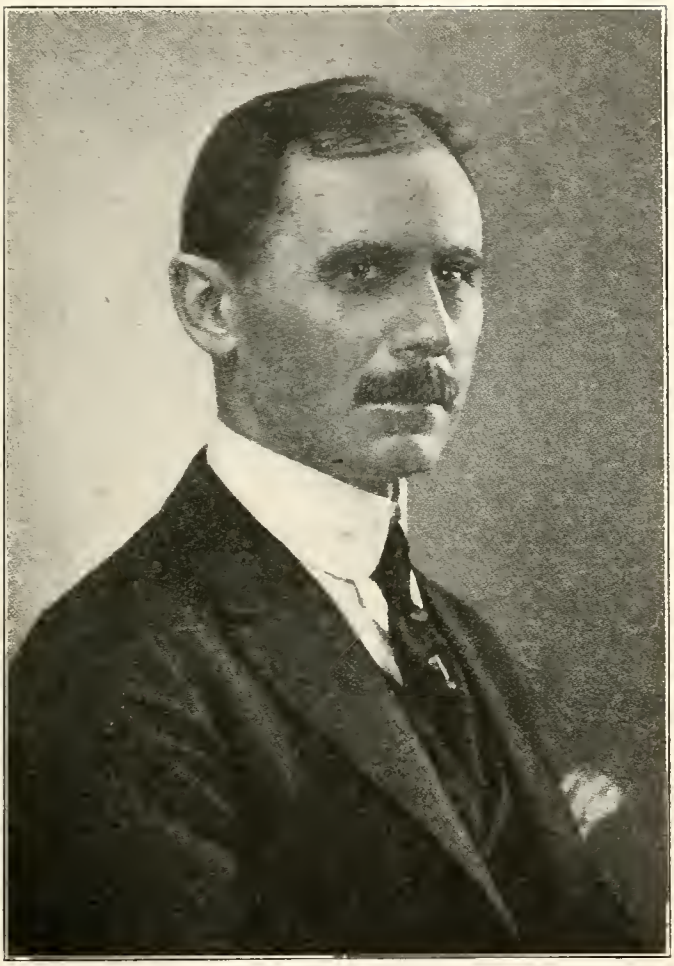
Miss Luella Agnes, the second of "The Owen Sisters," as they are frequently called, finds enjoyment in the study of geography at first hand by land and sea, and in searching the geological records in broken rocks or in the walls of deep cuts through loess and glacial drift that have brought grief as well as travel to the gates of damaged property. Though not driven by the spur of professional duty, she has through the generous instruction of such friends as Professor George Frederick Wright, the late Professor N. H. Winchell and Professor J. E. Todd, all geologists of the highest rank, been accorded the honor of being elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The constitution permits the honor to non-professional members only when their own work has contributed to scientific knowledge. She is a fellow of the American Geographic Society, member of the National Geographic, the Forestry Association and the only woman member of the Societe de Speleologie, of Paris, France, as well as a life member of the Grand Council of the Vice Presidents of the National Historical Society. She has written articles for the bulletin of the Societe de Speleologie, of Paris, France; published a small book on the Caves of the Ozarks and Black Hills; presented papers on the Loess Formation, the Missouri River, and the Geology of the Geyser Basins in Yellowstone Park, at the International Geographic Congresses held at Berlin, Geneva and Rome, and has written other papers in collaboration with Professor G. F. Wright on similar subjects. She has traveled extensively in the United States, made the journey around the world and a second trip to the countries of western Europe.

Miss Juliette Owen, the youngest of the sisters, was educated at private schools and at Vassar College. She is a fellow and life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; life member of the New York Academy of Science; life member of the American Museum Society; member of the Washington Biological Society and Academy; life associate member of the American Ornithologists Union; patron of the Missouri Audubon Society; member of the National Association of Audubon Societies; contributor to various periodicals devoted to ornithology and the protection of wild life; member of the National Humane Society; and life member of St. Joseph Humane Society.

E. E. REED, M. D.

E. E. Reed, president of Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, was born in Fairfield, Iowa, January 1, 1862, a son of Dr. Charles and Ann C. Reed. The father was a graduate physician of the regular school and for eighteen years successfully conducted practice in Ohio. In 1856 he removed to Fairfield, Iowa, where he purchased a large tract of land and reared his family of five sons upon the farm that they might have the benefit of outdoor life and experience.

Dr. E. E. Reed, in the acquirement of his education, attended Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1884, leading his class during the entire period spent in college there. He afterward attended the Princeton Theological Seminary and took graduate work for his Master of Arts degree under Dr. McCosh, president of Princeton University, receiving special praise for his work. During his seminary course he dropped out of school for one year to settle a brother's estate and then resumed his studies, being graduated from McCormick Seminary in 1888. Following his graduation he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and remained in the pastorate for twelve years, when he accepted a call



DR. E. E. REED

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to the presidency of Buena Vista College, in which position he served for six years, raising over one hundred thousand dollars for the institution within that time. He advanced the school from a junior college to full college work and secured state accrediting for it. In 1906 he accepted a call to the presidency of Lenox College and while connected therewith raised over two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the institution and greatly advanced its standing in educational circles. After remaining at Lenox for nine years he accepted a call to the presidency of Westminster College and during the second year of his presidency put on a campaign for five hundred thousand dollars, which was carried forward during all the war drives and landed successfully December 31, 1918. The subscriptions have since grown till they have reached over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on which there was collected within sixteen months (at the time of the writing of this sketch) all but about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, notwithstanding most of the subscriptions were made to be paid in five installments extending over three years. Westminster College now has assets amounting to over one million dollars, having been increased threefold during Dr. Reed's administration. One of the achievements of the campaign was the securing of a pledge of seventy-five thousand dollars from the General Board of Education (Rockefeller). After his strenuous efforts Dr. Reed went away for needed rest, at which time the Westminster College Bulletin had this to say of him: "President Reed is away for his first vacation in two years, and it is one that is well earned. A letter recently received at the College Office from Dr. Rice, who is spending the summer with his son in Kentucky, says, 'I trust that Dean Reed will soon be able to take his much needed vacation and rest his tired nervous system. If ever a man was entitled to it, surely he is.' There were times during those strenuous months when it was due only to Dr. Reed's faith and persistence that the campaign was not postponed or abandoned. The S. A. T. C. brought with it a multitude of perplexities and problems that inspired grave doubts about there being no new thing under the sun. With questions of finance and new buildings and educational policy, with interviews with students and faculty and patrons, with a multitude of details that cannot be catalogued, there has been a burden upon him that only those who knew his daily work could appreciate. While his energy and enthusiasm have never slackened, the vacation will bring new strength to work out his plans for a bigger, better Westminster."

In 1920 Dr. Reed secured another promise from the General Education Board (the Rockefeller board) of one hundred thousand dollars and also a promise from the General Board of Education (the Northern Presbyterian College board) of one hundred thousand dollars, these amounts being conditional on the raising of five hundred thousand dollars including these two gifts. These two handsome subscriptions are in addition to the seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars mentioned above.

Dr. Reed received his honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater in 1902, he being the first alumnus of Parsons College, upon whom the degree was conferred. He was invited to deliver the commencement address at Emporia College, June 2, 1920, and was honored by them with the degree of Doctor of Laws. At a meeting of the board of trustees of Westminster College on the 8th of June, 1920, his salary was advanced for the third time and as an expression of appreciation for his work the board presented him with a seven-passenger Buick car, In January, 1920, he was elected president of the Presbyterian College Union, which includes all the colleges connected with the Northern Presbyterian church—some sixty in number. The position is honorary and does not interfere with his administration duties at Westminster College.

In May, 1890, Dr. Reed was married to Miss Margaret A. Murray, of Ottumwa, Iowa, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson A. Murray. Her father was a prominent farmer who served in various responsible positions in both civil and religious connections. Dr. and Mrs. Reed are parents of five children: Eller F., Elmer D., Helen A., Gertrude and Margaret A. The two sons both served in the World war and both, as well as Helen A., are graduates of Lenox College and all three have taken graduate work in various universities. Gertrude, who was a junior in college, died on the 29th of February, 1920.

Dr. Reed is a man of untiring energy and of splendid executive ability as well as of high professional ideals. He never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose and his purposes are always those of which mankind is a direct

beneficiary. He stands today as an eminent figure in the educational circles of Missouri and of the Mississippi valley and his entire life work has been actuated by the progressive spirit which has long dominated America.

WILLIAM JOSEPH BRODERICK.

William Joseph Broderick, president of the Federal Coal Company of St. Louis, has in the course of his active business career passed beyond many who perhaps started out under more advantageous circumstances, for he made his initial step in the business world when a youth of fifteen without financial or other aid. He early realized the value of industry and perseverance, however, and has always cultivated these qualities, so that in the course of years he has reached a position of prominence in commercial circles. He was born in East St. Louis, Illinois, October 13, 1890, a son of William P. Broderick, who settled in East St. Louis during the latter part of the '80s and there engaged in business as a contractor and builder with good success. He married Anna Joyce, a native of Ireland, who came to America when but five years of age in company with her parents, who first settled in Hartford, Connecticut, where she was reared and educated. The death of Mr. Broderick occurred in 1897, when he was but thirty-eight years of age. The family numbered four sons and two daughters, three of whom are yet living. Mamie is now the wife of Ernest Reischl of East St. Louis. John also resides there and William Joseph is the youngest.

The last named was educated in St. Patrick's parochial school of East St. Louis and in Christian Brothers' College and when fifteen years of age started out to provide for his own support. He acquainted himself with the coal trade and on the 2d of August, 1916, established his present business, which he incorporated, becoming the president and the principal stockholder. He conducts a wholesale brokerage coal business and now has an extensive patronage, making his one of the important commercial interests of this character in St. Louis.

On the 28th of June, 1916, Mr. Broderick was married in St. Louis to Miss Lillian A. Kammerzell, a native of this city and a daughter of Gustave and Lillian (Gardner) Kammerzell. To them has been born one child, Jane Elizabeth, whose birth occurred in St. Louis, November 18, 1918. The parents are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Politically Mr. Broderick maintains an independent course, voting for the candidate whom he regards as best qualified for office without considering party affiliations.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Alexander Robertson, federal manager for the Missouri Pacific Railroad under the United States railroad administration, was born in Albany, New York, November 14, 1860, a son of the late Alexander Robertson, a native of the Empire state and of Scotch descent, who in his younger days was connected with transportation interests on rivers and canals and in the later years of his life engaged in the grain business, winning substantial and enviable success. In politics he was a stanch democrat and represented his district in the New York legislature. He married Jeannette Edmundston, a native of Scotland, and they became parents of five children, three sons and two daughters.

The third in order of birth in the family was Alexander Robertson, who was educated in the public schools of Albany and in the Albany Academy to the age of eighteen years. He then started out in the business world on his own account, and after various employment took up railroading at the age of twenty-five years as a brakeman on the Fitchburg Railroad, now a part of the Boston & Maine line. In 1912 he entered into active connection with this line as assistant to President Bush. The steps in his promotion are indicated in the fact that after entering the railway service in 1885 he acted successively as conductor, general yardmaster, station master and trainmaster of the Fitchburg Road and from November, 1897, until August 1903, was on the middle division of the Wabash Railroad as general yardmaster, trainmaster and super-

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intendent. From August, 1903, until January, 1904, he was manager of the Western Maryland Road and of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railroad. From January, 1904, until November 1, 1905, he filled the position of general manager of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis and at the latter date became general manager of the Western Maryland Road and of West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railroad. From April, 1907, until May, 1911, he was vice president and general manager of the Western Maryland Road, which absorbed the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railroad, and on the latter date he was elected to the presidency of that road, so continuing until January 1, 1912. Entering the service of the Missouri Pacific as assistant to the president, he was on the 1st of April, 1915, elected to the vice presidency of the road and under government administration of the railway lines was federal manager for the Missouri Pacific.

In 1889 Mr. Robertson was married in Waltham, Massachusetts, to Miss Laura Helen Hill, a native of Maine and a daughter of Lyman O. and Nancy M. (Holmes) Hill, representatives of an old and prominent Maine family. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson reside at No. 5290 Waterman avenue.

His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, while in club circles he is well known as a representative of the St. Louis, the Missouri Athletic and the Noonday Clubs. His life record is indicative of the fact that while many avenues of opportunity are open to the American youth, it is the one of determination, of industry and of perseverance whose course is marked by progress. Thorough mastery of every task assigned him has been the foundation of his advancement and prompted by a laudable ambition he has come to a position of leadership in railway circles, his time occupied by constructive effort, administrative direction and executive control.

WILLIAM A. BRIGHT.

Prominent among the energetic, farsighted and successful business men of Columbia is William A. Bright, the president of the Boone County Trust Company, who has also long figured as a prominent farmer and stock raiser and for sixteen years has been the treasurer of the state board of agriculture. Missouri numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred on a farm in Callaway county September 8, 1850. He was reared to farm life and has always lived upon a farm, his present home place being located three miles north of Columbia. His parents were Judge Michael A. and Jane (McClung) Bright. The former came to Missouri from Virginia, settling in Callaway county in 1837, and for a number of years he served as judge of the county court. He was likewise a prominent farmer and leading citizen and did much to shape the course of public events and promote the progress of his section of the state.

William A. Bright attended the country schools until fifteen years of age, when he ran away from home and joined the Confederate army, with which he served until the close of the Civil war, surrendering under General Kirby Smith in Louisiana in 1865. He early became an active factor in farming and stock raising and throughout his entire life has been closely associated with agricultural interests. His valuable home property comprises five hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, adding to it all the equipment and accessories of a model farm of the twentieth century. Other business interests have also claimed his attention and benefited by his energy, enterprise and sound judgment. He was for ten years the president and general manager of the Boone County Milling Company, taking over the plant when it was bankrupt and developing it into one of the principal productive industries of this section of the state. He is also the president of the Boone County Trust Company of Columbia, which he aided in organizing in 1903, at which time he was elected its chief executive officer. He has served as president of the institution continuously and the bank today has a paid up capital of seventy-five thousand dollars and a surplus of two hundred and five thousand dollars, with deposits of over a million dollars. Those who read between the lines may gain comprehensive knowledge of the course which Mr. Bright has pursued. He has never regarded any position as final but has advanced from one point of activity to another of still larger responsibilities and opportunities.

In Boone county, on the 2d of July, 1875, Mr. Bright was married to Miss Sarah F. Carter, daughter of John and Margaret (Haden) Carter, who came to Boone county

from Virginia in 1836. Her grandfather, Joel H. Haden, removed from the Old Dominion to Boone county in 1827 and his first work in this state was making rails at thirty-seven and a half cents per hundred. To Mr. and Mrs. Bright have been born the following named: Ada, the wife of W. R. Prather, a coal operator of Boone county; Rella L., the wife of Dr. E. E. Evans, a physician in a hospital at Fulton; Margaret, the wife of S. C. Hunt, vice president of the Boone County Trust Company and one of the foremost business men of Columbia; Adelia, the wife of Haden Duncan, a farmer of Callaway county, Missouri; Haden, who is cashier of the Mildred Bank at Mildred, Montana; Clarkson; and Shirley M. Clarkson is a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy and crossed the ocean seven times during the World war. One ship on which he was serving as lieutenant commander was sunk and another ship was torpedoed but not sunk. He is now an instructor at the United States Naval Academy. Shirley M., who is assistant secretary of the Boone County Trust Company, served for eighteen months in France and was made sergeant of his company.

While his sons were doing active duty on sea and land in defense of their country William A. Bright was serving with equal loyalty in support of the various war activities. He did important work in connection with the promotion of the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives and was treasurer of the United War Work campaign, comprising all of the war bodies. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is a democrat and for many years served as a member of the democratic state central committee. He has also served as treasurer of the state board of agriculture for sixteen years and has been most active in promoting the farming development of Missouri. He belongs to the Christian church, has been a member of the board of trustees of Christian College for more than thirty years and he is also a member of the board of trustees of the Missouri Bible College. In all these associations and activities are indicated the nature of the interests which have claimed his attention and also the rules which have governed his conduct. His standards of life are high and he has put forth every effort to reach his ideals and a review of his life indicates that he has been a forceful factor in promoting the material, intellectual, social, political and moral progress of central Missouri.

CRITTENDEN McKINLEY.

Prominent among the coal operators of St. Louis was Crittenden McKinley, a most progressive and enterprising business man, whose carefully directed efforts won for him prominence, success and an honored name. He was born August 18, 1854, in Kentucky, a son of Andrew and Mary (Wilcox) McKinley. His early education was pursued in private schools and also in Wyman's school of St. Louis, while later he attended Washington University and then went east, matriculating in Princeton. He initiated his business career as an employe in the auditing department of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway Company, with which he was thus connected from 1877 until 1880, or until that road was consolidated with the Louisville & Nashville. In the latter year he took charge of the St. Louis office of the Carbondale Coal & Coke Company and occupied the position of manager until 1883. He was afterward engaged in the coal and mining business on his own account and for fourteen years was president of the Western Anthracite Coal Company. From 1902 until 1906 he was general manager with the Bessemer Washed Coal Company and in 1904 he was made vice president and manager of the Tyler estate, continuing to occupy that position until his demise. As the years passed on his business activities became very extensive and important, his qualifications at all times measuring fully up to the demands made upon him. He was recognized as a forceful and resourceful factor in business circles, readily discriminating between the essential and the non-essential in all business transactions with which he had to do, and his sound judgment and keen sagacity made for success in every connection.

On the 19th of April, 1892, Mr. McKinley was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Bent, a daughter of Silas Bent, Jr., who for many years was an honored resident of St. Louis, and a granddaughter of Silas Bent, Sr., lawyer and jurist, who was born in Massachusetts in 1768 and obtained his education in New England. The latter was twenty years of age when he removed to Ohio and later he became a resident of Virginia, where he wedded Martha Kerr. He became a prominent and influential resident of his community, in which he was called to various public offices, and in 1804 he received appointment to

the position of chief deputy surveyor for Upper Louisiana from Albert Gallatin. This brought him to St. Louis and in 1807 he was appointed first judge of the court of common pleas for the district of St. Louis. In 1808 he was made auditor of public accounts and in the following year became presiding judge of the St. Louis court and signed the first town charter. In 1811 he again became public auditor and two years later was called to still higher judicial position than he had already filled, becoming supreme judge of the territory of Missouri, continuing to serve on the bench in that capacity until the office was abolished through the admission of Missouri into the Union. From that date until his death in 1827 he was clerk of the St. Louis county court. He reared a family who were an honor to his name, including John Bent, a distinguished lawyer, who passed away in 1845; Charles, who was the first governor of New Mexico after that territory was annexed to the United States; Julia, who became the wife of Governor Lilburn W. Boggs; Lucy; Dorcas; William W.; Mary; George; Robert; Edward; and Silas. The last named, the father of Mrs. McKinley, was educated under the preceptorship of Hon. Elihu H. Shepard and also continued his studies at Ste. Genevieve, Columbia and St. Charles, Missouri. In 1836 he was appointed a cadet of the United States navy and reported to Commodore Dallas for service in the West Indian Squadron. He remained in the navy almost continuously until a short time prior to the Civil war and he participated in the Seminole and Mexican wars, attaining the rank of lieutenant, which he resigned just prior to the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south. He then again took up his abode in St. Louis, where he remained until his death, and for one term was police commissioner of the city. He also served on the board of trustees of the State Institution for the Education of the Blind and at different periods was connected with important business interests of St. Louis. He married Miss Tyler, of Louisville, Kentucky, and their family included Mrs. McKinley, who by her marriage became the mother of a son, Silas Bent McKinley.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 10th of October, 1913, Mr. McKinley was called to his final rest. He was a member of the Civic League of St. Louis and was ever keenly interested in all that pertained to the welfare, development and progress of his city. He belonged also to the Princeton Alumni Association and to the Bellerive Country Club. He largely found his recreation in horseback riding and in golf. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal church and his life was ever guided by high and honorable principles, making him a man whom to know was to greatly esteem. His entire career was characterized by steady advancement as the result of his developing powers and innate talents, and step by step he advanced to an important position in connection with the business interests of the city, while the social position of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley was ever one of prominence. Mrs. McKinley, a representative of one of the oldest and most honored of the pioneer families of St. Louis, still makes her home here.

LEE BYRNES HAWTHORNE.

Lee Byrnes Hawthorne, who has figured actively in connection with the educational and business interests of Mexico, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, September 1, 1880, his birthplace being Shawnee Mound, later called West Point. His father, George Boyd Hawthorne, who was born in 1854, was the son of Scotch-Irish parents of the Protestant faith, his birth occurring soon after their arrival in Indiana. Having arrived at years of maturity, George B. Hawthorne wedded Lettie Meharry, who was the sixth in order of birth in a family of twelve children born to David Meharry, a pioneer settler of Shawnee Prairie.

Lee Byrnes Hawthorne acquired his early education in the public schools of Indiana and was graduated from De Pauw University in 1903 with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree. Taking up the profession of teaching, he became principal of the high school at Mexico and in 1906 was made superintendent of the city schools. He afterward entered the University of Missouri, where he won the B. S. degree in 1910 and secured a teacher's life certificate. In 1912 he became identified with business interests in Mexico, at which time he was elected the secretary and manager of the Arctic Ice & Storage Company, continuing in that connection through the intervening years. In 1917 he reentered school work and was again made superintendent of the city schools, which under his careful guidance have made substantial development until the school system is one of which Mexico has every reason to be proud. He inspires teachers and pupils under him with

much of his own zeal and interest in the work and he has ever possessed marked ability in imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he has acquired. During the time that he was out of school work as a teacher he was still connected with the educational interests of Mexico as a school director. He is likewise a director of the Saving & Loan Association of Mexico and in all business affairs has displayed sound judgment and keen discrimination.

On the 12th of June, 1906, at Mexico, Missouri, Mr. Hawthorne was married to Miss Mary Suddeth Ricketts, daughter of Hiram Ricketts, who was a member of Morgan's Black Horse Troop in the Confederate army. Her mother was a granddaughter of Daniel Boone and a member of the Callaway family. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne have been born two daughters and a son: Mary Louise, Elma Lee and Lee B. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church and Mr. Hawthorne served for five years as superintendent of the Sunday school. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Elks lodge and of the latter was exalted ruler in 1916. While he usually gives his political support to the republican party, he is now a Wilson democrat. He served on the County Council of Defense and managed the Red Cross campaigns in Audrain county in 1917 and 1918. He is a member of the Mexico Public Library Association and his activities at all times have supported those plans and measures which are vital to the welfare of the community and all projects of public concern.

JAMES H. McCORD.

No history of Buchanan county could in any way be regarded as complete, which failed to take ample cognizance of the widely known McCord family, whose activities for almost three quarters of a century have been inseparably linked with the business and social life of the city of St. Joseph, which owes much of its wonderful growth and prosperity to its position as a distributing center of the products of a vast country, but it is no less indebted to the great business houses and to the enterprising men who have developed them from modest beginnings to phenomenal proportions. One of the largest and most important of the commercial concerns of St. Joseph is the wholesale grocery house of the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, which at present under the guidance of its president, James H. McCord, continues to enjoy an expanding prosperity, the foundations of which were firmly set by its founder, the late James McCord.

James H. McCord was born at Savannah, Missouri, November 2, 1857, a son of James and Mary E. (Hallack) McCord. The first of the family to come to the United States emigrated from the north of Ireland, the progenitor settling, in 1735, in Albemarle county, Virginia, where in the public records the name appears in 1740, when John McCord signed the document calling for a Presbyterian minister. In 1750 record is found in the same county of Robert Field, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and honorable mention is made of John Field, his great-grandfather, as holding a captain's commission in the Eighth Virginia Regiment in the War of 1812. William McCord, the grandfather of James H. McCord, was prosecuting attorney for Randolph county, Virginia, from 1829 to 1836, but in the latter year he and his family removed to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and later to Versailles, Morgan county, Missouri, where he resumed the practice of the law. He died shortly after, in October, 1839. His widow, Sally Moss (Field) McCord, survived him thirteen years, dying at Savannah, Missouri, in 1852.

James McCord, father of James H. McCord, was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. Born in Randolph county, Virginia, January 7, 1826, he embarked upon a business career before he had reached the age of fifteen in 1840. Commencing as a clerk in a country store at Calhoun, Henry county, Missouri, his duties were faithfully performed the first year with no remuneration except his board. By the second year, however, he had become valuable enough to his employers to receive a salary of seventy-five dollars, which was increased in the third year to one hundred dollars. In 1843 we find him at Warsaw, Missouri, working in a similar capacity, receiving his board and one hundred and fifty dollars, which in the following year was increased to two hundred dollars. Still better, he had, by his fidelity to his employers' interests, so won the firm's confidence that he was made their representative in St. Louis and New Orleans, and later at other points. With these experiences behind him, he felt well qualified to enter upon a career of his own, and in

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1846 he embarked in business, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Abram Nave, at Savannah, Andrew county, where the latter conducted a store at that time. This personal friendship and business association continued unbroken throughout the long period of fifty-two years and was terminated only by the death of Mr. Nave. The partners established a business at Oregon, Holt county, where James McCord remained until the gold boom struck the country in 1849, in which year he made preparations to go to California by sea but later changed his mind and abandoned the journey, remaining in northwest Missouri. In April, 1850, the gold fever again seized him and he crossed the plains to the goldeu state, remaining on the Pacific coast until the following year, when he returned to Savannah, Missouri. Better prepared by his initial experience, he made a second trip in 1852, having as companions on the journey three friends, Abram Nave, Charles L. Clark and D. M. Steele, on this occasion driving a herd of cattle across the plains. This venture proved very remunerative and was repeated for several years, or until it became unprofitable. The mercantile partnership was continued at Savannah in the meantime and the company came to a realization of the business opportunities offered them by the opening of travel and the rapid settlement of new localities. The great commercial concerns which now recall their names in half a dozen states, bear ample testimony that they were men equal to the occasion. The year 1857 saw a wholesale grocery established at St. Joseph, under the firm name of Nave, McCord & Company; two years later witnessed the opening of a similar establishment at Omaha, Nebraska, with Charles L. Clark as resident partner; in 1865 the firm of C. D. Smith & Company was founded at St. Joseph, Missouri, with Abram Nave, James McCord, D. M. Steele and C. D. Smith as partners, the last named gentleman being the manager. In 1868, Leach, Nave & Company, which later became McCord, Nave & Company, was established at Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1871, Nave, Goddard & Company, which later became Nave & McCord, entered into the commercial life of St. Louis. At the time of his death, September 24, 1903, Mr. McCord was identified with the following large business houses: The Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, of St. Joseph, of which he was president, a business established in 1846, incorporated in 1880, and reincorporated in 1900; the McCord-Brady Company, of Omaha, Nebraska; the McCord-Chapman-Greer Mercantile Company, of Pueblo, Colorado; the McCord-Collins Company, of Fort Worth, Texas; the McCord-Collins Mercantile Company, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; the Smith-McCord Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, Missouri; the Kistler-Metzler Mercantile Company, of Topeka, Kansas; the Sentney Wholesale Grocery, at Hutchinson, Kansas; the Henry Krug Packing Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri; the James McCord Realty Company, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and the Nave & McCord Cattle Company, the owners of a ranch containing one hundred thousand acres in Garza county, Texas. Since his death some changes have been made in the titles of the foregoing companies, although the major portion have retained his name for the prestige which it carries. Gifted with a mind of unusual grasp and of exceptional ability, James McCord successfully piloted these varied and enormous interests. His public worth and standing as a citizen were of wide repute, and to every worthy public enterprise he was a liberal contributor, while no deserving appeal to his private charity was addressed to him in vain. His success in the business world was phenomenal, but withal only commensurate with the high integrity and untiring energy brought to bear on his manifold interests, and a more notable illustration of marvelous ability and superior management has rarely been exhibited in this country than that shown by the great house of which he was the founder and which has achieved a national reputation, securing for St. Joseph much prestige in the commercial world.

On October 5, 1854, James McCord was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hallack, who was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, February 28, 1836, and they became the parents of nine children as follows: William H., residing at Omaha, Nebraska; James H.; Samuel S., of St. Joseph, Missouri; Susan Alice, deceased; Lucy, who married J. Harry Parker, Jr., of St. Joseph; Mary Ada, who married J. Burnett Collins, of Fort Worth, Texas, deceased; George L., of Denver, Colorado; Robert H. of Kansas City, Missouri, and Francis, who is deceased. The mother is still living in the old homestead in St. Joseph, which she has occupied for fifty years. She is a woman of strong Christian character, is still active, and devotes her time to various charities and missionary work in connection with the First Presbyterian church of St. Joseph, of which she is the oldest living member.

James H. McCord, the subject of this sketch, was born at Savannah, Missouri,

while the family was sojourning there, being brought to St. Joseph when but five weeks old. He received his early education in the public schools, later at the St. Joseph high school, after which he entered the Virginia Military Institute, from which institution he was graduated with distinction in 1879, having the honor to be awarded the first Jackson-Hope medal. In September of that year he entered the service of the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, in which he has since held every office, having advanced through the positions of secretary, treasurer and vice president to that of president. Following the death of his father in 1903, he succeeded to the last named position, which had been held by the elder McCord for many years. In addition to holding an official position in each of the outside houses, he is president of the Burnes National Bank of St. Joseph. He has ever taken a good citizen's part in public affairs, having been president of the St. Joseph library board; president of the "Buchanan Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis;" and holds membership in the leading social and business clubs of the city. Like his father, he is a man of extraordinary business acumen and is his worthy successor to the management of one of the foremost business houses of St. Joseph. His modern residence, situated at 1823 Clay street, St. Joseph, is the center of domestic enjoyments, which he prizes far more highly than his well won business honors.

In 1895 Mr. McCord was united in marriage to Miss Adele Calhoun Parker, daughter of Virgil and Susan (Calhoun) Parker, of Atchison, Kansas. Mrs. McCord's grandfather was surveyor general of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and for many years enjoyed a close personal friendship with Abraham Lincoln, whose neighbor he was at Springfield, Illinois, when both the future president and he were young men. Mrs. McCord's mother died when she was a mere child and the duty of rearing her devolved upon an aunt, whose husband, Henry Jackson, was an officer in the Seventh United States Cavalry—General Custer's regiment, and who was on detached duty at the time of the massacre on the Little Big Horn in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCord are the parents of one son, James Hamilton, Jr., who was born on October 21, 1895, and was captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry, A. E. F., being severely wounded in the Argonne-Meuse Offensive.

Following the entrance of the United States into the great World war in 1917, James H. McCord was closely associated with Major-General Crowder as lieutenant colonel in the inspector general's department, United States Army, in charge of the selective service system in Missouri. In the earlier border troubles with Mexico, Mr. McCord also brought his military training into operation, rendering excellent service in many directions.

HARRY BENJAMIN.

Harry Benjamin, president of the Benjamin Equipment Company of St. Louis, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, June 10, 1862, his parents being Jacob Benjamin and Jeannette (Lehman) Benjamin, the latter a native of Bavaria, Germany, while the former was born in Vienna, Austria, and came to America during the '30s, settling in New York. He afterward removed to Cincinnati and still later to St. Louis, where he took up his abode about 1848 or 1849. Here he engaged in the iron and steel business and was very successful. In 1854 he removed to New Orleans, where he passed away in 1863. To him and his wife were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of the eldest son, Emile Benjamin, who was treasurer of the Bloch-Pollak Iron Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, now the Pollak Steel Company. The death of Jacob Benjamin occurred in 1863, when he was forty-six years of age, and his widow long survived, passing away in New Orleans in 1890 at the age of sixty-six years.

Harry Benjamin was educated in the public schools of the Crescent City to the age of twelve years, after which he attended the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the age of fifteen. He then started out to earn his own living and his first position was that of messenger or bundle boy for Nicoll, The Tailor, of Cincinnati, by whom he was employed for six months in 1878 at a wage of two dollars and a half per week. His next position was with the firm of Bloch & Pollak of Cincinnati and when that firm opened a branch house in New Orleans he returned to his native city to take charge of the business, successfully conducting the branch until it was abolished. He

then again became a resident of Cincinnati, where he continued with the Pollak Steel Company, and while in the employ of that corporation was advanced from the position of office boy through various promotions until he became assistant treasurer and purchasing agent, thus serving until 1906, when the firm opened a branch office in St. Louis. Mr. Benjamin then came to this city to take charge and continued as manager at this point until 1911. He then resigned his position, the firm liquidating the business. Mr. Benjamin became the successor and incorporated the interests under the name of the Harry Benjamin Equipment Company, specializing in the handling of railway equipment and rails, buying and selling both new and second hand equipment and scrap iron. He has since continued in this line of business and has one of the largest interests of this character in the entire west. He has keen discernment in all business affairs and his enterprise and sound judgment have been potent factors in the attainment of most substantial success.

At Galveston, Texas, on the 8th of March, 1887, Mr. Benjamin was married to Miss Cecile Schram, a native of Galveston, Texas, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Schram. Her father is now living at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, being one of the oldest residents of Galveston. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin have two children: Stella, now the wife of Fred Fuld, manager for the Benjamin Equipment Company, and they have one child, Cecile Jane Fuld; Jerome J., who is treasurer of the Harry Benjamin Equipment Company and who married Miss Arline Braham, daughter of David G. Braham and the mother of twin sons, D. G. Braham and Jerome J. Benjamin, Jr., and a daughter, Harryet Rose.

Mr. Benjamin belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being connected with New Orleans Lodge, No. 30. He is also a member of Cincinnati Lodge, No. 130, A. F. & A. M., has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He has passed through all the chairs in the blue lodge and is a loyal follower of the craft. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is well known in club circles, belonging to the Columbian Club of St. Louis, the Westwood Country Club, the West End Business Men's Association and to various other organizations. He is identified as well with the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York, is a member of the Zoological Society of St. Louis, of the City Club of St. Louis and of the Chamber of Commerce. During the period of the World war Mr. Benjamin served as vice president of the Warren Steel Castings Company, which made war materials for the government, and to this devoted practically all of his time. He was a member of the Jewish War Relief Fund and is connected with the United Jewish Charities of St. Louis. He also belongs to Temple Israel and to the St. Louis Provident Association. In these many connections are indicated the nature of his interests and the rules that govern his conduct. While he has led a most active business life and has won a very substantial measure of success thereby, he has at the same time found opportunity to aid his fellowmen to advance those interests which promote public progress and to cooperate in all those forces which tend to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He is ever ready to extend a helping hand and his prosperity has been generously shared with others.

FRANK L. HALL.

Frank L. Hall, president of the Abernathy Furniture Company and thus prominently identified with the manufacturing and commercial interests of Kansas City, was born upon a farm in Rush county, Indiana, May 18, 1856. His father, Festus Hall, was born in February, 1808, at Kinderhook, New York, and devoted his life to farming. He lived for many years upon a farm in Rush county, Indiana, and was an active member of the Methodist church and a man prominent in the affairs of the community. He married Maria Abernathy, a native of Virginia, who has also passed away.

Frank L. Hall, who was one of a family of five children, was educated in the public schools of his native county and at De Pauw University, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. In the year in which he completed his college work he came to Kansas City and there entered the employ of the Abernathy Furniture Company, being given a position in the office. He manifested thoroughness

and untiring industry in the performance of his duties and gradually won promotion, advancing step by step until upon the death of Mr. Abernathy he was elected to the presidency of the company and has so continued since 1902, bending his energies to constructive effort, administrative direction and executive control. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business and has made the interests of the house an important feature in the trade circles of Kansas City. He is also a director of the Fidelity National Bank & Trust Company. In all business affairs he is actuated by a most progressive spirit that never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose, and at all times the methods which he has followed have been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

Mr. Hall is a member of the University Club, the Kansas City Country Club, the Midway Club and also of the Chamber of Commerce. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. That he feels a deep interest in his alma mater is indicated in the fact that he is serving on the board of trustees of De Pauw University. Modest and unassuming in manner, free from ostentation and display, he has nevertheless been very successful. The Abernathy Company has kept abreast with modern commercial methods in all things and the well directed energy of its management has made it one of the forceful factors in the trade circles of Missouri.

WILTON DAVID CHAPMAN.

Wilton David Chapman is one of the younger representatives of the St. Louis bar whose reputation in his profession might well be envied by many a man of twice his years. Born at Ellis, Kansas, on the 8th of March, 1889, he is a son of B. F. and Clara (Granger) Chapman, the former a native of Litchfield, Illinois, and the latter of St. Louis.

In preparation for his professional career Wilton David Chapman attended the St. Louis University, Institute of Law, and won his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1913. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which no dreary novitiate awaited him, although advancement at the bar is proverbially slow. Steadily he has progressed as the result of his developing powers, based upon the comprehensive knowledge of law which he gained in his student days and to which he is constantly adding by further reading and investigation. His preparation of his cases is always full and comprehensive and his presentation of his cause clear and concise. He has become well known in professional circles and in 1916 was the president of the Law Alumni Association of St. Louis University. He is a member of the faculty of the Institute of Law of the St. Louis University, also a member of the faculty of its School of Commerce and Finance and was formerly a member of the faculty of the City College of Law and Finance of St. Louis. Aside from his professional connections he is the president, chairman of the board, and one of the directors of the Entre Nous Mining Company, owning large tracts of lead and zinc mining property in Missouri.

In St. Louis, on the 9th of June, 1915, Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Lelia Hauk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Hauk, of St. Louis, and they have one son, Thomas Wilton. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Chapman is also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs as well to the Amateur Athletic Association of St. Louis and to the Kirkwood Country Club, in which connections is indicated the nature of his recreation. He is a very democratic man, at all times approachable, is energetic and clean-cut, and is one whose career older members of the profession are watching with interest.

WILLIAM WALLACE FRY, JR.

William Wallace Fry, Jr., practicing successfully at the bar of Mexico as a member of the firm of Fry & Fry, was born August 22, 1886, in the city which is still his home, and is a son of William Wallace and Annette (Bourne) Fry. The father was born August 18, 1851, in Pike county, Missouri, and is a son of Jacob Young Fry, who

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was born in Pike county in 1820. He in turn was a son of James Fry, who came to Missouri in 1818 from Cynthiana, Kentucky, while his father came to the new world from England. William Wallace Fry, Sr., has spent his entire life in Missouri and since 1876 has continuously and successfully engaged in the practice of law in Mexico. He wedded Annette Bourne, a native of Mexico, born in 1859. She is a daughter of R. W. Bourne, who was born in Kentucky in 1820. His father removed from Virginia to Kentucky and his ancestry could be traced back to England and Ireland. William Wallace Fry of this review is a great-great-grandson of Robert Allison, a captain of the South Carolina Militia during the American Revolution, and through him the subject of this review became a member of the St. Louis Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Having mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native city, William Wallace Fry, Jr., entered the Missouri Military Academy, from which he was graduated in June, 1903. In September of that year he matriculated in the Missouri University, where he continued his studies until June, 1909, when he was graduated on the completion of the law course, winning the LL. B. degree. In January of that year he had been admitted to practice in the courts of Missouri and entered upon the active work of the profession in his native city in June, 1909, in the office of his father, W. W. Fry, Sr., and R. D. Rodgers. Since the 1st of April, 1916, he has been associated in a partnership with his father in a general law practice in all the courts and in a profession where progress depends upon individual merit and ability he has made steady advancement. He manifests unfaltering devotion to the interests of his clients and has won many favorable verdicts. He has a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense, and his clear and cogent reasoning has been a strong element in his progress. Since July, 1917, he has served on the board of directors of the Mexico Savings Bank.

On the 19th of October, 1912, in Mexico, Mr. Fry was married to Miss Velma Mary Johnson, daughter of A. P. Johnson, of Mexico, Missouri. Her father was born in Audrain county, Missouri, and is a representative of a family that settled there in a very early day.

Mr. Fry holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he has always given his political support to the democratic party. His military experience covers connection as a first lieutenant of the Army Service Corps, stationed at Camp Upton, Long Island. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks Lodge, No. 919, of Mexico, of which he was exalted ruler in 1915-16; district deputy grand exalted ruler for eastern Missouri, 1916-18; and a member of the Big Brother committee of the Grand Lodge in 1918. He is also a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Phi Delta Phi, a law fraternity, of the Audrain County Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the St. Louis Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of James Bledsoe Post of the American Legion at Mexico, Missouri.

JAMES J. FITZSIMMONS.

James J. Fitzsimmons, who is chief clerk of the Missouri state grain inspection department, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, November 11, 1887, his parents being Michael and Bridget (McCann) Fitzsimmons, both of whom were natives of Ireland and emigrated to America in 1889, making their way direct to St. Louis, and they have since been residents of this city. The father is now living retired from business.

James J. Fitzsimmons was the second in order of birth in a family of four sons. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of St. Louis and in the Christian Brothers College. When sixteen years of age he started out to provide for his own support and entered upon an apprenticeship with the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, there learning the trade, which he followed as a journeyman printer until January 1, 1913. He afterward served as deputy sheriff and court-room bailiff under Joseph F. Dickmann, occupying the position for three years and five months, at the end of which time he resigned to enter the office of James Hageman, Jr., circuit clerk, with whom he continued for seven months. He was then appointed by Governor Gardner to his present position as chief clerk of the Missouri state grain inspection department and has given excellent satisfaction in the various offices which he has filled, being at all times loyal

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to duty. In politics he is a stalwart democrat and was elected a member of the democratic committee of the fifteenth ward in 1911. He has taken a very active part in politics, doing everything in his power to promote the success of his party in city, state and nation, and at the present time he is the secretary of the city democratic committee.

On the 17th of September, 1913, Mr. Fitzsimmons was married to Miss Johanna Eden, a native of Alton, Illinois, and a daughter of Christ Eden of that state. Mr. Fitzsimmons is identified with the Roman Catholic church and with the Knights of Columbus. His success is due entirely to his own efforts and perseverance. He has gained for himself a creditable place in business circles, as he has in political office, and in his present position has about twenty-five men under his supervision.

EDWIN W. HOUX.

Edwin W. Houx of Kansas City is one of the most prominent and widely known representatives of live stock interests of the west and southwest. He is the president of the Drumm Standish Commission Company which was one of the pioneer companies operating in Kansas City and he is also the president of the Live Stock Exchange. Missouri numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Johnson county, November 5, 1863, his parents being James Henry and Mary Everett (Wilson) Houx. The parents were natives of Cooper county, Missouri, and of Cold River near Charleston, Virginia, respectively. The old Houx homestead in Missouri is at Pilot Grove. The family was founded in this state by Phillip S. Houx, who arrived in 1820 and engaged in the cooperage business at Lafayette. He also served as the first sheriff of Johnson county, Missouri, and took active part in the pioneer development of that section of the state. His son, James Henry Houx, attended the country schools at Chappell Hill, Lafayette county, where he was a student of the Rev. Robert D. Morrow, and A. W. Ridings, and schoolmate of Senator Cochran and J. T. Crisp. He became a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, teaching in western Missouri and doing missionary work. His first charge was at Independence, and at Westport. His uncle John Lewis was a saddler and harness maker who outfitted expeditions for the Santa Fe trail. The family was in many ways closely associated with the early development of the state along material, intellectual and moral lines. Mr. Houx preached in the schoolhouses, and among his parishioners were Col. Younger, father of Cole Younger, the Christophers, Urtons and others of the pioneers with their families. He was a democrat in his political belief and a slave holder in early days. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and the sterling worth of his character was recognized by all who knew him and in that way he left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the state in many ways. He passed away at Warrensburg in 1908, when seventy-six years of age. His widow now in her eighty-second year resides in the old home, where she has lived since 1869.

Edwin W. Houx was a pupil in the Normal school at Warrensburg and throughout his entire life has been prominently connected with the live stock business in Missouri and the southwest. For twenty years he has been a member of the Live Stock Exchange and is now the president of the Drumm-Standish Commission Company, as well as of the Live Stock Exchange. The company, of which he is the head, was established by Major A. Drumm, and was one of the pioneer companies operating in live stock. The company now handles cattle, hogs and sheep and controls an extensive business. Extending his efforts beyond the mere direction and interests of a live stock commission merchant of Kansas City he has become a director of the West Side State Bank which he aided in organizing, and he also has some ranch interests at Artesia, New Mexico, where he is breeding Herefords. He is the president of the Feliz Cattle Company, is the vice president of the Double Circle Cattle Company of Clifton, Arizona, which is engaged in the breeding of Herefords for grazing and feeding purposes and has other investments, so that he ranks among the most progressive and enterprising business men of Kansas City.

At Center View, Missouri, Mr. Houx was married to Miss Lucy Wharton, a daughter of Jack Wharton, who was born in Washington, D. C., and is a direct descendant of George Washington. Her father, Jack Wharton, went to Warrensburg, Missouri, when about seventeen years of age and joined Col. McCowan, who was raising a company for service in the Civil war. He entered the army as a private

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and was advanced to lieutenant under Price. He engaged in the drug business at Center View and was very active, not only in commercial but in political and civic circles. He voted with the democratic party, was a very active member of the Masonic fraternity and was a loyal follower of the teachings of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Houx has been born one son, James Robert, whose birth occurred at Center View, in 1896, and who is now a farmer there, engaged extensively in the raising of Duroc Jersey hogs. He was educated in the Central high school of Kansas City, also in the Agricultural College and the University of Missouri.

Mr. Houx gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He ranks as one of the leading and progressive business men of Kansas City where step by step he has advanced in an orderly progression that has brought him to a place in the foremost ranks of those who are connected with the live stock industry. That he has always held to ethical standards in business affairs is indicated in the honor accorded him with the election to the presidency of the Live Stock Exchange. His success has been most worthily won and from a humble position he has worked upward until as president of the Drumm Standish Commission Company he is one of the foremost figures in live stock commission circles in the west.

Mr. Houx has attained a prominent place in Masonry, being a member of Warrensburg Lodge, Chapter and Commandery and a member of the Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Rotary Club and the Kansas City Club.

JAMES ALCORN RECTOR.

James Alcorn Rector, member of the law firm of Blodgett & Rector, is one of the prominent attorneys of St. Louis, possessing the virile character that has marked his ancestors through the many generations in which the Rector family has been represented in the new world. There have been those of the name who through the past two centuries or more have won distinction as composers and directors of music in Germany, where the name was spelled Richter. When Governor Spottswood of Virginia sought men from Westphalia, Germany, to open his iron mines in what is now the Old Dominion, John Jacob Richter was among those who responded to the call, with the promise of free lands and also that they should be freemen of the new colony. They crossed the Atlantic, becoming the first settlers of the little town known as Germana, no longer in existence. There were thirteen householders in this German colony of 1714, including John Jacob Richter, who was also one of the elders of the German Reformed church there founded. After about ten years, becoming dissatisfied with their location, a removal was made to what became Germantown, in Fauquier county, Virginia. There John Jacob Richter secured lands and he must have died between 1724 and 1729, as the certificate for the land was issued to his wife, Elizabeth Hager, who was born in 1687 and was the sixth child of Rev. Henry Hager, the pastor at Germana and Germantown. She became the wife of John Jacob Richter between 1707 and 1713. They had two sons, Harmon and John. It is not known where the birth of these boys occurred, as the parents lived for a time in Maidstone, England, before making their final trip to Virginia, and some are inclined to believe that John Rector was born in Maidstone from the fact that when he later founded a town in Fauquier county he gave to it that name, which it retained until about 1796, when the name was changed to Rectortown in honor of its founder. His wife was Catherine Fishback and they had a large family, to whom his will distributed about sixty thousand dollars worth of property. He was a most thrifty farmer as well as an adventurous man, fearless and progressive and possessing the splendid stature characteristic of the family. His landed holdings embraced about three thousand acres and he not only bought farms but built mills.

Among his sons Frederick Rector, who was the seventh and youngest, was born July 16, 1750. He was about twenty-three years of age at the time of his father's death, while his mother died two years later. He received lands from his father, but the liberal education of his nine sons and four daughters and the generous hospitality dispensed by the household greatly diminished his estate. Frederick Rector married Elizabeth Conner on the 7th of February, 1770. She was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1755. At various times they sold portions of their land in order to meet the require-

ments of their large family and eventually they removed to Illinois. The mother died at Oak Hill, seven miles above Kaskaskia, Illinois territory, September 18, 1811, while Frederick Rector survived only until October 24, 1811.

While Frederick and Elizabeth (Conner) Rector saw his patrimony dwindle away they gave to their country nine stalwart sons and four splendid daughters and the value of his family in the settlement and development of the three states of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas cannot be overestimated. In 1869 the sons left Fauquier county, Virginia, to seek their fortunes in the west, going to Kaskaskia, but remained there only a brief period. They were in Illinois, however, until 1816, were in the United States survey service and in that time surveyed and divided into sections almost the entire state. In many letters of the United States treasurer to the surveyors general they were spoken of in words of praise and in Shinn's "Pioneers and Makers of Arkansas" they were described as follows: "Each of them was six feet high, straight as an arrow, fearless, yet quiet and courageous. They were law-abiding and honest, patriotic and brave." One of these sons, Elias Rector, was appointed by Nathaniel Pope on the 3d of May, 1809, attorney general of Illinois, following the divlsion of Illinois and Indiana. In the War of 1812 Captain Stephen Rector of the Illinois Rangers was sent up the Mississippi river to reinforce the fort at Prairie du Chien, with forty-four regulars in another body under Lieutenant Campbell. Quoting from an early historian: "Above Rock Island, at the rapids, Rector's boat got ahead and at a favorable point the Indians attacked Campbell's boat, destroyed nearly all the troops and set the boat afire. Rector, seeing Campbell's predicament, let his boat drift down the river, guiding it alongside the other. Amid the deadly fires from the Indians he lashed his boat to the other, rescued the survivors, carried off every dead soldier and left the burning boat to the Indians. * * * It was as heroic a deed of daring as was ever performed in the war."

The oldest of the nine Rector brothers was William, who in July, 1815, submitted a plan to the secretary of the treasury for the survey of Missouri territory, and the plan being approved, congress on April 29, 1816, provided for a surveyor general for the Illinois and Missouri territory and William Rector was thus commissioned, with headquarters at St. Louis, where the others of the family soon afterward began to assemble. Colonel Elias Rector, his brother, had already been for years a lot owner in St. Louis. On May 25, 1818, Stephen Rector and twelve others subscribed an agreement to build a theatre on the south side of Chestnut street, this becoming the first theatre of the city. On the 17th of March, 1819, Stephen and Thomas Rector and others laid off the town of Hannibal and on the same day Elias Rector and others laid off the town of Wyaconda, while in May, 1819, William Rector and his associates founded the town of Osage, Missouri. The family were also identified with the founding of the first Episcopal church of the city, and on the 15th of May, 1819, Colonel Elias Rector, Stephen Rector and others were passengers on the first steamboat, the Independence, that went up the Missouri river. Following the return of this boat a great dinner was given at Bennett's Hotel in St. Louis, June 10, 1918, in honor of the military and scientific expedition that had been made, on which occasion General William Rector and Elias Rector made addresses. Elias Rector became the first postmaster of St. Louis, serving until his death in August, 1822. The Rectors were also prominently connected with the political history of Missouri. When the state sought admission to the Union, William Rector became a candidate for the constitutional convention and received the highest vote of any man on the ticket. In 1821 Colonel Elias Rector was elected state senator but died before the expiration of his term. William Rector, surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri and the head of the family of nine brothers, extended his work from Missouri into Arkansas with the aid of his brothers and nephews, who were among his sixty-two deputies. They performed in Arkansas service equally important to that which they had done in the development of Illinois and Missouri and they became equally prominent in connection with the political history of Arkansas.

It is through Colonel Elias Rector, one of the nine brothers, that the line of descent comes down to James A. Rector, whose name introduces this review. Elias Rector was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, about 1785 and about 1810 was married at Louisville, Kentucky, to Fannie Bardella Thruston, who was born March 7, 1795, and after the death of Colonel Rector in 1822, she became the wife of General Stephen Trigg of the United States army. Colonel Rector and his wife have several

children, including Henry Massey Rector, born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 1, 1816. He was in his sixth year when his father died. His boyhood was spent in his mother's home and he was employed at the salt works of General Trigg in Saline county, Missouri. He attended school in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1834 and 1835 and then went to Arkansas to look after extensive landed interests inherited from his father. In 1842 he was appointed United States marshal for the district of Arkansas, serving for three years, and then took up law practice at Little Rock. He was state senator from 1848 to 1852, was surveyor general of Arkansas from 1853 to 1857, was a member of the legislature in 1855 and in 1858 became associate justice of the supreme court, but resigned in 1859 to become a candidate for governor as an independent democrat. The "regular" democratic party had little fear of him, but a most bitter and active campaign ensued, resulting in the election of Mr. Rector by a large majority. Then came the outbreak of the Civil war and Governor Rector announced Arkansas' alliance with the Confederacy, but political feeling had been very high in the state and it is believed that trickery was resorted to in order to oust Governor Rector from office. The revolutionary convention had omitted in its enactments continuation of the office of governor and a contest arose over the question, which the state supreme court disposed of by declaring the office vacant. Governor Rector thus became a private citizen two years before the expiration of his term. He joined the Reserve Corps of the Confederate army, serving as a private until the close of the war. He then spent several years in farming and in 1874 was elected a member of the constitutional convention of Arkansas, in which he made a splendid fight for the rights of the people in framing the organic law of the state. Of him it has been said: "He was a man of force, brains and power. His whole life was clean, honorable and conservative. He had all the fire and courage of the elder Rectors and was known to be a man no one could insult with impunity." It should be said in passing that from the same ancestry as Henry M. Rector came three other governors of Arkansas, his two cousins, James S. and Elias N. Conway, brothers, and William M. Fishback. In October, 1838, Governor Rector married Jane Elizabeth Field, of Little Rock. Her father, William Field, was clerk of the old superior court from 1829 until 1836 and for many years of the United States court. Mrs. Rector died in 1857 and two years later Governor Rector wedded Ernestine Flora Linde, of Memphis, Tennessee.

There were seven children of the first marriage, the sixth being Elias William Rector, who was born at the home of his maternal grandfather, William Field, at Little Rock, June 11, 1849. After pursuing his early education in Little Rock he attended the University of Virginia and in 1874 was admitted to the bar at Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he soon won a position of prominence. For a quarter of a century he was attorney for the Hot Springs Street Railway Company and his position of leadership in connection with the progress, improvement and betterment of his native state was acknowledged by all. For many terms he served in the general assembly and was early made chairman of the judiciary committee. In his second term he was chairman of the ways and means committee and in his third term was made speaker of the house. Elias William Rector introduced the bill making it unlawful for a county or state official to use a railroad pass in the state. He was the father of the geological survey bill, doing more perhaps for Arkansas than any other measure since 1875. He secured the passage of the railroad commission bill and he was twice a candidate for the nomination for governor, but the opposition of the railroads and other corporations brought about his defeat as the result of his activity in passing the commission bill. One of his historians has said: "E. W. Rector has the height, symmetry and manly proportions of his ancestry, coupled with their courtliness and courage." Perhaps no better indication of his character can be found than in quoting from a memorial published at the time of his death:

"Colonel E. W. Rector was one of the most conscientious lawyers in the public life of Arkansas. He enjoyed a wide acquaintanceship and numbered personal friends by the thousands. He had filled many offices, and always with honor to himself and credit to the people. He was always fair to the people; he was just to the corporation. He never cringed to capital; he never curried the favor of the mob. He was a student; he burned midnight oil; he mastered difficult and vexatious problems. He had none of the ignoble traits of the professional politician. He wasn't a demagogue; he believed in the rule of the people and not the domination of the almighty dollar. He was a lawyer because he loved the law. He was a lover of books and a writer of splendid

ability. He was, as has been said, a man of fine qualities and broad, sympathetic attainments, open to all influences of the nobler and higher living. People had confidence in him—in his ability and sincerity. The tribute paid at his funeral by his pastor was as true as it was strong and beautiful. With his wife, daughters, sons and other relatives many mingled their tears. The writer shared their grief, for he, too, loved him. And he has just 'gone on before' and awaits us 'over on the other shore.' He cannot come to us but we can go to him. The writer never knew a man who was more helpful in all good things in every-day life than his friend, Colonel Elias William Rector. He was strong in individual character, unswerving for the right, but was gentle, genial, always smiling because he found life a joy in living for others and in doing for them. He was a friend to man. He lived what the poet desired who wrote:

'Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by;
They are good, they are bad, they are strong, they are weak.
They are foolish—like you and I.

'Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.'

"Colonel Rector was a friend to man. He loved men; he believed in them; he lived and strove to touch within them those hidden springs that lie just beneath, ready to gush forth in living fountains of best efforts whenever the master-hand breaks the crust. And he was a master-hand, guided by love. Arkansas lost a valuable citizen when Colonel Rector answered the call of the Master and his soul crossed the Divide which marks the world invisible from the world visible."

Elias William Rector had been married November 11, 1875, at Friar's Point, Mississippi, to Rosebud Alcorn, who is descended from the Glover, Walton and other distinguished southern families, and she also is a lineal descendant of Baron Whiteford, of Ayrshire, Scotland. This ancestral line is traced back to Lord Stair and Lord Cathcart. The line comes down through Sir James Dalrymple, who was the first Viscount Stair; Lord Allan Cathcart and his wife, Elizabeth Stair; their daughter, Lady Margaret Cathcart, who became the wife of Sir Adam Whiteford; their son, Colonel Charles Whiteford, and his wife Helen; their daughter Charlotte Whiteford, who became the wife of William Bailie Smith; their daughter, Emilie Smith, who became the wife of John Frederick Gennerich; their daughter, Justina Louisa, the wife of William Walton; their daughter, Amelia Walton, the wife of Williamson Allen Glover; and their daughter Amelia Glover, the wife of James Lusk Alcorn. The last two were the parents of Rosebud Alcorn, the wife of Elias William Rector. That one may know from what illustrious ancestry James Alcorn Rector comes in the maternal line we quote from an editorial published at the time of the death of James L. Alcorn:

"James Lusk Alcorn was one of the strongest men who have written their names on the pages of Mississippi history. A whig before the war and an unfaltering republican after the war, he always commanded the respect of his opponents and the entire citizenship of the state. He was always a leader. Few republicans in the south have ever gained and maintained such a widespread personal influence. He was a republican because that party took up the old whig doctrine of protection. He had no sympathy with the radical reconstructionists of the Ben Wade and Thaddeus Stevens stripe, who sought to establish the carpet bag rule in the south. He fought hard against the scheme and gained the esteem of all democrats for his refusal to aid and his effort to overthrow the infamous conspiracy. Had he lived in the north during those days he would have been a most helpful friend of the southern people. A man of that rare composition which includes the gift of the orator and the faculty of the executive, with an indomitable will, an inflexible courage and honest intention—Governor Alcorn sought to serve his people according to high ideals. In a time when republican pillagers were devastating the south, Alcorn's hands were clean, his character standing out in sharp and grateful contrast. As the founder of the levee system he earned the lasting gratitude of Mississippi, and had he achieved nothing more than this, his memory would be held in enduring honor. In the earlier days of his

manhood he had become distinguished not only in the public forum, but also at the bar, yet in his latter days he was regarded as one of the most progressive and successful farmers of the great delta, which came to flourish through his devotion to and intelligent apprehension of its interests. As governor and senator he left behind him an unimpeachable record for high-minded service in the state; in private life he was exemplary; among his neighbors he was kindly and sympathetic. For the last eighteen years he held no public position, taking little part in the political perturbations of the period, content, apparently, to enjoy the serenity of an honored old age. His death will be lamented as the passing away of an upright citizen, who in life had endeavored to do his duty to those among whom the lines of his life had been cast." His daughter, Mrs. Rector, is still living, making her home at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The children of Elias William and Rosebud Rector were six in number, the fourth in order of birth being James Alcorn Rector, who was born at Hot Springs, Arkansas, June 22, 1884. After attending the public schools of his native city he continued his education in the Lawrenceville Academy at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and then for his classical work entered the University of Virginia. He remained there as a law student, winning the LL. B. degree in 1909. On the 1st of June of the same year he entered upon active practice at Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he continued until January 1, 1910, when he removed to St. Louis and entered upon the private practice of law on his own account. Subsequently he became connected with the office of Fordyce, Holliday & White, with whom he continued until January 1, 1914, when the firm of Blodgett & Rector, of which he has since been a member, was organized. They conduct a general law practice and are numbered among the leading attorneys of the city. Mr. Rector was united in marriage to Miss Viola Smith, July 14, 1920, in St. Louis. She is a daughter of Joseph A. Mesch, an official of the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis.

James Alcorn Rector gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He was a member of the legal advisory board for the Carondelet district during the World war and toward the close of the war was called to report for military duty, but on account of the signing of the armistice his service was not required. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the St. Louis Bar Association and the Missouri State Bar Association and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. With the same thoroughness, the same intellectual strength and determination which have marked his ancestors in the performance of their duties in connection with the development and political activities of their respective states James A. Rector has entered upon and continued in the practice of law. His constantly developing powers have won for him a place in the front rank of the legal fraternity and there is no man more careful to conform his practice to the highest ethics and standards of the profession.

HON. CHARLES G. DANIEL.

The life record of Hon. Charles G. Daniel already covers the Psalmist's span of threescore years and ten, yet he remains a most forceful and active factor in the world's work as the head of the Vandalia Banking Association. His life has been one of intense activity along many lines, resulting in successful accomplishment, his labors ever being of a character that have contributed to public progress as well as to individual prosperity. Mr. Daniel was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, August 12, 1849, his parents being Andrew Broadus and Matilda (Greenwade) Daniel. His paternal grandfather removed from Virginia to Kentucky more than a century ago and in the latter state spent his entire life. It was in Kentucky, in 1837, that Andrew B. Daniel and Matilda Greenwade were married and they reared a family of ten children, of whom six sons and two daughters are living.

In 1855 Charles G. Daniel accompanied his parents to Missouri, the family home being established upon a farm in the western part of Audrain county. In 1870, when twenty-one years of age, he entered the State University as a law student, becoming a classmate of Eugene Field, the poet. Completing his law course, he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1875 and at once opened an office in Vandalia. A few weeks later, on the 4th of July, in the beautiful grove three miles east of Vandalia, he delivered his first public address and in an eloquent and logical effort

made an exceedingly favorable impression upon the community in which he was henceforth to be an integral part. For many years he continued a prominent member of the bar, conducting much important litigation, his ability being widely recognized.

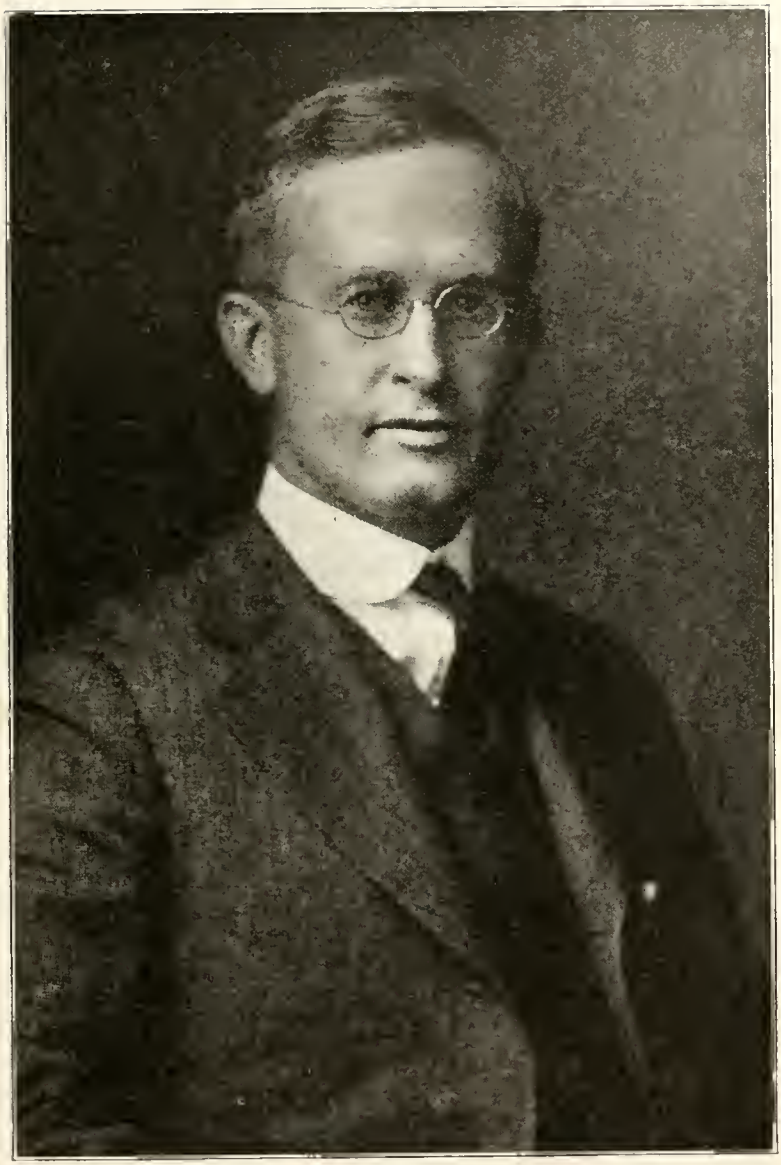
With the public interests of Vandalia and the state he also became prominently associated. He drafted the first town ordinances and was at once elected city attorney, while in 1880 he was chosen to represent his district in the general assembly and in the special session of 1882 was the author of much important legislation, including the Daniel congressional redistricting law. He entered the field of banking in 1883, when by purchase he secured the Mayes & Burkhardt Bank of Vandalia, changing its name to Daniel's Bank. In 1889 this private bank was merged into the Vandalia Banking Association, of which Aaron McPike became the president, W. S. Boyd vice president, Charles G. Daniel cashier and H. T. Davis assistant cashier. He has made the institution one of the strongest and most reliable financial concerns in this section of the state. From the beginning he has recognized the fact that the bank which most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors is most worthy of public support, and such a course he has therefore followed.

On the 19th of October, 1876, Mr. Daniel was united in marriage to Miss Fanny McPike, the youngest daughter of the late Aaron McPike, one of Vandalia's most prominent citizens. Eight children were born of this marriage, of whom seven are living: Claudia B., William McPike, Beulah B., Charles G., Jr., Effie L., Margie Lou and Sallie A.

Mr. Daniel is a prominent Mason, having taken the various degrees of the York and Scottish Rites save the honorary thirty-third degree. He has also held a number of offices in the Masonic bodies and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is ever a loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of these organizations. His religious belief is that of the Baptist church. His political allegiance has long been given to the democratic party, although his first presidential vote was cast for Horace Greeley in 1872. He has twice served as mayor of Vandalia and his administration was fraught with earnest and successful effort to improve municipal conditions and promote the welfare of the city. Of him it has been said: "Mr. Daniel's services to this community cannot be overestimated. Self-reliance has been and is one of his strongest characteristics, and in his business enterprises he has always relied upon his own judgment for results rather than the opinion and advice of others. He is a man of fine as well as forcible intellectual qualities, an extensive reader and close thinker, of a remarkably practical cast of mind. He is cautious, but firm in his judgments, and reliable. In manner he is social and friendly and possesses qualities that readily win admiration and respect, and as a result his friends are legion and he is justly considered one of his section's most forceful characters."

HON. DAVIS BIGGS.

Hon. Davis Biggs, attorney at law and commissioner of the court of appeals of St. Louis through recent appointment, was born upon a farm in Pike county, Missouri, January 13, 1876, and is a son of Judge William H. Biggs, a native of this state and a representative of one of the old families of Missouri of Scotch-English lineage. In tracing back the ancestral line it is found that the progenitor of the American branch of the family was the Rev. Davis Biggs, a prominent Baptist divine, who came to the new world in 1812 and who rendered active service to his country in the War of 1812. He afterward removed to Kentucky and about 1825 established his home in Missouri. Judge William H. Biggs, father of Davis Biggs, engaged in the practice of law in Pike county, Missouri, until elected to the St. Louis court of appeals in 1888, whereupon he took his place on the bench. He was justly ranked with the distinguished lawyers and jurists of the state, his record being one that reflected credit and honor upon the history of the legal profession of Missouri. He spent the last years of his life upon a ranch in western Canada which he owned. His death occurred in October, 1919. He married Eliza Shotwell, also a native of Pike county, her people coming from Kentucky and originally from England. Her death occurred May 3, 1913, when she had reached the age of sixty-six years. Four children were born to Judge and Mrs. William H. Biggs, of whom Davis is the second, the others being daughters.



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Davis Biggs was educated in the public schools of Pike county and of St. Louis and also in the University of Virginia. He thus obtained a broad and liberal literary education upon which to build the superstructure of professional knowledge. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he entered the St. Louis University law school and was graduated therefrom with the LL. B. degree in 1898. Following his graduation he entered upon active practice in connection with Silas B. Jones and has since continued a representative of the profession in St. Louis. He was a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney in 1900 on the democratic ticket in St. Louis county, which is a republican stronghold, and therefore he met defeat. He was the democratic nominee for the court of appeals in 1916 and he received appointment as commissioner by the court on the 19th of June, 1919, to serve for a term of four years, beginning in October, 1919. Three commissioners were appointed to aid in clearing the docket of the court of appeals and Mr. Biggs is now doing most creditable work in this connection, proving himself the peer of the ablest members who have sat upon the bench of the appellate court. In politics he has always been a democrat, very active and ardent in support of party principles.

On the 17th of June, 1903, Mr. Biggs was married in Sacramento, California, to Miss Alice Beatty Willis, a native of that state and a daughter of O. P. and Margaret (Beatty) Willis. They have become the parents of four children: William H., Peter W., Davis and John B.

During the World war Mr. Biggs served in the ordnance department of the St. Louis office until the armistice was signed and after that time acted as legal adviser to and member of the St. Louis ordnance district claims board. He was very active in the promotion of the Liberty and Victory Loan campaigns, also of the Red Cross work. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Kirkwood Lodge, No. 484, A. F. & A. M., and he is likewise connected with the Kirkwood Country Club, the Missouri Athletic Club of St. Louis and has membership in the Grace Episcopal church of Kirkwood. His interests are broad and varied, touching the general welfare of society, with specific interest in the needs of his fellowmen and in the opportunities to promote civic standards and advance civic pride. The natural discrimination of the attorney has enabled him to analyze carefully important public problems and to appraise correctly the needs, the difficulties and the opportunities. He stands for advancement at all times and throughout his entire career he has ever proven himself a man of action rather than of theory.

EUGENE SMITH.

Eugene Smith, secretary of the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, was born at Warrensburg, Missouri, October 8, 1869. His father, William G. Smith, was a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and spent his life in Missouri and the south. He engaged in the milling business and was also for some years a flour and grain broker. He was the son of Henry Smith, who was born in Kentucky but who died in Missouri. The death of William G. Smith occurred at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1890. His wife prior to her marriage was Mary Virginia Dillard, a native of Lynchburg, Virginia. The Dillards left the Old Dominion soon after the Civil war and settled in Johnson county, Missouri, Mrs. Smith remaining thereafter a resident of this state and of the south. She died in 1892.

Eugene Smith acquired his early education in the public schools and also attended high school in St. Louis and in Marshall, Texas, while from 1886 until 1889 he was a student in Keatchie College of Louisiana. Through the summer vacations he pursued a commercial course in the then famous Eastman Business College. In 1889 he entered the field of journalism as a reporter on the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and in young manhood he also studied law but never practiced, for on account of the ill health of his father he entered the latter's brokerage office at Little Rock, Arkansas. Following his father's death he returned to St. Louis and resumed connection with the Globe-Democrat, being thus associated until 1894, after which he spent twelve years in the office of the Chronicle. His later newspaper work was along the line of writing articles for the financial and commercial columns of the paper. He was noted for being an exact and comprehensive compiler of statistics on financial matters and while

thus engaged he gained broad knowledge which has been of immense value to him in his present position as secretary of the Merchants Exchange. In 1906 he gave up newspaper work and accepted the position of secretary of the St. Louis Manufacturers Association, filling that position until appointed assistant secretary of the Merchants Exchange. He acted in that capacity until 1912, when he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Merchants Exchange and is now filling the two offices to the satisfaction of the members and of the public who come in contact with the affairs of the organization.

On the 15th of December, 1904, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Frances Newman Karnes, of Mexico, Missouri, a daughter of John and Sarah (Potts) Karnes. Her father was an attorney and cattle raiser and came of an old Virginia family which was transplanted to Missouri after the Civil war. One of Mrs. Smith's uncles was J. C. Van Cleve Karnes, a famous lawyer and public man of Kansas City and one of the schools of that city was named in his honor. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been born a daughter, Eugenia.

Mr. Smith is one of the original coterie of men who were fond of athletic sports and he was a member of the old Missouri Athletic Association in the early '90s. He is a Mason, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M. He has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the St. Louis Consistory and he is a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He is a lover of literature and his is one of the cultured homes of the city.

CAPTAIN THEODORE MARKS.

Captain Theodore Marks of Kansas City, who is affectionately called Ted by his legion of friends and by the members of the company which he commanded in the World war, was born in Liverpool, England, November 7, 1884, his parents being William and Catherine (Rily) Marks. The father was born in Warsaw, Russia, while the mother was a native of England. The former went to England when but five years of age and there learned the tailoring business, which he followed in England until 1905. He then came to the United States and when crossing the Atlantic met a minister who recommended that he come to Kansas City. He followed his advice and is still here, engaged in the tailoring business. He possesses a retiring disposition but is a thoroughly well read man on all subjects and a keen student of the questions and vital interests of the day.

His son, Captain Theodore Marks, pursued a public and high school education in England, and when seventeen years of age enlisted in the Grenadier Guards, one of the crack English regiments, of which he became a private but won promotion to the rank of sergeant in a remarkably short time. He was made a teacher of the guards depot at Caterham in Surrey, teaching the recruits both military matters and various branches of learning such as are taught in ordinary schools. He was also teacher in the school that was attended by the children of married soldiers. Following his discharge he went to Nottingham, England, where he engaged in the tailoring business with his father until 1909, and later spent two years with T. B. Johnson on Lord street in Liverpool, this being one of the finest tailoring establishments in England. The year 1908 witnessed the arrival of Captain Marks in Kansas City and in 1913 he removed to Seattle where he remained for about two years, but in 1915 established business on his own account in Kansas City. Here he has since conducted his tailoring business save for the period of his service in the World war, and has built up a trade of extensive proportions, drawing his patronage from among the best people of the city.

Soon after locating here Captain Marks enlisted in the artillery branch of the Missouri National Guard serving successively as a private, corporal, sergeant, stable sergeant, mess sergeant and top sergeant, and in 1916 went to the Mexican border as top sergeant, serving from June until December as a member of Battery B. In the latter month he was elected by the members of his company to the position of second lieutenant, and in July, 1917, was commissioned first lieutenant, and when the Missouri National Guard federalized he went to Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, where he attended school. He was recommended by Colonel Danforth, now

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the head of the United States Military Academy of West Point, and was examined by the board of regular United States officers, headed by General Berry, U. S. A. His examination won him promotion to the rank of captain in April, 1918, and in May of the same year he went overseas. For a time he was at the artillery school at Coetquitan, and then rejoined Battery C but was selected as commanding officer of an infantry battery, serving with the Thirty-fifth or Missouri, Division. Battalion Commander Major John L. Miles, of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery, on the 28th of September, 1918, said of Captain Marks: "He displayed remarkable coolness under machine gun and artillery fire, together with notable energy, and was a most dependable officer." He was considered by Emery T. Smith, regular United States field army officer, "one of the very best battery commanders he ever knew, being most energetic and reliable and could be depended upon at all times." He was recommended for further promotion but the signing of the armistice brought an end to promotions in the volunteer army. He served as commanding officer of Battery C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery at the Gerardmer sector at St. Mihiel, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, on the Somme-Dieue sector and Verdun in the Conflans offensive and at Metz. He had part of one of his shoulder straps shot off, and a piece of shrapnel from the same shell killed one of his own men. He was honorably discharged March 21, 1919, and became one of the charter members of Fitzsimmons Post of the American Legion and is also a member of Craig Post, No. 18, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Captain Marks is an Episcopalian in religious faith and a republican in his political views. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the Lodge at Seattle, Washington, to the Consistory in Oklahoma and to the Mystic Shrine of Kansas City. He also has membership in the Kansas City Athletic Club. He is a most social, genial gentleman, as well as a capable business man and a splendid military officer, and the regard in which he is uniformly held is indicated by the fact that he is "Ted" to a countless number of friends.

FRANK PERIN HAYS.

Prominent among the men who have won an enviable position in financial circles in St. Louis is Frank Perin Hays, whose wise utilization of his time and opportunities has brought him to a place of leadership as a banker and as president of the Little & Hays Investment Company. This business was organized in 1880 and has kept pace with the growth and development of St. Louis.

Mr. Hays was born near Columbus, Ohio, March 12, 1861, his parents being William B. and Celina (Perin) Hays. Ambitious that their son should have good educational opportunities, he attended the public schools and the high school of Lancaster, Missouri, and afterward became a student in the normal school at Kirksville, while later he pursued a full course in H. B. Bryant's Business College of Chicago. A contemporary writer has said: "His physical development kept pace with his intellectual progress, for he enjoyed the benefit of the free, open life of the farm, spending his summers between the ages of twelve and twenty years upon farms belonging to his father and assisting to no inconsiderable extent in the work of their development and cultivation." After attaining his majority he was admitted to a partnership in the firm of W. B. Hays & Son and thus initiated his commercial career. He gave his attention to the business for two years and from 1882 until 1886 conducted a general store at Lancaster, Missouri, winning a liberal patronage and meeting with substantial success as the years passed on. In the latter year he established a banking business at Lancaster, Missouri, as an equal partner of his father in what became known as the Hays Bank. In 1888 he acquired a controlling interest in the Schuyler County Bank of Lancaster and further extended his activities in that connection in 1889 by establishing the Hays Banking Company of Queen City, Missouri, owning most of the stock in that corporation. In 1891 he organized the Merchants Exchange Bank of Downing, Missouri, of which he was the principal stockholder, and in 1893 he entered the banking circles of Atlanta, Missouri, by there establishing the Atlanta State Bank, of which he was also principal owner. In 1892 he began dealing in bonds and the wide acquaintance which he had formed through his banking connections now proved of

great value to him in the development of his investment business, which grew with such rapidity that in 1897 he sought the broader opportunities offered in St. Louis and formed a partnership with W. C. Little & Brother under the firm style of the Little & Hays Investment Company. The business had been originally established in 1880 and has since been one of the strong financial enterprises of the city. It was not long before Mr. Hays had made for himself an enviable position in the financial circles of St. Louis. In 1901-2 he was bond officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and in the succeeding year became vice president of the Colonial Trust Company. He then resumed partnership relations with W. C. Little and others in May, 1904, and became the vice president of the Little & Hays Investment Company, while in 1913 he was elected to the presidency. This company handles municipal and corporation bonds and dividend paying stocks. As a valuator of commercial paper Mr. Hays has gained a reputation that places him in the front rank among the investment brokers of the middle west. With remarkable prescience he has recognized the possibilities of diminution or appreciation in the value of bonds and other investment paper and has controlled his clients' interests with such care that those who know him in business circles place the utmost confidence in the accuracy of his judgment. Extending his efforts in other lines, he became a director of the Chicago Railway Equipment Company. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Fir Timber Investing Company, a Delaware corporation, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Fir Lands Timber Company. His high standing in financial circles is indicated in the fact that he was retained in the position of secretary of the Missouri Bankers Association for seven years and in 1899 was elected to the presidency.

On the 23d of October, 1882, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Mr. Hays was married to Miss Harriet Lane Celleyham and their children are Helen, Hilda, Elizabeth, Forrest Perin and Frances Marguerite. The eldest daughter, Helen, became the wife of Chaplain Warren T. Powell and died in St. Louis, December 19, 1918, at the age of thirty-five years. Hilda became the wife of Forrest C. Donnell, of the firm of Spencer & Donnell, a leading young lawyer of St. Louis and at one time chairman of the Young Republicans of Missouri. They have two children: Ruth Donnell, aged five years; and John Linear, who was born in 1918.

Mr. Hays has always been a democrat in politics yet places the general welfare before partisanship and the good of the community before personal aggrandizement. He has labored earnestly and effectively to promote the best interests of the individual and society at large. He belongs to the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, the Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations for moral development and in the latter has been chairman of the finance committee of the general board of directors. For two years he served as treasurer of the City Evangelistic Union, was president of the Missouri Sunday School Union for three years and president of the City of St. Louis Sunday School Union for a year. During the World war he was very active in support of all the interests that upheld the purposes of the government and the relations of the country in connection with the allies. Mr. Hays was a member of the executive committee of the War Work Council of St. Louis, was chairman of the Registration for Women of Missouri under the Women's committee of the Council of National Defense, served as president of the Soldiers and Sailors Club and for a time was a government appointee in connection with the Employment Bureau for Women and is now chairman of the Housewives League on the high cost of living. Mr. Hays was equally active in connection with the war work and filled the position of chairman of the housing and feeding committee and had supervision over twenty-five hundred drafted men who were being trained in vocational work for service overseas, this including electrical, wood and gas engine work. He served as chairman of that committee for ten months and in every possible way advanced the interests of the country and the benefit of the soldiers in camp and field. For the past twenty years Mr. Hays has been a member of the Provident Association board. He gives his cooperation to all those interests which are looking to the benefit and welfare of mankind and the Masonic fraternity finds in him an exemplary representative because of his recognition of the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed. He was made a Mason in 1882 and is a member of the Lodge of Love, No. 259, A. F. & A. M., at Lancaster, Missouri. He also has membership with the Royal Arch chapter at Memphis, Missouri, with St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T., of St. Louis, and in the Missouri Consistory has attained the thirty-second degree, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert.

He is also appreciative of the social amenities of life, as indicated in his membership in the Noonday, St. Louis Country, Bellerive Country and other clubs, and he is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce. Straightforward and conscientious, never measuring anything by the inch rule of self but by the broad standards of public need and opportunity, his activities have been far-reaching and resultant and his spirit of service most pronounced.

FRANK GOSNEY NIFONG, M. D.

Dr. Frank Gosney Nifong, an eminent member of the medical profession practicing at Columbia, was born in Fredericktown, Missouri, January 19, 1867, and is the only son of William and Eliza (Anthony) Nifong. His great-grandfather was George Nifong, who was a North Carolina Dutchman and settled in the village of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1800. A few years later he located in southeastern Missouri. The father of Dr. Nifong is also a physician but is now living retired.

The son obtained his education in the common schools, supplemented by academic training in Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. His medical education was received in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis and he entered upon active practice in 1889, serving as interne during his junior and senior years, in the St. Louis City Hospital.

In 1891 Dr. Nifong entered upon the private practice of medicine in St. Louis and from that time forward he has been in the intensive activities of medical and surgical practice. He was a teacher of anatomy in the Missouri Medical College for several years and later became assistant surgeon in the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital. In 1900 he removed from St. Louis to Columbia, Missouri, and became associated with Dr. A. W. McAlester, dean of the medical department of Missouri University, in an effort to enlarge and increase the efficiency of the medical department of that institution. During the three years spent in that endeavor he also had charge of clinical surgery and taught operative surgery on the cadaver in the medical department of the school.

Since 1905 Dr. Nifong has made his home continuously in Columbia and has limited his activities to the practice of surgery. He is still intensely interested in the larger and better development of university medical education for Missourians, believing it the duty of the state to foster this art as much as law, engineering or agriculture and that the benefits returned are more valuable than from any other professional school. Dr. Nifong is also actively concerned about the matter of rural community and county hospitals, realizing the needs of the country communities in this regard, for there is a great lack of efficient hospital service as compared with that of the city. Dr. Nifong was an ardent promoter of the recently enacted county general hospital law passed by the last legislature, making it possible for the counties of the state to vote bonds for hospitals and their maintenance. Dr. Nifong has contributed a number of papers during the last twenty years to the various county, state and district medical societies to which he belongs, also to the American Medical Association. These have been principally on surgical subjects. Some of the titles that might be mentioned are: The Diagnosis of Abdominal Cancer Before Tumor is Apparent; The Making of a Surgeon, an oration on surgery before the general sessions of the Missouri State Medical Association, delivered in 1913; Intussusception in Infants; Some Observations on Mesenteric Occlusion; A Plea for the Renaissance of The Hodgen Splint; The Hodgen Extension Suspension Splint; The Relative Values of the Principles of Extension Suspension and Mobility in the Treatment of Fractures of the Long Bones; An Ambulatory Chair; A Question in Dealing with Abdominal Adhesions; Merycism Associated with Appendicitis; also a popular health lecture, The Economic Value of Medical Science and its Service to the World Today; Medical Education in Missouri, An Ideal; Plea for the Establishment of Standardized County General Hospitals. During the World war in 1918 he published a monograph, entitled The Hodgen Wire Cradle Extension Suspension Splint (C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis), with the hope that it would make for a better understanding in treating war wounds and fractures of the lower extremities. The device of Dr. John Thompson Hodgen, the famous St. Louis surgeon during the Civil war, was exemplified in this little book with other helpful appliances. It is a satisfaction to know that all the

war work in this special field was efficient in so far as it applied the principles laid down by this pioneer surgeon.

Dr. Nifong married Miss Lavinia Lenoir, daughter of a pioneer family of Columbia, Missouri. He belongs to the various branches of the Masonic fraternity, while along strictly professional lines he has membership with the County, State and American Medical Associations, the Western Surgical Association and the American College of Surgeons, of which he is a charter member. He has never held public office and never wishes to hold one, but is intensely concerned with everything that is for the good of Missouri and the nation, especially those things making for better education. He is particularly proud of being a Missourian and true to the soil.

JAMES BYRNE.

There is much that is stimulating and valuable in the life history of James Byrne, even to those who knew him not, and to those who came within the circle of his acquaintance his memory remains as a benediction, while his example is indeed worthy of emulation in the qualities which he displayed in a most successful and enterprising business career. He was for many years a prominent representative of insurance interests in St. Louis and for a long period prior to his death was superintendent of the Forest Park district of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Byrne was born in Ireland on the 16th of March, 1872, and there attended school. His desire to come to America caused him when he was about eighteen years of age to enter upon a very active campaign to earn and save enough money with which to pay his passage. As soon as this was accomplished he started for the United States, being at that time twenty-one years of age. He made his way at once to St. Louis, where he had a brother living, and it was only a short time after his arrival that he entered upon the insurance business as a representative of the Metropolitan Life. This was contrary to the advice of his brother, who regarded the business as a "fake," but after James Byrne had been connected with the company for a brief period he recognized the value of insurance and continued as representative of the corporation to the time of his death. He became an agent, under the superintendency of Thomas Williams, in the St. Louis middle district, on the 13th of November, 1893, and after six months had displayed such admirable qualities in connection with the business that he was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent and put in charge of the detached assistancy at Paducah, Kentucky, where he remained for a little more than a year, greatly increasing the business of that district during the period. He then returned to St. Louis and on the 4th of April, 1898, he was made superintendent of the Topeka, Kansas, district, which at that time was represented by two Metropolitan agents. Mr. Byrne asked that these two be made assistant superintendents and then began the work of building up an organization, which he accomplished with marked efficiency in little less than two years. On the 29th of January, 1900, he was transferred to the Forest Park district of St. Louis, where he remained until his demise. In January, 1919, a dinner was held at the Statler Hotel in St. Louis in commemoration of Mr. Byrne's silver anniversary with the company. Many of his friends and associates from the field and home office were present as well as prominent representatives of the political, professional, financial and manufacturing life of St. Louis. On that occasion many high tributes were paid to the ability of Mr. Byrne, the vice president describing him as a man of sterling, manly character, of marked fidelity and loyalty to the company, also emphasizing his ability as a manager. In a report of the silver anniversary dinner it was said: "Mr. Fiske pointed out that twenty-five years' service with the company meant a great deal more than the record produced; that the company is a different company from that when Mr. Byrne entered its service and that his long career as superintendent proves that he is intellectually and morally able to keep pace with the great progress the company has made, particularly the wide expansion of its activities outside of the mere writing of insurance." With the establishment of its public health department, its welfare and government work Mr. Byrne at all times kept pace. During his connection with the company a nursing system had been estab-

JAMES BYRNE

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lished and the distribution of welfare literature begun, while a War Savings Stamps campaign was also inaugurated. While all this seemed a departure from the old lines of the insurance business, Mr. Byrne followed the lead of the company and did everything in his power to advance the interests put forth in this way. Loyalty to the corporation was one of his salient traits and won him the respect of all concerned. Moreover, he was a man of most kindly nature, genial disposition and of generous sympathies and his personal qualities won him friends wherever he went.

On the 17th of October, 1900, Mr. Byrne was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Dougherty, daughter of Thomas and Esther (English) Dougherty, both of whom were natives of Ireland but came to the United States in young manhood and womanhood, reaching America about 1850. Both took up their abode in St. Louis and on the 22d of January, 1855, they were married in St. Bridget's chapel and fifty years later celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in the same chapel. Mr. Dougherty passed away April 15, 1913, but the mother is still living and now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Byrne. To Mr. and Mrs. Byrne was born a son, James, who is now a junior in the St. Louis University, where he is pursuing a law course.

Mr. Byrne was a most devoted member of the Catholic church and a fourth degree Knight of Columbus who served as past deputy grand knight of the order. He was also a member of St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Civic League of St. Louis, the City Club, the St. Louis Life Underwriters, the Social Service Conference, the Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Catholic high school board. He took a keen interest in all of the important affairs of life and his record ever measured up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship.

GEORGE JUHAN BREAKER.

George Juhan Breaker, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born February 18, 1891, in Marshall, Missouri. He is a son of the late Rev. Manly Juhan and Eleanor (Long) Breaker, the former a native of New Bern, North Carolina, while the latter was born in Greenville, South Carolina. The mother is a descendant of the Hough family, to which belonged Richard Hough, who was a member of the first general assembly of Pennsylvania and who came to America with William Penn. Mr. Breaker represented an old Swiss family who settled in Virginia in 1648. He became a clergyman of the Baptist church and devoted his entire life to the ministry, as did his four direct ancestors in the paternal line, all being Baptist preachers. Rev. Manly J. Breaker came to St. Louis with his father, Rev. James Manly Cauty Breaker and his mother, Victoria Juhan Breaker, in 1867, where he organized the Lafayette Park Baptist church, which was one of the leading churches of that denomination in St. Louis at that time. He continued active in church work to the time of his death, which occurred October 1, 1908. His widow survives and yet makes her home in St. Louis.

George Juhan Breaker, their only child, began his education in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and later attended the William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1910 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1913 he completed a law course in Washington University and the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. The same year he was admitted to practice and has since continued an active representative of the St. Louis bar. The liberal clientage accorded him is an indication of his high professional standing and the skill which he manifests in the conduct of his cases. He is also a director in a number of local corporations.

In St. Louis, on the 9th of November, 1915, Mr. Breaker was married to Miss Helen Pierce, a daughter of Lawrence B. and Lucie (Alexander) Pierce. Her father died in December, 1919. He was for many years numbered among the prominent and wealthy residents of St. Louis and commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Mr. and Mrs. Breaker have one son, Lawrence Pierce, who was born in St. Louis, June 24, 1919.

During the World war Mr. Breaker was engaged in special government work. Politically he is a democrat. He belongs to the Sigma Nu Collegiate Fraternity, and is also a member of the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He

is likewise identified with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and with the University Club. He has membership in the Second Baptist church and has thus adhered to the religious faith of his forefathers, who for five generations in direct line devoted their lives to the work of the ministry, their names figuring prominently upon the pages of history of the Baptist church. Mr. Breaker has been guided by the highest principles and his course has ever measured up to the most advanced standards of manhood and citizenship.

LYNTON T. BLOCK.

Lynton T. Block is one of the most prominent figures in insurance circles in St. Louis. His advancement since starting out upon his business career has been continuous. Each step he has made has been a forward one, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, which he has eagerly utilized in the development of a business now of large extent and importance. St. Louis numbers him among her native sons. He was born December 2, 1875, his parents being Charles W. and Fannie C. (Carroll) Block, the latter a lineal descendant of Colonel Henry James Carroll, of Kingston Hall, Maryland, who was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and belonged to the same family as Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland, who was the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the first to affix his name to that momentous document.

Lynton T. Block was educated in the Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri. He started upon his business career in 1894 as a clerk with the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company and after three years' preliminary service became manufacturers' agent in 1898. His identification with the insurance business covers the entire period since the opening of the twentieth century. In 1906 he became branch manager of the Travelers Insurance Company, following six years' service as insurance agent. In 1907 he was made general superintendent of the Travelers Indemnity Corporation at Hartford, Connecticut, and filled that position for four years, when in 1911 he organized the Utilities Service Company, of which he is the president, and also organized the Utilities Indemnity and Fire Exchange. He is also the vice president of the Employers Indemnity Corporation, the vice president of the Exchange Mutual Indemnity Insurance Company and is attorney in fact for the Utilities Indemnity Exchange and the Utilities Fire Exchange.

Mr. Block is a thirty-second degree Mason and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He largely derives his recreation and diversion from golf and belongs to several of the leading clubs of the city, including the St. Louis, Racquet, Noonday and Bellerive Country Clubs. Actuated by a most progressive spirit, he has made steady advancement through all the years of his connection with the business life of St. Louis and his labors have been productive of most excellent results.

FRED A. MORRIS.

Fred A. Morris, of Mexico, proprietor of the largest retail grocery store in central Missouri and likewise well known in banking circles and through other business connections, was born December 27, 1876, in the city which is still his home. He is a son of William A. Morris and a grandson of John Bingle Morris, who was born in Kentucky, December 3, 1806, and removed to Missouri in 1836, building the first residence and business house in the city of Mexico. Throughout the residue of his days he remained a most valued, honored and respected citizen of Audrian county. He assisted in laying out the city and was grantor of deeds to the land whereon the city now stands. For sixteen years he filled the position of postmaster and was county clerk and county judge for sixteen years. No one ever questioned his honesty nor his devotion to the public good. On the 5th of June, 1827, he married Julia Ann Shumate and his death occurred December 3, 1875. A monument to John Bingle Morris now adorns the courthouse yard in Mexico.

It was in 1873 that his son, William A. Morris, established the grocery business

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which is now conducted by Fred A. Morris and which has therefore had a continuous existence of forty-seven years. He was strictly a business man and possessed in large measure that quality which for want of a better term has been called commercial sense. He readily discriminated between the essential and the non-essential and he had the faculty of combining diverse and ofttimes seemingly unrelated elements and interests into a unified and harmonious whole. For many years he occupied a prominent position in financial circles of the state, being for an extended period the president of the First National Bank of Mexico. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party. At Independence, Missouri, he married Susie Mize, daughter of Rodney Mize, a pioneer river man and owner of several large boats on the Missouri river prior to the Civil war.

Fred A. Morris, the only child of William A. and Susie (Mize) Morris, was educated in the Missouri Military Academy at Mexico, from which he was graduated in 1894, in Central College at Fayette, Missouri, where he completed his studies in 1895, and in Central University at Richmond, Kentucky, where he was a student in 1896. In the succeeding year he initiated his business career as an employe in the Mechanics National Bank of St. Louis, where he remained until 1898. In July of the latter year he assumed the active management of the grocery business which had been established by his father in 1873 and which is today the largest retail grocery store of central Missouri. He has likewise successfully managed farming interests and for years has been connected with the Mexico Savings Bank. His judicious investments have made him the owner of much property, including many business houses on the main thoroughfares of Mexico.

In his native city, on the 15th of June, 1898, Fred A. Morris was married to Miss Allie O'Rear Locke, and they have three children: Willie, Fred Locke and Mize, aged respectively twelve, seven and two years.

The military experience of Mr. Morris covers four years' connection with the infantry and two years with the artillery ere the completion of his school days. In politics he is an active democrat and served on the staff of Governor Major and of Governor Gardner. He was chairman of the War Savings Stamps drive, in which he placed his county in the position of leadership in the state, and he assisted in all the other local drives to promote war activities. He is an active advocate of good roads and has filled the office of road commissioner. For three years he was at the head of the Elks organization in Mexico and was the promoter and builder of the beautiful Elks club-house here. He served for three terms as district deputy and also as national committeeman in the Elks lodge and was in the work of the grand lodge for two years. His activities have further covered two years' connection with the Mexico Intelligencer as editor. He belongs to the Sigma Nu, a college fraternity, and he has always been much interested in baseball, football and other athletic and outdoor sports. He played on both the baseball and football teams and was track man at college, serving as captain of both ball teams at Central University. He also gained some notoriety at bicycle meets for short distance racing and he was never defeated in a race from a quarter to a half mile. His activities have taken a somewhat different trend in late years, contributing to the welfare and progress of city and county, and he has done most effective work as president of the Commercial Club of Mexico. Thus three generations of the family have been important factors in the upbuilding and advancement of Mexico, each laboring according to the conditions and opportunities of his generation, and the name of Morris has thus been a most honored one from the time when John Bingle Morris built the first store and residence in the city down to the period of Fred A. Morris' latest contribution to promotive measures that have to do with the problems and opportunities of the present hour.

JAMES E. KING.

James E. King, a member of the St. Louis bar, whose professional career has been characterized by a disposition to seek the right viewpoint and decide accordingly—a characteristic which in fact has influenced him in every relation of life, was born in St. Louis, March 7, 1879, and is a son of Patrick and Hanorah (Long) King. The father came to the United States from Ireland in childhood and made his way to St. Louis.

His wife was also born in Ireland and by her marriage became the mother of seven children, of whom four are living.

James E. King, the second in order of birth, was educated in the public and parochial schools of St. Louis and in the Christian Brothers College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree, while the Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him in 1898. He prepared for a professional career in the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C., and was there graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1901. On the 15th of December, 1900, he was admitted to practice in the state courts of Missouri and later in the federal court. He took up his professional work in the office of Fauntleroy & Howe of St. Louis and in 1902 became associated with Seneca N. Taylor. In April, 1907, he received the appointment of associate city attorney of St. Louis by Mayor Wells and occupied the position for four years. He has since engaged in the private practice of law and is thoroughly acquainted with the problems of the courts. While serving as the associate city attorney he aided in the revision of the municipal code for that period and had charge of prosecutions for the violation of city ordinances in the Appellate Courts. He has always been a hard worker as a lawyer, is a thorough student of the law, a man of the highest integrity, conscientious and just at all times.

On the 24th of June, 1908, Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Mueller, a daughter of Jacob Mueller, of St. Louis, and they have become the parents of four children: James E., Jr., nine years of age, now in school; Jane Clare; John Vincent; and Wilfred.

Mr. King is a devoted follower of the Catholic faith, his membership being in the St. Rose parish. He has been a prominent worker in the Knights of Columbus and served as district deputy of the order longer than any man in the state and was state deputy supreme knight of the order for two years. He was also a delegate to several of the supreme conventions and won the admiration of all for the fearless manner in which he stood up for what he thought was right. In politics he has always been a consistent democrat, has been keenly interested in the vital questions and issues of the day and was one of the organizers of the Public Question Club. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce, Missouri Athletic Association, and to the Royal Arcanum and is a member of the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar Associations. He has manifested the keenest interest in all public questions having to do with municipal, state and national welfare, and following America's entrance into the World war, he at once became an earnest supporter of various war activities. He became a member of the selective service organization, acting on the advisory board of the fifteenth district and as district chairman of the War Savings campaigns. He was also a frequent speaker at patriotic rallies and his deep earnestness never failed to impress his hearers and produce the desired results. While he has always been active in political circles and a believer in clean politics, he has ever placed the general welfare before partisanship and the good of the public before self-aggrandizement.

JOHN THOMAS MITCHELL.

John Thomas Mitchell, who has been identified with the Bank of Centralia, at Centralia, Missouri, since its organization in January, 1880, is now president of the institution and has contributed in substantial measure to its growing success. He was born in Howard county, Missouri, July 16, 1857, a son of Newman T. and Hannah (Jackman) Mitchell. The father was born in Boone county, Missouri, September 1, 1832, and is now in his eighty-eighth year, yet occupying the old home farm three-quarters of a mile from the place where he was born. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he is yet in possession of all of his faculties and enjoys good health. His wife died November 21, 1915, at the age of seventy-nine years.

John Thomas Mitchell obtained a public school education and also attended the State University of Missouri. In June, 1877, when twenty years of age, he entered the Rocheport Bank at Rocheport, Missouri, where he continued for two and a half years. He then came to Centralia and organized the Bank of Centralia, which opened its doors for business on the 1st of January, 1880, with Mr. Mitchell at the cashier's desk. He continued to serve in that capacity for fifteen years and then was elected to the presidency. The bank was originally capitalized for ten thousand dollars and

something of the success of the institution is indicated in the fact that the capital has been increased to fifty thousand dollars, while the deposits of the bank amount to six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Mitchell served as state bank commissioner from 1913 until 1917 and is regarded as an expert upon anything having to do with the banking business. He is also one of the directors of the State Bank of Kansas City, Missouri.

On the 9th of November, 1881, in Rocheport, Missouri, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Belle Clayton, daughter of John S. Clayton, a miller at Rocheport. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are John N., Frank C., Porter J., Francis C. and Helen I. The second son is the vice president of the State Bank of Kansas City and for four years occupied the position of bank examiner of Missouri.

In his political views John T. Mitchell has always been a democrat but never an office seeker. He belongs to the Christian church, in which he is serving as deacon. He has been on the board of the Christian College at Columbia, Missouri, also of the Bible College at Columbia, the William Woods College at Fulton, Missouri, and the School for the Deaf, at Fulton. He is keenly interested in all that has to do with educational progress and benevolent projects. He is continually reaching out a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself and his life is characterized by the highest principles. In a material way, too, he has made steady progress, gaining rank among the representative business men of his section of the state. Throughout his entire life he has been interested in farming and is still the owner of several valuable farming properties, which he holds in addition to his stock in the Bank of Centralia, which largely stands as a monument to his enterprise and business efficiency.

DAVID M. ROBINSON.

David M. Robinson has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man, for he started out in the business world without assistance of a financial character and in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has gained a creditable place, being now well known as an able general practitioner of law in St. Louis. He was born in La Grange, Missouri, August 26, 1879, and is descended in the paternal line from English ancestry. His father, Littleton Robinson, now deceased, was a native of Kentucky, in which state the family had been represented through many years. He came to Missouri with his parents when a youth of fourteen, the family home being established in La Grange, where he resided until his death, which occurred in March, 1913, when he was seventy-three years of age. He had devoted his life to farming and stock raising and won a substantial competence in that way. In early manhood he wedded Martha Blackwell, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Greenup Blackwell, whose people were among the pioneer residents of La Grange. Mrs. Robinson survives and yet occupies the old homestead. By her marriage she became the mother of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

David M. Robinson was one of twin sons and there was but one older in the family than they. In the pursuit of his education he attended the public and high schools of La Grange, being graduated in 1899. Ambitious to enjoy better educational opportunities, David M. Robinson then attended La Grange College and won his Bachelor of Science degree in 1903. He next matriculated in the Washington University of St. Louis as a law student and the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him in 1911. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, with the usual experiences and environment of the farm bred boy, and his first professional activity was in the line of teaching. He taught in the Elsberry and Centralia high schools for four years, and then, having qualified for the practice of law, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis in 1911. Here he entered upon the active work of the profession and has since remained in his chosen field of labor, his ability being attested by the large clientage accorded him. Aside from his profession, he is a director of the Mulberry Hill Coal Company of Freeburg, Illinois.

Mr. Robinson gives his political endorsement to the democratic party and is an active worker in its support. He belongs to Wyaconda Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at La Grange, Missouri, having been made a Mason in 1903, since which time he has been a faithful follower of the teachings and purposes of the craft. His religious faith is

evidenced in his connection with the Third Baptist church of St. Louis. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations. In his college days he held the medal for oratory from La Grange and was on the debating team of Washington University. His natural endowments, therefore, assisted him in his professional career and he has made steady progress through close study and wide experience. When the country needed the aid of all of her loyal citizens he became a member of the legal advisory board of the twenty-third ward and he was active in support of all those movements and projects which led to financing the war and promoting the welfare of the soldiers on active duty at home and abroad. He contributed to the sale of Liberty Bonds and also did his part in furthering the Red Cross and other drives. Mr. Robinson possesses a good store of mother wit, an excellent command of the English language, and being thoroughly practical, is an interesting and convincing public speaker. The foundation of his success was laid in the splendid precepts of a good father and the constant watchfulness of a devoted mother and upon this foundation he has builded wisely and well, becoming a man of sound judgment and discretion, to whom success is the legitimate reward of earnest and persistent labor.

JOHN M. CLEARY.

John M. Cleary, prominently identified with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of every community, is now successfully practicing at the Kansas City bar as a member of the firm of Cleary & Barnett. He was born in Odell, Livingston county, Illinois, August 21, 1869, and is a son of Michael and Ellen (Burke) Cleary. The father was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents when but six months old, the family crossing the Atlantic in 1840, at which time settlement was made in Ottawa, Illinois. Later they moved to a farm near Odell, in Livingston county, Michael Cleary taking up his abode there in 1867. Upon that place he continued to make his home until his life's labors were ended in death. He became a prosperous farmer of the community and was active in all public affairs relating to the progress and upbuilding of that section of the country. He served as a member of the county board of supervisors and that he had marked influence in shaping the history of the state is indicated in the fact that for twenty years he was a member of the Illinois general assembly and as such left a deep impress upon the annals of the commonwealth. His political endorsement was always given to the democratic party and his position upon any vital question was never an equivocal one. He passed away February 5, 1914. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Burke, was also born in Ireland and was brought to the United States when but five years of age. They were married in Sandwich, Illinois, and became the parents of eleven children, of whom nine are yet living.

John M. Cleary, the third in order of birth in the family, spent his youthful days at the old homestead near Odell, Illinois, where the mother still resides. He attended the district schools of Livingston county and the high school of Odell and afterward spent two years as a student in the Normal School at Dixon, Illinois. He was also for a similar period a student in St. Viateur's College at Kankakee, Illinois, and prepared for the bar by a two years' course in the Bloomington (Ill.) Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894, winning the LL. B. degree. On the 12th of September of that year he came to Kansas City, where he entered upon the practice of law, and through the intervening years his progress as a representative of the bar of the state has been continuous. He practiced for a time in association with Herbert S. Hadley, who later became governor of Missouri, the partnership being continued for three years. Mr. Cleary afterwards practiced independently and has continued in general law work. He has been connected with some of the most important cases tried in the courts of the state and public opinion places him in the front rank among the foremost lawyers of Missouri. In 1910 he was appointed reporter for the Kansas City court of appeals and through successive appointments has been continued in this position. He was one of the attorneys in the famous Hyde case of Kansas City, which was in the courts for seven years, and he has been identified with much other

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important litigation. He belongs to the Kansas City, the Missouri and American Bar Associations.

On the 30th of June, 1902, Mr. Cleary was married to Miss Mollie O'Rourke and they have one son, John M., Jr., who is now nine years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Cleary are communicants of the Catholic church, and he is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus. He has a wide acquaintance in club circles, being a representative of the Kansas City, Kansas City Athletic, Blue Hills Golf and Automobile Clubs. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and his interest in community affairs is shown through his identification with the Chamber of Commerce. He is a stalwart supporter of democratic principles and in 1898 was elected to the state legislature for a two years' term, during which he served on some important committees. An alert mind keeps him in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress along all lines and he is particularly interested in all matters of civic concern, while in the field of his profession he displays marked ability and industry that have brought him to a conspicuous and enviable position as a representative of the Kansas City bar.

JOSEPH ELIAS THORNTON, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Elias Thornton, who for a quarter of a century has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Columbia and at the same time has taken an active and helpful part in furthering the educational interests of the city and state, was born near Rocheport, in Boone county, Missouri, June 14, 1866, being the only son of Edward M. and Hannah Ann (Thompson) Thornton. The family, however, numbered three daughters, Mrs. Ernest W. Chancellor, of New Franklin, Missouri; Mrs. Ella Shipe, of Columbia; and Miss Cassie Thornton, also a resident of Columbia. The father was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1826 and came to Missouri with his parents when a small boy. He passed away in 1913 at the venerable age of eighty-seven years, being the last but one of a family of fourteen children. Mrs. Thornton was born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1835 and her death occurred in 1897. She possessed all those beautiful and inherent qualities which made her a gentlewoman and her home was always noted for its hospitality. Both were of English ancestry, their respective families having been founded in Virginia in early colonial days.

Dr. Thornton acquired his early education in Rocheport Academy and afterward attended the University of Missouri, being a student in the academic department in 1886 and 1887, while later he was graduated from the medical department with the class of June, 1893. Subsequently he took post-graduate work in Chicago and in New York and throughout his entire professional career has kept in touch with the trend of modern scientific thought and investigation. He first located in Rocheport, Missouri, where he practiced his profession for a brief period and then returned to Columbia, where he opened an office and entered upon practice in January, 1894. Here he has since remained and his efforts have been attended with a marked degree of success. He filled the office of county physician from 1898 until 1915, or for a period of seventeen years, and at the same time he enjoyed an extensive private practice, the public recognizing his superior skill and ability as manifest in his careful diagnosis and successful treatment. Several times he served as president of the Boone County Medical Society, is now vice president of the North Missouri Medical Society and since 1907 has been physician of Stephens College.

On the 12th of November, 1895, Dr. Thornton was married in Columbia, Missouri, to Miss Bessie Willis Waters, a graduate of Stephens College, who is now greatly interested in the church, club and social life of Columbia. She holds the office of state registrar for Missouri of the daughters of the American Revolution. She is a daughter of William Thompson Waters, who was born in 1831 and died in 1910, and of Emarintha (Willis) Waters, who was born in 1833 and departed this life in 1911. Both were highly educated people and her father was a teacher in Boone county and also in the public schools of Ashland and Columbia, devoting forty years of his life to the profession of teaching, while Mrs. Waters was the first woman granted a certificate to teach in Boone county. To Dr. and Mrs. Thornton have been born three children: Edward Waters, who is connected with the Central National Bank of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Joseph Elias, Jr., a student in the Columbia high school; and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

While a university student Dr. Thornton united with the First Baptist church of Columbia and has served as one of its trustees and deacons. He has been keenly interested in the religious and educational progress of the community. He was elected a member of the board of education of Columbia in 1902 and is now serving his eighteenth year in that position. He was appointed a member of the board of curators of Stephens College by the Baptist General Association in 1907 and is still acting in that capacity. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is unfaltering in his support of its candidates and its principles. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Acacia Lodge, No. 602, F. & A. M.; to St. Graal Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; St. Chrysostom Conclave, No. 36, of the Red Cross of Constantine, and also to other orders, including Columbia Lodge, No. 207, I. O. O. F., the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of The Maccabees and Columbia Lodge, No. 594, B. P. O. E. He is identified as well with the Commercial Club and is in thorough sympathy with all those projects put forth by the organization for the upbuilding of the city, the extension of its business connections and the maintenance of high civic standards. The ancestors of both Dr. Thornton and his wife fought in the Colonial wars and in the Revolutionary war and the same spirit of loyalty and patriotism has been manifest by their descendants through succeeding generations and finds expression in the record of Dr. Thornton in his marked devotion to every call of duty in behalf of municipality or commonwealth.

GEORGE WILLIAM HERTHEL.

George William Herthel is the vice president and treasurer of the Selden-Breck Construction Company of St. Louis, which also conducts branch offices in Omaha, Nebraska, and Atlanta, Georgia. During the war period the Selden-Breck Construction Company constructed cantonments and aviation fields at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and at Columbus, Georgia, for the government and he rendered important service to his country in this connection. St. Louis numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred March 9, 1879. His father, John W. Herthel, was a native of St. Louis and a son of Nicholas Herthel, a representative of one of the old families of the city, connected with its development and upbuilding since 1833. The grandfather was a tobacco manufacturer and also an importer of pipes. The father was reared and educated in St. Louis and is engaged in architecture. During the Civil war period he served with the Missouri Home Guard. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Louise G. Conrad, was a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Adam and Adalaide Conrad, both representatives of an old St. Louis family. Mrs. Herthel is still living in this city. The three children born of her marriage are Alice T., George William and Arthur C., the last named a tobacco merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio.

George W. Herthel was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis and when sixteen years of age started out in the business world, his first position being with the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company. He began as a clerk and remained there for nine years, being sent out upon the road as a traveling salesman some time before he left the employ of the company. In 1904 he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Selden-Breck Construction Company. He was first the secretary and treasurer but since 1917 has been the vice president and treasurer. This firm specializes in fireproof construction and is one of the most prominent in this field of labor in St. Louis. Something of the scope of their business is indicated in the fact that they maintain branch offices in Omaha and Atlanta and thus their building operations cover a wide territory and included much construction work for the government in connection with the erection of buildings at Fort Sill and at Columbus, Georgia, while the United States was at war with Germany.

On the 12th of July, 1912, Mr. Herthel was married in St. Louis to Miss Margaret G. Naughton (now deceased), a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Richard M. and Minnie (Barche) Naughton, the former of Irish and the latter of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Herthel have become the parents of two children: George W., Jr., who was born in St. Louis, August 17, 1914; and Richard John, September 21, 1916.

Fraternally Mr. Herthel is connected with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., Missouri Consistory, No. 1, M. R. S., and also Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, interested in all the plans and purposes of that organization for the benefit

and development of the city. The firm of which he is vice president has membership with the St. Louis Master Builders Association and with the National Association of General Contractors of America. Along strictly social lines Mr. Herthel is connected with the Missouri Athletic Association, the Midland Valley Club, the Century Boat Club and the St. Louis Automobile Club.

WILLIAM THOMPSON SNIDER.

William Thompson Snider, credit manager for the Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, was born December 19, 1874, at Montezuma, Iowa, and comes of Welsh ancestry, his grandmother in the paternal line being Mrs. Margaret Snider, who was born in the little rock-ribbed country of Wales. His father, Silas S. Snider, was born in West Virginia and became a resident of Iowa soon after the Civil war, in which his father, Samuel S. Snider, had served as a colonel in the Union army, while Morris Snider, a brother of Silas S. Snider, had been a major with the northern troops. Both served with distinction and both were wounded. The Snider family had been established in Virginia at an early day and afterward removed to West Virginia, whence they came in a body to the Mississippi valley. Silas S. Snider was known as a prominent and influential citizen of Montezuma, Iowa, and there filled the office of recorder of deeds. He married Hannah Thompson, who was born in Canada and is of English descent. She survives her husband and is now living in Atchison, Kansas. Silas S. Snider passed away in November, 1913.

William Thompson Snider obtained his early education in the public schools of Grinnell, Iowa, which he attended until twenty years of age and then spent three years in commercial schools, taking two complete courses and thus well qualifying for the practical experiences of business life. He afterward secured a position as cashier and bookkeeper with the Atchison Champion, a newspaper with which he was connected for four or five years. In 1901 he came to St. Louis and entered the establishment of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney in the capacity of bookkeeper and in 1905 was transferred to the credit department, where he afterward won promotion to the position of assistant credit and collection manager in 1907. Steadily he has advanced and in 1912 became head of that department as chief credit man, which position he still holds in what is one of the leading commercial establishments of the city. His position is one of responsibility and he meets every requirement in this connection.

In 1899, at Atchison, Kansas, Mr. Snider was married and he has two children, La Rue Pauline and Thyra Everett, both attending high school at Webster Groves, where the family residence is maintained at No. 712 Selma avenue. Mr. Snider belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and his political support is given to the republican party. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he has served as vestryman in Emanuel Episcopal church of Webster Groves, taking an active and helpful interest in all of its work. His progress in the business world has been of a substantial character, resulting from the enterprise and fidelity which he has displayed at all times, and his position is now one of large responsibility.

WILLIAM WALLACE FRY, SR.

William Wallace Fry, Sr., for forty-four years a member of the bar of Mexico, enjoying throughout this entire period a well earned reputation as a lawyer of prominence and distinction, was born in Pike county, Missouri, August 18, 1851, his parents being Jacob Young and Elizabeth (Jordan) Fry. The Fry family is of English lineage, the American branch being founded by his great-grandfather, who came to the new world and settled in Kentucky. His son, James Fry, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, removed to Missouri in 1818, establishing his home in Pike county, Missouri, and there upon his farm in 1820 Jacob Young Fry was born. His life spanned the intervening years to 1896, when he was called to his final rest. In early manhood he wedded Elizabeth Carson Jordan, who was born in Pike county, Missouri, in 1828, a daughter of Robert Carson Jordan, who came to Missouri from South Carolina in 1812. He was killed by the Indians in Pike county and was the first person buried in the Buffalo graveyard near Louisiana, Missouri. He was of Scotch descent. Robert Allison, a great-great-grandfather of W.

W. Fry, Sr., was a captain of the South Carolina Militia in the Revolutionary war. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Y. Fry spent their lives on the farm where their son William Wallace was born, there rearing their family, while the father devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits.

William Wallace Fry, Sr., attended the Pike county school and also McAfee's College at Louisiana, Missouri. He next entered McGee College in Macon county, Missouri, where he devoted four years to study, and then completed his education in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in March, 1876, with the LL. B. degree. He entered upon the practice of law in the office of Fagg & Biggs, of Louisiana, Missouri, having been admitted to the bar at that place by Judge Gilchrist Porter in May, 1876. On the 1st of September of the same year he moved to Mexico, where he opened an office. No dreary novitiate awaited him here, notwithstanding the fact that advancement at the bar is proverbially slow. He soon demonstrated his ability to cope with intricate and involved legal problems and through the intervening period he has engaged in general practice in all the state and federal courts, including the supreme court of the United States. From the 1st of March, 1917, until the 1st of March, 1920, he was general attorney and registrar of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis. Aside from his profession he has business interests. For more than twenty years he has been president of the Mexico Savings Bank and is a well known figure in financial circles in his part of the state.

On the 25th of November, 1880, at Mexico, Missouri, was celebrated the marriage of William W. Fry and Annette Bourne, a daughter of Dr. Richard West Bourne, who was born March 7, 1820, in Oldham county, Kentucky, and removing to Missouri in 1854, engaged in the practice of medicine for many years at Mexico, where he departed this life November 23, 1917, at the notable old age of ninety-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Ann Graves, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1830 and died in 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. Fry became the parents of a son, William Wallace, Jr., who married Velma Mary Johnson and is represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. Fry is a member of the St. Louis Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He also has membership with the Elks Lodge, No. 919, of Mexico. In politics he has always been a democrat and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He has long been numbered among the distinguished and honored representatives of the Missouri bar, holding at all times to high professional ideals and careful always to conform his practice to the highest ethical standards of the profession.

GEORGE H. TONTRUP.

George H. Tontrup, president and treasurer of the National Safety Car & Equipment Company, manufaturers of general railway supplies, both steam and electric, established this business in 1918 and it has since enjoyed a steady and satisfactory growth. Mr. Tontrup is one of the native sons of St. Louis. He was born October 25, 1876, of the marriage of Louis H. and Georgie (Corwin) Tontrup, whose family numbered five children, namely: Clara, Eleanor M., Alice E., George H. and Louis B., of which number Clara and Louis B. have passed away. The parents are still living and the father has been for forty years with the well known real estate firm of Papin & Tontrup, one of the oldest and most prominent real estate interests of St. Louis. Prior to entering the real estate field he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business.

George H. Tontrup attended the public and high schools and later entered upon his business career in connection with the American Car Company, builders of street cars, with which corporation he remained for twenty-eight years. Gradually he worked his way upward from a humble position to various promotions until he became general manager of the business, so continuing until September 1, 1918, when desirous of engaging in business on his own account, he resigned and organized the National Safety Car & Equipment Company, of which he is the president and treasurer. His business is located at Nos. 417-19 Pierce building. The company engages in the sale of cars and railroad supplies, both steam and electric. Their sales have extended to various parts of the country, particularly to many of the cities of the east. St. Louis is the known center of the car industry

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in America and Mr. Tontrup has long been connected with this line of business. The future holds out good indications for the further adoption of the "one man car," a method that will have been brought about through the use of the safety car. Each car of this character in use saves from two to four thousand dollars per annum, by reason of the fact that there is less consumption of electric current, less man power, less trackage, with quicker and better service and absolute safety. The car handled by the company is most compact and adequate in every particular, with no waste space and yet built with a view to the comfort of patrons.

On the 6th of November, 1901, Mr. Tontrup was married to Miss Clara Rowe, a daughter of Charles H. Rowe, who for years was a resident of St. Louis and is now living retired in Virginia. Her grandfather, Joseph Rowe, was well known in St. Louis prior to the Civil war and afterward removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where he served as mayor and was recognized as a powerful factor in the political circles of the state.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Tontrup has resided in the west end of St. Louis, occupying an attractive home at No. 4200 Washington avenue. He belongs to the St. Louis Club, Missouri Athletic Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club and to the King's Lake Hunting & Fishing Club, of which he is the president, this being the oldest club of the kind in the state so far as is known. Mr. Tontrup belongs to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, R. A. M.; and Ascalon Commandery, K. T.; also to Missouri Consistory, S. P. R. S., and to Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and in politics he is a conservative republican. His course has been marked by a steady progress which indicates the wise use of time, talents and opportunities. Step by step he has advanced owing to his persistency of purpose and the thoroughness with which he has accomplished every task, and from the faithful performance of each day's duties he has found courage and inspiration for the labors of the succeeding day.

JOHN M. ROBERTSON.

Keen sagacity and business enterprise are manifest in the active career of John M. Robertson, who is the efficient manager of the Pierce and Boatmen's Bank buildings of St. Louis. A native of Tennessee, he was born in Nashville, September 10, 1884, and traces his ancestry back to General James Robertson, the founder of the city of Nashville, who was of Scotch descent. The family record gives an account of the arrival of seven brothers of the name in the new world and thus the Robertson family was planted on American soil. John J. Robertson, father of John M. Robertson, was successfully engaged in merchandising in Nashville until 1904, when he removed with his family to St. Louis and is now living retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his labor of earlier days. He wedded Myrtle Harman, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Frank H. Harman, one of the early settlers of that state and a Civil war veteran, having served with the Confederate forces. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are the parents of four sons and seven daughters and the record is a remarkable one in that the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death.

John M. Robertson was the third child in the family and after attending the public schools of his native city he continued his education in the Perkins & Herpel Business College. When fifteen years of age he secured a clerkship in the Nashville Woolen Mills and there remained until 1904, after which he completed his studies in the business college and subsequently accepted a position as private secretary to O. A. Field, the president of the Jesse French Piano Company. He continued in the latter position until the fall of 1906, when he became private secretary to Lawrence B. Pierce. In 1907 the Pierce building was erected and Mr. Robertson was made its secretary and treasurer. In 1909 he became manager of the building. In 1913, when Mr. Pierce organized the Monward Realty Company, which company erected the Boatmen's Bank building, Mr. Robertson was made secretary and treasurer and manager. In 1915 he became the secretary and treasurer of the Ranier Realty Company, which erected the Boatmen's Bank building annex at the corner of Broadway and Locust streets, of which Mr. Robertson also acts as manager. In February, 1919, he became manager of the office building at No. 411 Olive street and in May, 1919, took over the management of the Rialto building at

Fourth and Olive. He thus has extensive and important property interests under his control.

Mr. Robertson is a member of the Normandie Golf Club and the Sunset Hill Country Club and his social qualities make for popularity among his many friends. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and his life is further guided by the teachings of Masonry, his connection being with Tuscan Lodge, No. 36, A. F. & A. M., and with the Lodge of Perfection of the Scottish Rite in St. Louis. In politics he maintains an independent course but is not unmindful of the duties of citizenship. On the contrary he has done most effective work on behalf of the public welfare and was secretary of the City Improvement Association, while in civic matters his labors have been far-reaching, beneficial and resultant. Among the enterprises in which he was active was that of securing a government office building for St. Louis, which is now being erected at the southeast corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets at a cost of two million dollars, Mr. Robertson and the Association working upon this matter for twelve years before it was carried forward to successful completion. He never wearies in well doing when the best interests of the city are at stake and his activities have been of substantial benefit in municipal affairs.

CHARLES ALFRED ROE.

Charles Alfred Roe, secretary of the board of trustees of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, was born in Brighton, England, August 14, 1879. His father was the late Alfred William Roe, a native of England and a prominent real estate dealer of Brighton, where he passed away in 1888, at the age of forty-four years. His mother bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Devine and was born in England. Coming to America in 1891, she is now a resident of St. Louis.

Charles Alfred Roe was educated in the schools of his native country and of St. Louis, being a youth of about twelve years when he came to the United States. When thirteen years of age he started out to earn his own livelihood and for twenty-four years was connected with the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis. In that connection he made steady progress, winning promotion through his ability and fidelity until he became manager of the safe deposit department, so continuing until March, 1918. He was the organizer of that department and steadily developed it. Since the date mentioned he has filled the position of secretary to the board of trustees of the Missouri Botanical Gardens. During the World war he was a member of the Home Guard.

On the 26th of June, 1909, Mr. Roe was married in St. Louis to Miss Clemence Nulsen, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Maximillian A. and Minnie (Hickey) Nulsen. They have two children: Virginia, born in St. Louis, March 19, 1910; and Charles A., November 17, 1911. The religious faith of the family is that of the Episcopal church and Mr. Roe is a member of West Gate Lodge No. 445, A. F. & A. M. From the age of twelve years he has resided continuously in St. Louis and the sterling worth of his character is recognized by all who know him. It is again and again demonstrated that it is under the pressure of necessity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in men is brought out and developed, and dependent upon his own resources from an early age, Charles Alfred Roe has made for himself a creditable place in business circles and in the regard of his fellow townsmen.

ARTHUR C. BROWN.

Arthur C. Brown, a Kansas City lawyer of creditable standing, his ability being attested in the large clientage accorded him, was born in Logan county, Ohio, September 18, 1878, and is the youngest of the three children of Thomas S. and Mary Eliza (Knight) Brown, the former a native of Logan county, Ohio, the latter a Canadian by birth. The father was also an attorney who practiced his profession in Bellefontaine, Ohio, afterward in Topeka, Kansas, and still later in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Brown attended the public schools of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Topeka, Kansas; completed a course at Central high school of Kansas City in 1897; attended Washburn College, of Topeka, Kansas; and was graduated from the Kansas City

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School of Law in 1903, being admitted to the bar in that year. Since admission to the bar he has followed his profession, specializing in patent and trademark law. He is a man of sterling character, sincere in purpose and having an inborn will to give the best in him in every particular—qualities which have resulted in his rapid rise to leadership in his profession. Those who have been associated with or opposed to him in the trial of cases have found him to be a man of excellent discretion, sound business judgment and great legal ability, the latter manifesting itself in the power to discriminate between important and unimportant matters and to press home the salient features of any cause which he undertakes. His grandfather on the maternal side and four brothers of that generation were patent lawyers, one, Edward H. Knight, being the author of "Knight's Mechanical Dictionary."

In 1904 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Grace Hawes, of Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of W. G. Hawes, and they now have a family of four children, Barbara, Lola Frances, Arthur C., Jr., and Shirley, the eldest child being fourteen years of age. Mr. Brown belongs to the Meadow Lake Country Club, to the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Kansas City Bar Association and he enjoys in large measure the high regard, confidence and goodwill of his contemporaries and colleagues there and in the legal profession.

CHARLES G. BUFFUM.

Charles G. Buffum is well known in the business circles of Louisiana as the owner and manager of the La Crosse Lumber Company besides being its president, and in financial circles as president of the Louisiana Bank. He is also actively connected with many important projects which have figured in the upbuilding and material development of Missouri.

Charles G. Buffum was born April 19, 1865, at Lyons, Iowa, a son of Gustavus A. and Mary B. (Washburn) Buffum, extended mention of whom is made on another page of this work. He obtained his early education at Lyons where his father was engaged in the lumber business, and when nine years of age removed with his parents to Louisiana, attending the public schools to the age of seventeen years. At that time he went to Whitewater, Wisconsin, where he entered the Normal school and then went to Jacksonville, Illinois, and entered business college. After putting his text-books aside he went into the lumber business with his father and about 1894 became one of the owners and active manager. This business is known as the La Crosse Lumber Company and maintains thirty large yards throughout Missouri and Illinois. Mr. Buffum has followed the example set by his father, and under his guidance as president of the business it has grown and is steadily growing to massive proportions. Other interests also claim his attention, for he is treasurer of the Nord-Buffum Pearl Button Company of Louisiana, manufacturers of pearl buttons; president of the Crystal Carbonate Lime Company, dealing in crushed and pulverized stone; and a director of the George Palmer Lumber Company, which has sawmills and timber lands in La Grande, Oregon. In the financial circles of Louisiana he also takes a prominent part, serving the people as president of the Bank of Louisiana. Mr. Buffum is widely acknowledged as one of Louisiana's most progressive, alert and energetic business men, possessing a genial manner and a cordial disposition, and his personal qualities have gained for him wide popularity among those who know him.

It was on the 1st of June, 1893, that Mr. Buffum was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Emily Carkener, a daughter of Capt. Stuart Carkener, a prominent lawyer of Kansas City, and a native of Michigan. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Buffum two children have been born: Mary Frances, who is now attending Vassar College; and Charles G., Jr., who in the fall of 1920 entered Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, after completing a course at the Culver Military Academy.

In politics Mr. Buffum is an earnest republican and he stands for all that is progressive in matters of citizenship. The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational church. Fraternally Mr. Buffum is a Mason, belonging to Perseverance Lodge, No. 92, Pike chapter and he is also a Royal Arch Mason. He is a Knight Templar of the Commandery in Louisiana, a member of the St. Louis consistory and has obtained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also an Elk being

active in the lodge at Louisiana. For recreation, Mr. Buffum turns to all kinds of outdoor sports. He and his family are residing in a beautiful home at 2001 Georgia street which is noted for its hospitality. Those who know Mr. Buffum, and he has many friends, esteem him highly as a man of genuine personal worth, as a business man of ability, and as a citizen who is ever loyal to the best interests of the community.

OTTO L. TEICHMANN.

Otto L. Teichmann was yet in the zenith of his powers when death called him, but nevertheless had left an indelible impress upon the business annals of St. Louis and upon its development and progress along various other lines. Truth and right characterized him at all times and he added to these qualities a progressive spirit that resulted in the successful accomplishment of his purpose. St. Louis was proud to number him among her native sons. He was born in this city May 12, 1865, a son of Charles H. Teichmann, a native of Hanover, Germany, who came to the new world in 1849 and in 1857 established the commission house of Teichmann & Company, which in 1882 was incorporated as the Teichmann Commission Company. For many years he figured prominently as a factor in the business development of St. Louis. He married Emily Bang, also a native of Germany.

Their son Otto L. attended the Eyser Institute of St. Louis until ten years of age and then spent two years as a student in the Guenther Institute of Brunswick, Germany. With his return to his native land he entered the Smith Academy of St. Louis and in due course of time was graduated from Washington University with the class of 1880, his educational training well qualifying him for the responsibilities and duties he was soon to assume. Before he was twenty years of age he became connected with his father's business as secretary and treasurer of the Teichmann Commission Company, with which he remained until 1913, when he became identified with the banking business. He was elected to the presidency of the German-American Bank, which in 1917 became the United States Bank of St. Louis, Mr. Teichmann continuing as its president until his demise. He was a man of notably sound judgment and keen discernment in business affairs, readily determining what was essential to success and so directing his efforts that he never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose. Moreover, his integrity and honor in business affairs stood as unquestioned facts in his career and won for him the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

On the 21st of November, 1890, Mr. Teichmann was married to Miss Vivian Holm, daughter of Louis and Antonie (Holdorf) Holm, both natives of Rostock, Germany, but they met and were married in St. Louis. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Teichmann: Mrs. Theodore F. Meyer, Jr., and Mrs. William H. Nolker, both residents of St. Louis.

In his political views Mr. Teichmann was a republican but never held an elective office although his party twice urged him to become its candidate for mayor. In 1909 he was appointed police commissioner by Governor Hadley, serving until 1911, and his active interest in police affairs is said to have been responsible for the improvement of police discipline during his term. He also served on the Tower Grove Park Commission as successor to Henry C. Haartstick. Mr. Teichmann was one of the organizers of the Germania Club and he belonged to all of the worth while clubs of the city, including the Athletic Association, the City Club, Grain Club, Traffic Club, Noonday Club, St. Louis Club, the Sunset Inn Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Question Club, of which he was the president. He was identified with every organization looking to the betterment and welfare of the city and was a most public-spirited man. He gave generously of his time and his means to charitable purposes but all of his acts of this character were most unostentatious as he never mentioned his benefactions to others. He was a member of the executive committee of the Ethical Society and in later years was a supporter of the Unitarian church, presided over by the Rev. George R. Dodson, who on the 19th day of September, 1919, wrote of him:

"The meaning of a human life is often revealed in death with a clarity of perspective obscured in the crowded days of struggle. So it is with Otto Teichmann. We are thinking not so much of his many interests, of his part in the public, business and social life of the city, of his varied activities and successes, which are matters of

record, as of the charm of his personality, its uniqueness and its force. We have a vivid sense of his eager nature and his intense devotion to what he believed in and cared for. He seemed always overflowing with vitality, tremendously alive. The spirit of gaiety welled up within him like a geyser, yet there was always dominant in him the ideals of right. The deepest thing in any man, deeper than his temperament, which he is born with and cannot change; deeper than his opinions, which may not always be correct; deeper even than his actions, which may miss their aim; deeper than professions or creed or the lack of them, are the loves of a man's heart. No one who knew Mr. Teichmann could doubt that he loved the things worth loving. He strove for duty, honor, truth, right, manhood. He hated the mean, the unjust, the hypocritical. A man's heart is the fountain of life, and in this case the fountain was pure. Loving life intensely, his career was cut short, yet lived much for all he lived not long.

'We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breath;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count the time by heart-throbs.
He most lives
Who thinks most, feels noblest, acts the best.'"

HON. EDMUND MORGAN BARTLETT.

Hon. Edmund Morgan Bartlett, engaged in law practice at Kansas City, was born in Brecksville, Ohio, April 8, 1849, his parents being Edmund and Catherine Amelia (Righter) Bartlett. He is descended from one of the old colonial families, the ancestral line being traced back to Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather was Edmund M. Bartlett, who served with the rank of colonel in the War of 1812. His father, Edmund Bartlett (II), was a colonel in the northern army and thus from generation to generation the family record has been characterized by a lofty patriotism and marked devotion to duty. Our subject is the second in order of birth in a family of four children, the others being Ellen L., wife of Louis W. Coates of Kansas City; and William Ernest and Elmer Elsworth Bartlett, both deceased.

Edmund Morgan Bartlett pursued his early education in private schools and in the high school at Monroe, Wisconsin. He took up the study of law at that place under Judge Dunwiddie and after being admitted to the bar of Wisconsin matriculated in the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree as a member of the class of 1874, after which he was also licensed to practice at the bar of New York and in the federal courts. For four years, from 1874 until 1878, he followed his profession in the Empire state and then removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he continued in active and notably successful practice until May, 1912, when he came to Kansas City, owing to the fact that his children were residing here. Almost from the beginning of his residence in Omaha he was numbered among the eminent representatives of the profession. His knowledge of the principles of law is comprehensive and exact and he is seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle to the point in litigation. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and precision and the presentation of his cause is marked by profound logic, clear analysis and cogent reasoning. While residing in Nebraska he served for six years as assistant United States attorney and was also one of the judges of the fourth judicial district of that state. Not only did he win prominence as a lawyer but likewise as a lawmaker, serving in the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the legislature of Nebraska. His high professional attainments are furthermore indicated in the fact that he has been chosen to the presidency of the Commercial Law League of America and has been made a member of the executive council of the American Bar Association. He was likewise a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, held in St. Louis in 1904.

On the 15th of September, 1875, in Albany, New York, Mr. Bartlett was married to Miss Lida L. Filkins and they have become the parents of two daughters. May L., who is now the widow of Charles L. Dundey, of Omaha, Nebraska, has one child, Charles L., Jr., sixteen years of age who was graduated from the Kemper Military Academy of Missouri. Henrietta B., who is the wife of George C. West, of Kansas City, has three children: Lida Bartlett, Elmer and George C. West, Jr.

While in Omaha, Mr. Bartlett was connected with a number of its most prominent clubs and social organizations, including the Field and Fontanelle Clubs. He belongs to the Masons and to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he presided over the meetings at Chicago, Illinois, and Buffalo, New York, that brought the latter organization harmoniously together after a split in its ranks. He is also a member of the Westminster Congregational church of Kansas City and of the Sons of the American Revolution, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has been a close and discriminating student of the vital political problems of the country and has labored untiringly for the adoption of principles which he believes to have far-reaching effect upon the general welfare.

ISAAC STOCKTON TAYLOR.

Isaac Stockton Taylor, an architect of eminent ability in his profession, journeyed through life with powers constantly increasing through the exercise of activity until he was classed with those whose names are synonymous with the best in the architectural adornment not only of St. Louis but of the entire Mississippi valley. Theodore Roosevelt once said: "The thing supremely worth having is the opportunity, coupled with the capacity, to do a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." Such an opportunity came to Isaac S. Taylor and he improved it to the best of his ability and that ability was of the highest order.

A native of Nashville, Tennessee, Isaac Stockton Taylor was born in December, 1850, his parents being Isaac W. and Mary (Stacker) Taylor. He obtained a classical education in the St. Louis University and the work which he did in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis won for him the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater.

Mr. Taylor was a young man of but nineteen years when he entered upon preparation for his profession in the office of George I. Barnett, then a well known architect of St. Louis. He made steady progress and for many years successfully engaged in business on his own account. The nature of his accomplishments is shown in the statement of the fact that he was the architect of the Southern Hotel of St. Louis, also of the Liggett & Meyers block, the Drummond tobacco factory, the Globe-Democrat building, the Republic building, the public library, the Planters Hotel, the National Bank of Commerce and also many prominent structures in Texas and in Illinois. He had attanied such eminence in his profession that he was made director of works for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition when it was planned to hold a World's Fair in this city and his work set a new standard of beauty in the way of exposition building.

Mr. Taylor was a valued member of the American Institute of Architects and also belonged to the St. Louis chapter of that organization. He was identified with the Business Men's League of St. Louis and was well known as a member of the Mercantile and St. Louis Clubs. Death called him on the 28th of October, 1917, when he was in the sixty-seventh year of his age. That the value of his work was recognized is indicated in the following address, which was made on the occasion of the presentation of a bust of Mr. Taylor to the Missouri Historical Society by his lifelong friend and attorney, R. M. Nichols:

"It is not obvious to human intelligence what most of us were born for, nor why almost anyone might just as well not have been born. Occasionally, however, it is plain that a man is sent into the world with a particular work to perform. If a man is actually, though not always, conscious of his mission, his contemporaries as a rule are equally blind to his merits, and it then remains for after generations to discover that a man has lived and died for whom was set one particular task, and who has attempted and achieved it, and whose achievements have changed the whole course of procedure of that particular subject, and for ages thereafter remain the authoritative sources of all knowledge upon that subject. Blackstone is today the authoritative exponent of the common law, Story the American luminary of the principles of equity, Haeckel, Darwin and Tyndall the brightest luminaries of natural science, and so Isaac S. Taylor is the authoritative source of modern architectural knowledge in St. Louis, Chicago and cities in Texas and Arkansas, in the planning and construction of large hotels and business buildings. Few of us can

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look back over life's struggle at anything that we have accomplished for the real good of the world or the permanent benefit of humanity, and we often marvel, with all of our struggles, that we have accomplished nothing that may live after us.

"Isaac S. Taylor has standing to the credit of his memory those enduring monuments of architectural beauty in the city of St. Louis, such as the Liggett & Meyers tobacco factory, the largest in the world, the old Southern Hotel, now past its usefulness but one of the first buildings planned and built by him, at the beginning of his career; the Rialto, Columbia, Mercantile Club, Globe-Democrat, Republic, Mercantile Trust, Bank of Commerce, Rice Stix Dry Goods Company buildings, Planters Hotel, Jefferson Hotel and Municipal courts buildings, as well as hotels in Chicago, Eureka Springs, Hot Springs, Dallas and many others.

"He was the architect of this beautiful Jefferson Memorial, built to commemorate the principles of Thomas Jefferson; he was director of works for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which built a perfect wilderness of beautiful buildings near the spot of this Jefferson Memorial.

"Isaac Stockton Taylor was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1850. Just at what period in his age he arrived in this city is obscure, but certain it is that he obtained a part of his education at the St. Louis University, which at that time was located at Ninth street and Washington avenue. This is known from the fact that in his will he gave to that institution three thousand dollars, expressing his reason for the gift 'for the kindness and consideration shown me when I was a boy at school at said university.'

"His business career extended over a period of about forty years, from 1879 to 1918. It seems that at that period he had performed his appointed work. His virtues were ripe. All that was mortal of him passed from life without a struggle apparently, into that dreamless drapery of eternal sleep. His day went down like an evening sun in a cloudless autumn sky. He has done nothing to sully his fair fame; no blot or soil of envy or calumny can now affect him. His character will stand upon the pages of the history of this great city as pure and unsullied as the Stars and Stripes.

"As Mr. Taylor progressed in the accumulation of property, it is known only among his intimate friends that he became very charitable. His charitable disposition was not only manifested by substantial gifts to those with whom he was associated, but also by his will. After remembering numerous persons with whom he had no ties of consanguinity, he gave very substantial gifts to Father Dunn's Newsboys' Home and the Missouri Baptist Orphans' Home.

"Mr. President, I ask the acceptance of this bust of Isaac S. Taylor by the Missouri Historical Society and that it may be placed among the memorial collection of the World's Fair history."

JOHN McCLUSKY BLAYNEY.

John McClusky Blayney, who for sixteen years has engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, having been admitted to the bar in 1904, is now a partner in the firm of Eliot, Chaplin, Blayney & Bedal, with offices in the Third National Bank building. He comes to the middle west from the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Albany, New York, May 3, 1878. He is a son of the late John McClusky Blayney, who was born in West Virginia and was a representative of an old family of that state of Irish lineage, the founder of the family in the new world having come from Castle Blayney, Ireland. John McClusky Blayney, Sr., was a Presbyterian clergyman who devoted his life to the work of the ministry. He was graduated from the Washington and Jefferson College and in later years the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him. Much of his life was passed in Kentucky, and he died at Frankfort, that state, in 1908, at the age of sixty-eight years. In early manhood he wedded Lucy Lindsey, a native of Kentucky and of Scotch lineage. She died in Mentome, France, in 1880, at the age of thirty-four years. The family numbered three sons, of whom Faris died in infancy, while the second son, Thomas Lindsey Blayney, is a resident of Honston, Texas, where he is connected with the Rice Institute.

The youngest of the family is John McClusky Blayney, Jr., who was educated in the public schools of Kentucky, in the Centre College at Danville, that state, and in

the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1904. Prior to his graduation, however, he had spent three years abroad in travel and in study in the universities at Grenoble, France, Tubingen, Germany and Seville, Spain. Following the completion of his law course he entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis, being admitted to the Missouri bar in 1904. While at Harvard he had served on the editorial staff of the Harvard Law Review. Becoming a representative of the St. Louis bar, he was connected for a time with the firm of Stewart, Cunningham & Eliot, and later changes in the partnership led to the adoption of the present firm style of Eliot, Chaplin, Blayney & Bedal. Mr. Blayney is also a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has been since 1917 president of Fairview, Fluorspar & Lead Company, with mines in Illinois and Kentucky.

At Danville, Kentucky, on the 6th of June, 1906, Mr. Blayney was married to Miss Eva Clare Grant, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Dr. S. P. Grant. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Blayney: Frances Lindsey, John McClusky and Thomas Lindsey, all born in St. Louis. The family residence is at No. 640 Linden avenue, Clayton, Missouri.

During the war period Mr. Blayney served as a member of the legal advisory board of the twenty-seventh ward and was a member of the war service committee of the St. Louis Bar Association. He also took an active part in promoting the Liberty loans and other projects and activities to finance the war and promote the welfare of the soldiers in camp and field. Fraternally he is connected with Rose Hill Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry. He has membership with the Bellerive Club and the Missouri Athletic Association, while his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Westminster Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee.

TOM BERGER McGINNIS.

Tom Berger McGinnis, devoting his attention to law practice in Bowling Green since about 1900 and a member of the bar for over twenty years, having been admitted to practice March, 1886, was born on a farm in Montgomery county, October 25, 1863. His father, E. G. McGinnis, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was brought by his parents when a child first to Lincoln and then to Montgomery. In 1879 E. G. McGinnis removed to Ashley, Pike county, in order to place his children in Watson Seminary. He was three times married and had eleven children by his second wife, seven grew to manhood and womanhood and five are now living. The death of E. G. McGinnis took place on the 19th of April, 1899. John McGinnis of Scotch-Irish ancestry was the progenitor of the McGinnis family in America, first settling in Virginia and then in Kentucky. The mother of the subject of this review was Fannie Berger.

In the acquirement of an education Tom Berger McGinnis attended the public schools of Montgomery county and later Watson Seminary at Ashley. He took a teacher's course which he completed at the age of nineteen years, and then taught in the public schools of Pike county, at Curryville, Ashley, and Cyrene. He held the office of principal of the schools in each of these villages. In his spare time he read law in the office of Champ Clark and devoted four years to this study. In March, 1886, he was admitted to the bar by Judge E. M. Hughes, and on May 12, 1900, he removed to Bowling Green where he immediately entered into the practice. He formed a partnership with Isham C. Dempsey, under the name of Dempsey & McGinnis, and continued in this connection for nine years. In 1904 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for one term of two years, and so successful was he in the execution of his duties that he was reelected in 1912 and served a period of six years. He has never been a candidate for any other office. At the termination of his office as prosecuting attorney he again resumed his practice, and has been alone since that time except for one year when he formed a partnership with Guy M. Wood, under the name of McGinnis & Wood. Mr. McGinnis has always had a general practice. He has much natural ability but is withal a hard student and is never contented until he has mastered every detail of his cases. He believes in the maxim: "There is no excellence without labor," and follows it closely.

On the 22d of July, 1901, occurred the marriage of Mr. McGinnis to Miss Mary Gaines Michie, a daughter of Edward G. Michie, who was a farmer and was for thirty years superintendent of the Pike County Farm. He was born in Virginia and as a young man came to Pike county where he married a daughter of William Pritchett, also an early settler of Pike county. The Michie family had been planters and slave owners in Virginia since early times. The death of Edward Michie occurred on the 1st of February, 1918. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis two daughters have been born: Harriett Virginia, and Catherine Lee. Mrs. McGinnis is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Since age conferred on Mr. McGinnis the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party in the activities of which he has taken a prominent part. The family are all members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Bowling Green, and for over twelve years Mr. McGinnis has been teacher of what is known as "Tom McGinnis' Class." This class originated with a number of boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years who were fairly unruly, and when they were allowed to chose a teacher for their class they selected Mr. McGinnis. He told the boys he would take the class only until the first of the next year. He has, however, continued as the teacher and many of the original class still belong, thirty-five or forty in number, and ranging from twenty-five to sixty years of age. Mr. McGinnis is also a trustee of the church. As a prominent member of his profession he is a member of the Pike County Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Law League. Mr. McGinnis enjoys an extensive and gratifying clientage, and in both his private and professional connections has won the esteem and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries, for his career has always been upright and honorable, actuated by the most worthy motives and the highest principles.

GEORGE BEAUREGARD STROTHER.

George Beauregard Strother, engaged in the general practice of law in Kansas City, is a son of Dr. William Duval Strother, who was a native of Bardstown, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1856. He afterward returned to his native state, but came again to Missouri in 1882. He settled at Lees Summit, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. He was a graduate of St. Joseph College and also of Bellevue Hospital College of New York city and remained a student of the profession to the time of his demise, constantly broadening his knowledge by reading and investigation and at all times keeping in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and practice. He wedded Julia Sanders, who was born near Louisville, Kentucky, and both are now deceased, Dr. Strother having passed away in 1912. Their family numbered nine children, seven of whom are living.

George Beauregard Strother of this review, having mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools, continued his education in Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and later studied law under private preceptorships. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 before Judge Black of Kansas City and here opened an office, since which time he has continued in active practice. He is a good, all-around lawyer, with a splendid general knowledge of legal principles, and is particularly a close student of the principles of common law. He has cultivated no specialty but is persistent in upholding his interpretation of the law as applied to the question at issue and is recognized as a clear thinker, a logical reasoner and one who displays the utmost devotion to the interests of his clients, yet never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

In 1886 Mr. Strother was married to Miss Nannie Lee Park, who was born at Richmond, Kentucky, and later moved to Belton, Missouri, where they were married. They have two children, Bessie S. and George B., Jr. The latter married Miss Helen Tappin. He died November 1, 1918, at the age of twenty-five years, leaving his widow and one son, George B., III, who is now two years of age. The daughter, Bessie, is the wife of A. D. Bonnifield, of Kansas City, whose grandfather was one of the early mayors of Kansas City. They have one child Nancy Lee, a little maiden of six summers.

Mr. Strother is a democrat in his political views and fraternally is connected

with the Masons, while his religious faith is that of the Christian church. He is liberal with his means, always ready to make personal sacrifices for friends and relatives or to extend a helping hand where aid is needed. A lover of literature, he has always been a great reader of the classics, of history and of Shakespeare. A genial gentleman, he makes friends wherever he goes and is popular with all who know him.

THOMAS P. BURKE.

Thomas P. Burke, first assistant treasurer of St. Louis, has spent his entire life in this his native city. He was born March 14, 1870, and is a son of Thomas and Bridget (McNery) Burke, who were natives of Ireland. On crossing the Atlantic the father made his way direct to St. Louis, where he resided from 1863 until his death on the 1st of January, 1916, when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years. For more than thirty years of that time he was in the service of the United States government. His wife came to America with several sisters in 1861 and five years later her marriage was celebrated. They had a family of five sons and four daughters, eight of whom are living, but the mother passed away in 1907, at the age of sixty-five years.

Thomas P. Burke, the second in order of birth in the family, after attending the parochial schools entered the St. Louis University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888, the Bachelor of Arts degree being at that time conferred upon him. Later he was employed by the Anderson-Wade Real Estate Company and for about four years engaged in the real estate business on his own account. Since that time he has largely been connected with public life. In 1901 he entered the treasury department under James M. Franciscus, then city treasurer, served during his entire term and subsequently under H. C. Menne, the present city treasurer, being made the first assistant treasurer in 1913. He has served at times in this department sixteen years, connected with every branch of the service in the city treasurer's office, working his way upward from a very humble position until he is now second in authority in the department.

During his college days Mr. Burke took an active interest in athletics and has always found his diversion in outdoor sports. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. In politics he is a democrat and an active member of the Jefferson Club. During the World war he acted as accountant in the twenty-second ward on the Liberty loans. Those under whom he has served in office speak of him as a high-grade, capable and thoroughly honest man. Whenever it is possible to do so, he is ready to extend a helping hand to the unfortunate and is an active member of St. Vincent De Paul Society.

L. NEWTON WYLDER.

L. Newton Wylder, an attorney of high standing who since 1910 has been a representative of the Kansas City bar, was born in Carlinville, Illinois, October 2, 1882. His father, Rev. John Luther Wylder, a native of Illinois, was a Methodist divine who passed the last fifteen years of his life in Jacksonville, Illinois, and who was for a long period secretary of the board of trustees of Illinois College in that city. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the year 1912 marked the close of his active career, which was fraught with much good for his fellowmen. He was a son of Lawrence Wylder, of Greenfield, Illinois, who became one of the pioneers of that state. The mother of L. Newton Wylder bore the maiden name of Sarah Ellen Keplinger and was a native of Carlinville, Illinois. She was a descendant of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She passed away in December, 1916. The maternal great-grandfather of L. Newton Wylder was Robert Meldrum, a pioneer Methodist preacher of Illinois and a contemporary of Peter Cartwright.

L. Newton Wylder was the second in order of birth in a family of five children. He pursued his education in the Illinois College at Jacksonville, from which he

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was graduated in 1904 as valedictorian of his class, after having previously attended preparatory schools. He next entered Harvard and won his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1907. The same year he was admitted to the bar in New York City, where he remained until October, 1908, when he located in Kansas City, Kansas. Two years afterward he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has since practiced, joining the firm of Morrison, Nugent & Wylder in 1911. Through the intervening period he has devoted his attention to general law practice, making, however, a specialty of corporation work and probate and federal equity. That he has achieved marked success in his profession is attributable to his perseverance, strength of will, capacity for close study and natural legal ability. He has an analytical mind and he concentrates on the work in hand, making all of his activities contribute to his chosen profession. He is now treasurer and member of the executive committee of the Kansas City Bar Association and belongs also to the Missouri State and American Bar Associations. In addition to his law practice Mr. Wylder is a director of various corporations, many of which are most remunerative. He is also engaged in farming and gardening, which are to him sources of recreation and interest as well as profit, his farm property being situated in Illinois. He is a lover of fast horses, a taste inherited from his father, who raised Highball, famous on the track some years ago.

On the 28th of June, 1911, Mr. Wylder was married to Miss Ethel Mars, a daughter of Walter S. Mars, of Kansas City, and they have two children, Lawrence Newton, Jr., and Jane Ellen. Mr. Wylder is prominent in the club and social activities of the city, belonging to the University, Kansas City, Mission Hills and City Clubs, while of the Harvard Club he is now serving as president for the third year. He is a member of Jacksonville Lodge, No. 570, A. F. & A. M., of Jacksonville, Illinois. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, his membership being in the Nathaniel Dickey Memorial church, of which he is steward and trustee. His wife is also an active worker in the church and also is connected with philanthropic projects. Politically Mr. Wylder is a republican and has served as a member of the finance committee of the local party organization. He has acquaintance with many men prominent in the party, among his warm friends being General Leonard Wood and Frank Vanderlip. With a keen sense of justice and fairness and with thorough recognition of the highest ideals of the profession, he stands today among the representative members of the Kansas City bar.

LOUIS C. DIEKMANN.

Louis C. Diekmann, deputy supply commissioner of St. Louis, in which city he was born September 1, 1857, is a son of Frederick W. Diekmann, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1848 and established his home in St. Louis, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a cooper by trade and in the conduct of his business met substantial success. He was also numbered among the Civil war veterans. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Wacker) Diekmann, was also a native of Germany and came to the new world with a brother in 1848. They were married in St. Louis and became the parents of three sons and a daughter. The mother has also passed away.

Louis C. Diekmann, the eldest of the family, is indebted to the public school system of St. Louis for the early educational opportunities which he enjoyed. He also spent three years in attendance at the night sessions of the St. Louis Polytechnic School and started upon his business career as an office boy with the firm of Garrett-McDowell & Company, brokers in pig iron and lead. He continued with that firm for thirteen years, being advanced from a humble position to that of bookkeeper and cashier. He next entered the retail coal business, in which he successfully continued for a period of thirty years, building up a business of large and substantial proportions. On the expiration of that period he entered public life and under the administration of Mayor F. H. Kreisman was one of the auditors in the St. Louis supply commission department. The ability which he displayed in that connection won him promotion to the position of deputy commissioner in 1915, which office he has since capably filled. He also served as a member of the St. Louis house of delegates for two terms, his first term being in 1893. He acted

as speaker of the house during the second half of the term of Mayor Cyrus P. Walbridge, while Charles Nagel was president of the council. At one time Mr. Diekmann was also secretary of the city hall commission and was secretary of the charter amendment commission. He has long manifested a deep interest in public affairs and has been unswerving in his advocacy and support of those interests which he regards as of vital importance to the welfare, upbuilding and progress of his native city. He has always given his political allegiance to the republican party from the time of attaining his majority and has long been well known in political circles and in connection with civic progress.

On the 9th of February, 1881, Mr. Diekmann was married to Miss Sophie Bredemeyer, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Charles and Minnie Bredemeyer. To Mr. and Mrs. Diekmann have been born six children: Arthur, who is the secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Car Company; Minnie; Elsie; Octavia; Verna; and Esther. All were born in St. Louis. Fraternally Mr. Diekmann is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Royal Arcanum. He is widely and favorably known in St. Louis, where his entire life has been passed. He started out to provide for his own support at the age of sixteen and since that time has been dependent solely upon his own efforts, his perseverance, diligence and capability gaining him advancement in the business world and in connection with the public interests of St. Louis.

PETER G. GERHART.

The success which Peter G. Gerhart attained would alone entitle him to mention as one of the eminent men of St. Louis, but in citizenship as well he did that which causes his name to be honored, for his labors were a factor in promoting municipal progress in many ways. The real upbuilders of a city are not those who handle the reins of government, but who give their influence to continuous municipal progress, and who found, promote and control extensive business interests. Laudable ambition, ready adaptability and a capacity for hard work are essential elements of success, and in none of these elements was Peter G. Gerhart ever found lacking. It is not a matter of marvel, therefore, that he occupied a pre-eminent position among the builders of St. Louis and the promoters of progress and development in various sections of the country. The eminence to which he attained was also due to the fact that he had the ability to recognize the opportune moment and to appraise correctly the value of a situation and determine its possible outcome. In the earlier years of his manhood he was identified with mercantile and manufacturing interests, but later became known as one of the most extensive real estate operators of St. Louis.

Peter G. Gerhart came to this city when ten years of age from Baltimore, Maryland, in company with his parents, Henry J. and Catharine (Hoebre) Gerhart, who were natives of Strassburg, France. His paternal grandfather, also a native of that country, served as a soldier under the great Napoleon. The year 1830 witnessed the arrival of Henry J. Gerhart in the new world. He landed at Baltimore where he resided for ten years, and in 1840 came to St. Louis. He had received a military education in his native country and was also a graduate of medicine, but never practiced that profession for he found commercial and manufacturing pursuits more congenial. For a time he resided at Belleville, Illinois, and it was there that Peter G. Gerhart acquired a good English education and also thorough business training under the direction of his father. His growing ambition and enterprise, however, felt hampered by the limited business interests of Belleville and he came to St. Louis. A few years later he went to Glasgow, Missouri, where he conducted a stove and hardware business, the success of the enterprise being indicated by the fact that he also established a branch house at Huntsville, Missouri. Several years later he sold out at a good profit and again took up his abode in St. Louis, purchasing an interest in the steam cooperage establishment of Connor & Company, afterward merged into what is now the Brown Cooperage Company. His sound judgment and business ability proved elements in the success of his undertaking and Mr. Gerhart aided in establishing it upon a substantial basis ere he withdrew to take charge of his father's tin and copper roofing business. Noting the growth of the

city, he made investments in real estate as opportunity offered, and his success proved that was a sagacious operator in this field of enterprise.

Not long after the outbreak of the Civil war Peter G. Gerhart formed a partnership with John Finn for the conduct of a wholesale liquor business and the rectifying of spirits. When he sold out to his partner five or six years later he purchased a property at No. 213-217 Locust street, where he engaged in rectifying spirits in partnership with Henry W. Dionisius, who was afterward succeeded by Captain M. C. Esby, who was associated with Mr. Gerhart for three or four years. The latter then became sole proprietor of the business through the purchase of his partner's interest and continued alone in the trade until 1881, when the growth of his real estate interests led him to retire from the manufacturing field that he might give his undivided attention to the control of his property and to further investment. He admitted his sons Frank H. and Charles B. to a partnership. Eminently successful as a real estate operator, he and the younger members of the firm, who inherited a large share of his energy and business ability, inaugurated many enterprises of importance and took a prominent place among those most largely interested in St. Louis realty. The name of Gerhart became a synonym for extensive operations in city property and when the firm was well established in a foremost place in the ranks of the real estate men of St. Louis the father, Peter G. Gerhart, retired, spending his remaining days largely in the enjoyment of well earned rest, finding genuine delight in the pleasures which his wealth allowed him. He maintained a summer home in St. Louis and a winter residence in southern California, where he was enabled to surround himself and family with the various luxuries that a competence could secure and good taste sanction.

The efforts of Mr. Gerhart were not only the source of individual prosperity, hut constituted a most helpful element in the city's growth and advancement. He did much to make St. Louis attractive through the assistance which he gave to many movements for making the city a great center of trade and commerce. From 1866 until 1868 he was a member of the city council of St. Louis, and exerted his official prerogatives in support of many plans and measures which have been extremely beneficial to the city at large. He endorsed the plan for the construction of a city sewer system, beginning with the Mill creek, Rocky branch and Carondelet sewers. In the early '80s he was again elected to the city council, where he championed the plan of paving the city streets with vitrified brick, since demonstrated to be the most excellent paving material. He was a member of the school board, and the cause of education found in him a stalwart champion whose labors were at once practical and progressive. Perhaps no single feature of his public work will remain as a lasting monument to his memory more than his labors for the establishment of Forest Park. In connection with Messrs. Leffingwell and McKinley he originated this enterprise and assisted in securing the passage of the bill through the legislature which made provision for the establishment and improvement of what is today one of the finest parks in all America. He also acted for some time as a member of the park board. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the democracy, remaining an untiring worker in supporting its principles and policies. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church and he was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges and the Order of Druids.

In 1855 occurred the marriage of Peter G. Gerhart and Miss Octavia A. Flandrin, of St. Louis, a daughter of Francis Flandrin, whose wife was a Miss Chartrand, a member of one of the old French families of the Mississippi valley. Mr. Flandrin was born in St. Louis in 1796, a son of Antoine Flandrin, a native of Bordeaux, France, who came to America with General Lafayette at the time of the Revolutionary war and fought through the war of the Revolution. Soon after America's independence was achieved he settled at St. Louis and married a Miss Barada, a sister of the centenarian, Madame Ortes. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerhart, of whom four are living, Frank H., Charles B., Thomas Slevin and George J., all prominent representatives of the real estate business of St. Louis. Henry V., who was a practicing physician, died in December, 1904, aged thirty-two years.

Such in brief is the life history of Peter G. Gerhart, who departed this life February 22, 1904. While America is the home of the self-made man, it is not so usual for an individual to advance from an humble position to one of marked prominence that the frequent occurrence renders it a commonplace; on the contrary,

such a course always awakens admiration and interest. Such was the life record of Mr. Gerhart and there was not a single esoteric phase in his career, his life ever being an open book. Diligent in business, he was also loyal in citizenship and faithful in friendship, while in his home he was a devoted husband and father.

THOMAS SLEVIN GERHART.

With prescience and discernment of what the future has in store for this great and growing western city, and with intelligent anticipation of opportunities, Thomas Slevin Gerhart has become a dynamic force in the real estate circles of St. Louis, the extent and importance of his operations in this field placing him in a most prominent position in the ranks of the city's representative business men. His birth occurred here October 25, 1866, his parents being Peter G. and Octavia (Flandrin) Gerhart, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. After attending public and private schools he continued his studies under private instruction and entered business life in association with his father, who was long well known by reason of his extensive real estate operations here. Undoubtedly one factor in the success of Thomas Slevin Gerhart is that he has continued in the field in which he embarked as a young man and as the years have passed he has continuously studied every phase of the business and examined into every situation bearing upon real estate dealings, so that he has long been known as one of the most successful operators in this line in St. Louis. Notably energetic, he carries to each business problem the determination to find the successful solution thereto. An intelligent study of trade conditions and close observation of the trend of the city's growth have enabled him to make investments which have yielded rich returns and inaugurated eras of general improvement in different portions of the city.

A man of original ideas and abundant resourcefulness, as well as keen perception and good judgment, Thomas Slevin Gerhart has had the happy faculty of presenting his views and formulating his plans in such a manner as to make them attractive to the public, and success in every venture has followed as a natural sequence. On the 1st of January, 1904, the Weisels-Gerhart Real Estate Company was incorporated. This is probably the largest company of the kind in St. Louis, doing a business confined entirely to acting as agents for others in large real estate transactions. Their clients include many of the prominent capitalists of this and other cities and their volume of business in both financial and real estate transfers has now reached mammoth proportions. Mr. Gerhart is president and Mr. Henry R. Weisels is vice president of this company which has most commodious and handsomely appointed offices at the southeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets. So close and careful has been his study of the real estate market that his valuation of property has been accepted as authority, as are his opinions concerning the possible diminution or rise in values. He seems to have almost intuitive perception concerning what the ensuing years will develop in real estate operations and yet all this is the result of the most close and discriminating study and logical deduction. Aside from his connection with the Weisels-Gerhart Company, he is the vice president of the P. G. Gerhart Investment Company, a holding company of his father's estate, is president of the Thomas S. Gerhart Realty & Financial Company, a holding corporation of his personal estate, and a director in numerous other corporations where his opinions constitute a vital force in successful management.

With laudable ambition to win success, Mr. Gerhart is not unmindful of his opportunities for advancing the city's interests, and upbuilding, and throughout his entire connection with real estate interests has never been content to hold property merely as an investment but has always made it his custom to improve his holdings in the most attractive way and thus St. Louis has been a direct beneficiary of his labors. He is one of the prominent and popular members of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, of which he has been a director for two consecutive terms, and he is also a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce. In connection with those organizations he has done effective work for the city's welfare and progress through the exploitation of its resources and the establishment of its financial and business interests upon a safe foundation. While continuously putting forth effort for the growth of the city his activities have always been tempered by a safe conservation that builds upon a solid basis.

THOMAS S. GERHART

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On the 15th of January, 1891, Mr. Gerhart was married to Miss Martha Lillian Brown, the eldest daughter of William Brown, founder and president of the Pioneer Steam Keg Works. To Mr. and Mrs. Gerhart have been born five children: Peter George, who was named in honor of his paternal grandfather; Marian Octavia; Martha Lillian and Octavia Flandrin, all at home; and William Brown, who was named in honor of his maternal grandfather. The family residence is at No. 4609 Westminster Place and Mr. Gerhart also has a summer home on Gratiot Beach, near Port Huron, Michigan. Mr. Gerhart is an ardent sportsman and is a member of various hunting and fishing clubs. He is also connected with a number of other social organizations and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the Chapter, the Commandery, the Scottish rite bodies and of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. An attractive and pleasing personality makes him popular with a host of friends. While his abilities have brought him leadership in his special line of activity, he is a man of democratic spirit, always approachable and courteous, but one to whom the world instinctively pays deference by reason of his substantial and manly qualities as well as his success.

J. HENRY WELLS, JR.

A man prominent in the business and financial circles of Clarksville is J. Henry Wells, Jr., a native of Pike county, born about five miles south of Clarksville on the 8th of October, 1863. The Wells family were among the first permanent settlers of Pike county and their experiences with the Indians were of the most adventurous and dangerous sort. His grandfather, George Wells, was a native of Kentucky and about the year 1809 removed with his father, Richard Wells, and the rest of the family to Pike county, settling a couple of miles south of Clarksville, being among the first permanent residents of that county. Just prior to the War of 1812 the Indians were the cause of much trouble and the family was compelled to seek shelter in Fort Alexander in the northern part of Lincoln county. They were later forced to take refuge in St. Charles county, and leaving his family here Richard Wells returned to Kentucky where his death occurred. During the father's absence two of the sons, one of whom was George Wells, Sr., grandfather of the subject of this review, volunteered and served in the campaign against the Indians. It was during this outbreak that the O'Neal family and several other families of prominence were massacred. After the subjection of the Indians and when it was thought safe to remove from the fort, Mrs. Wells took her family back to Pike county and again settled on their farm place. The horse mill which had been built by the father before the Indian outbreak was burned by the Indians. Mrs. Wells resided on the old farm until her death in 1883. She raised a family of fourteen children to whom she devoted her entire life, giving them the advantage of every opportunity offered no matter what sacrifices she had to make, and she made them citizens of whom the country has a right to be proud. George Wells, Sr., resided with his mother on the home place until 1820 when he married Miss Elizabeth Sherwood, a daughter of Thomas Sherwood, a native of North Carolina. She was reared by an uncle, William Sherwood, who was an old Revolutionary soldier, and came to Pike county in 1817 or 1818. George Wells, Sr., lost one eye and impaired the use of the other in an explosion of powder during his service in the War of 1812. He was the father of nine children, two of whom died in infancy, the others growing to manhood and one of them being George Wells, Jr., the father of the subject of this sketch. The senior Mr. Wells was a successful farmer and his whole life was closely identified with the interests of Pike county. He took a prominent part in its development from a condition of savagery to civilization. He was most liberal in his support of civic improvements and his support in connection with the establishment and the pushing forward of other public enterprises could always be counted upon. He was a lover and breeder of fine horses and this line of business in connection with his farming was always a source of great pride. His death occurred in 1849, but through all the intervening years his reputation for squareness and integrity still lives.

The father of J. Henry Wells, Jr., and the son of George Wells, Sr., was George

Wells, Jr. He was born on the family farm in Pike county on the 27th of August, 1832. He acquired a good education in spite of the limited facilities offered and early in his life learned the blacksmith trade which trade he practiced for eight years. He then taught school for eight years and at the termination of that time became a farmer and stock raiser which occupation he followed until his death which occurred on the 10th of April, 1909. His wife was Mary B. Price, a daughter of Bird Price of Pike county. The Price family was one of the oldest in Pike county, and Mrs. Wells was related to General Sterling Price, well known for his service in the Confederate army. Her death occurred on the 17th of December, 1893.

J. Henry Wells, Jr., the subject of this review, acquired his early education in the schools of Pike county and in the schools of Paynesville in that county. After leaving the high school at Paynesville he entered the University of Missouri and in the fall of 1886 went to Jacksonville Business College from which he was graduated in July, 1887. He did not immediately enter into the business world, but returned to the farm where he remained until the 1st of March, 1893. At that time he removed to Clarksville where he entered into the Citizens Bank as bookkeeper. The bank had been established in 1892 with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars and W. C. Prewitt has been president of the bank ever since the second year. The capital and surplus are now thirty-four thousand dollars and the bank has always been prosperous. In 1894 Mr. Wells was made assistant cashier of the bank and he still holds this position, to the entire satisfaction of the bank and its many patrons. He has also been interested in other business enterprises outside of the bank, and for nearly twenty years was one of the owners of the Clarksville Banner. At different periods during the twenty years he had managed this paper but on the 20th of April, 1920, sold his interest. He was one of the men prominent in the organization of the Farmers Elevator Company and was an officer in the company, which had four elevators located in various sections of the county. He was also instrumental in the organization of the Clarksville Mercantile Company in 1903, and is still secretary and treasurer of the company.

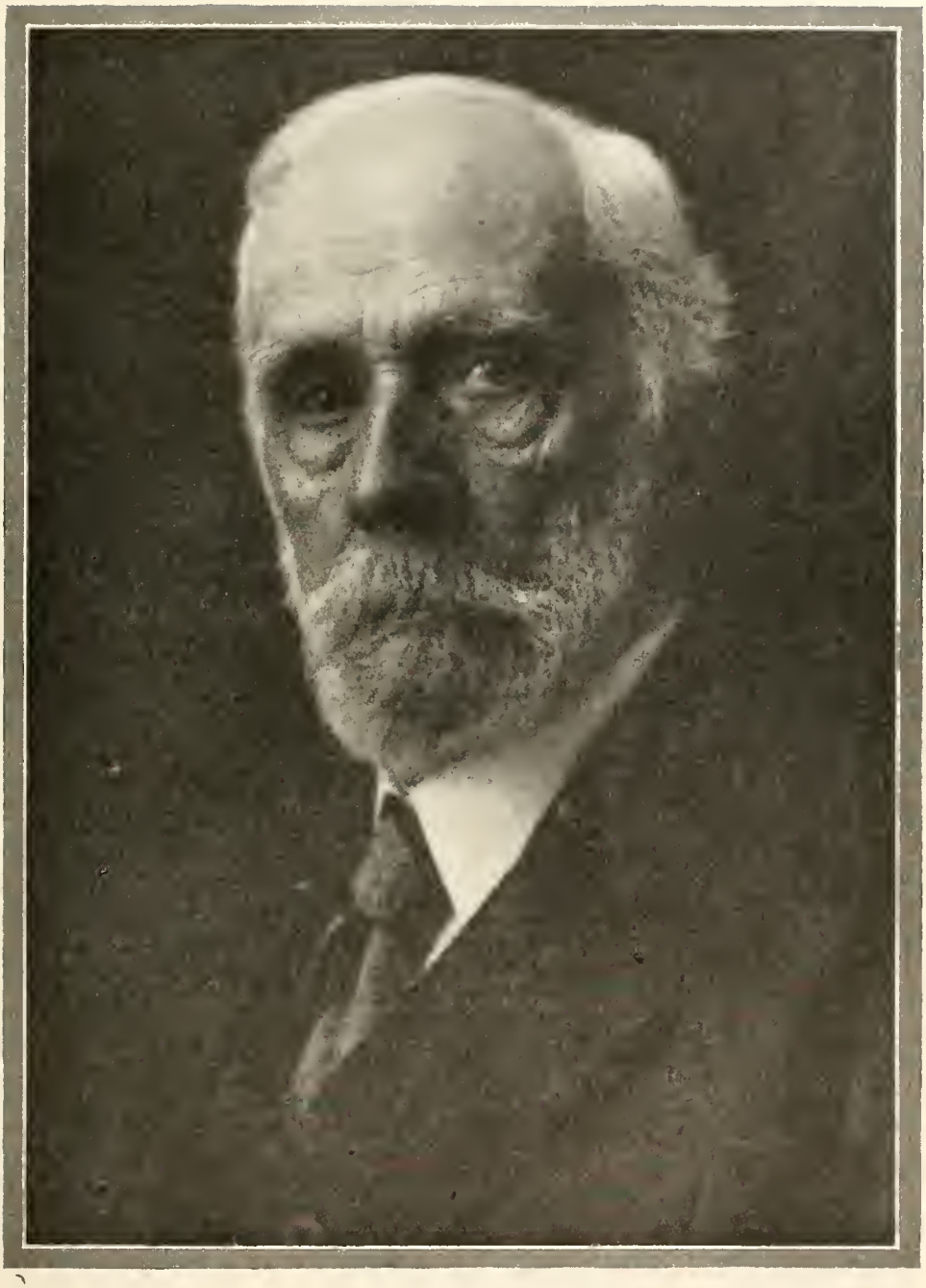
On the 16th of October, 1894, Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Miss Lucy C. Cummins, the daughter of William D. Cummins of Clarksville. Her father was born October 29, 1829, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and settled in Pike county near Paynesville, in 1853. He later removed to Clarksville where he engaged in the mercantile business and was for many years justice of the peace. Her mother was Martha A. Stewart whose father, General David Stewart, represented this district in the legislature for several terms. He and his wife met their death while on the way home from church, being killed by a runaway horse. One child has been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wells, George S. Wells, who is married to Willa E. Carroll, the daughter of Hannibal Carroll of Pike county and they have one child, Henry Carroll Wells, born in 1917. George S. Wells is in the bank with his father.

Mr. Wells has always been a stanch supporter of the republican party but has never sought or held office. His various business connections take the greater part of his time and he is also a great lover of his home. He is a member of the Christian church of Clarksville and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Clarksville Lodge, No. 53, of which lodge he is a past grand.

From boyhood Mr. Wells has worked himself up to a high place among men. He is prominent in both financial and business circles and has exercised a most potent influence over the development and upbuilding of the city in which he lives.

HON. SIDNEY G. BROCK, A. M., PH. D.

Hon. Sidney G. Brock was for many years a distinguished member of the Missouri bar practicing at Macon, but retired in 1919. Throughout the same period, too, he exercised a most potent influence in republican politics and in many ways contributed to the development of city and state. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 10, 1836, his parents being Eleazar A. and Margaretta Maria (Platt) Brock, the former a son of David Brock and a grandson of Major John Brock, who served in the American army in the Revolutionary war, attaining the rank of major, and after the close of hostilities he was sent to France by the government and was one



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of the escort of General Lafayette. By virtue of the military service of this distinguished ancestor Sidney G. Brock is eligible to and holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. His grandfather, David Brock, was a prominent educator who devoted his attention to professional service of that character in the state of New York for many years and there continued to reside until called to his final rest. His son, Eleazar A. Brock, was born in Danville, Vermont, in 1806 and received his early training at Burlington, Vermont, while later he continued his studies in an academy conducted by his father at Plattsburg, New York. There he was united in marriage in 1832 to Miss Margaretta Maria Platt, who was born at Plattsburg, New York, which place was named in honor of her paternal grandfather, who was the first district judge of Clinton county and a distinguished citizen there. Removing to Ohio, Eleazar A. Brown became one of the pioneer business men and influential citizens of Cleveland, where he established and operated the first oil cloth factory and also engaged in the boot and shoe business for a number of years. In politics, too, he was a potent factor, giving loyal support to the whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the newly organized republican party. He served as a member of the city council of Cleveland, acting as representative of the first ward at a time when it was the largest ward in any city west of New York. For two terms he filled the position and otherwise he was very prominent in civic and business affairs in the city, where he continued to reside for many years. His last days were spent in Louisville, Kentucky, where he passed away in 1878, his wife having died, however, in Cleveland in 1867. She was a lady of charming personality, gracious and kindly, and like her husband, enjoyed the respect and goodwill of all. Both were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church and they displayed the utmost care in rearing their children, whose records as the years passed reflected honor and credit upon the teaching of the parents. The family numbered three sons and four daughters: Sidney G., David, Nathaniel P., Anna M., Sophia B., Caroline M. and Margaretta, but Sidney G. Brock of this review is the only one now living and he has passed the eighty-fourth milestone on life's journey.

Reared in his native city, Sidney G. Brock there obtained his early education and in 1856 became a student in Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, there completing a classical course, being graduated in 1859 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1860 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree and in 1888 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. At the time of his graduation he delivered the Greek salutatory for his class and also received first honors for an essay in English.

After the completion of his collegiate course Mr. Brock returned to Cleveland, where he took up the study of law under the direction of a prominent member of the bar of that city and in June, 1861, was admitted to practice. But the Civil war was then in progress and in September of that year, making all other interests subservient to his country's good, he joined the federal army and went to the defense of the Union, enlisting as a member of Company H, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he won various promotions, passing from rank to rank as first lieutenant, adjutant, captain and major. While holding the latter rank he was a member of the staffs of Generals Joshua Howell, Foster and Terry. The command to which he was attached participated in twenty-one important engagements, including a number of the most hotly contested battles which marked the progress of the war. He was with his command in the Army of the Potomac during the greater part of his service with the "Boys in blue" in the south and received his honorable discharge in February, 1865. He returned to the young wife whom he had left as a bride to go to the front.

It was soon after his enlistment, or on the 1st of December, 1861, that Major Brock was married to Miss Louisa O. Williams, daughter of Professor Lorenzo D. Williams, who at that time was president of Allegheny College of Meadville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Brock during his army service had been wounded by a shot in the left side. He and his wife continued residents of Cleveland until the spring of 1866, when they removed to Macon, Missouri, where he entered upon the practice of law as a partner of General Fielder A. Jones, with whom he remained until the death of General Jones, the relationship between them ever being of a most harmonious character. In 1871 they founded the Macon Republican, which they made an effective exponent of local interests and a distinct power in political affairs in their section of the state. Mr. Brock continued as editor and publisher

of this paper until 1888, when he sold the plant and business. In the following year, through appointment of President Benjamin Harrison, he became chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington, D. C., and remained in that office until 1893, when he returned to Macon and resumed the private practice of law, continuing an active, prominent and honored member of the bar until 1919, when he retired from active practice. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law he combined a familiarity with statutory law and a sober, clear judgment which made him a formidable adversary in legal combat and won for his clients many favorable decisions. His professional standing is further indicated in the fact that he was for three terms called to the office of city attorney by his fellow townsmen of Macon and for one term occupied the office of prosecuting attorney of Macon county. He has always been keenly interested in public problems and has done much effective work in behalf of public welfare. As chairman of the finance committee of Macon he succeeded in reducing taxes and also completely wiped out the indebtedness of the city. Major Brock has rendered effective service in promoting the cause of the republican party, to which he has ever given stanch allegiance. From 1885 until 1887 inclusive he was mayor of Macon and his administration was one which brought great good to the city. Municipal affairs were placed upon a business basis, were well ordered in every particular and civic activities and interests were promoted in large measure. In 1888 Major Brock was the candidate of the republican party for congress, but was unable to overcome the normal democratic majority of his district, being defeated by Hon. William H. Hatch.

In the midst of onerous and important professional duties Major Brock nevertheless centered his interest in his home, where he has ever been known as a most devoted husband and father. In 1913 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away in Macon on the 26th of September, 1913. Their children were Alson William, who passed away in 1895; and Sidney L. and Benijah B., who are merchants of Denver, Colorado.

Major Brock has ever manifested a keen interest in the welfare of his comrades in the Civil war and proudly wears the little bronze button that proclaims him a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion and his interests have ever been wide and varied. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and his wife was also one of its devoted followers. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and he also belongs to the Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. He has retained his membership in Phi Kappa Psi, a college fraternity, with which he became identified while a student at Allegheny College. His interest in literary matters has always continued and his reading and study have covered a wide field. He is himself known as a contributor to various periodicals and publications and is the author of a number of valuable works, including: The Commerce of the Great Lakes; History of the Hawaiian Islands; Resources & Commerce of the Pacific Slope States and Territories; Commerce with South America; and Progress of the United States from 1790 to 1890. He has ever stood as a high type of American manhood and citizenship, being keenly interested in all of the vital problems which affect the nation in its material and political development, in its sociological and economic conditions and in its moral progress. He has ever recognized the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship and he has given generously of his powers—and they are of superior order—to the good of the community, the commonwealth and the country.

LOUIS NOLTE.

Louis Nolte, who is now filling a four years term as comptroller of St. Louis, is one of the best known men of the city by reason of the offices he has filled and the part which he has played in business affairs. He was born in St. Louis, October 28, 1871, and is a son of Louis and Louise Nolte. His father was engaged in the grocery business here at an early day and when a youth of sixteen attempted to join the Union army in August, 1861. Because of his age he was rejected, but he

managed to become a drummer and four months later, when he reached the age of seventeen, he enlisted as a member of Company A, Seventeenth Missouri Volunteers, with which he served until honorably discharged on the 15th of September, 1864. He served under General Hooker in the battle of Lookout Mountain and the sight of one of his eyes was destroyed in that engagement. He was one of only seventeen men out of a squad of ninety who were charged by the Confederate cavalry and escaped.

Louis Nolte acquired his education in the public schools of St. Louis and afterward attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College. When quite young he assisted his father in the conduct of the grocery store but sought other business opportunities when a youth of thirteen years, and obtained a position as messenger in the office of August Gehner & Company, with which firm he remained until a short time before it consolidated with the Title Guaranty Trust Company. He was industrious and energetic and won steady advancement. He was soon given charge of the work of examining indexes to realty records and in a short time was promoted to the task of abstracting judgments and estates, while at the age of seventeen years he became title examiner. It is said that he knows every record in the office of recorder of deeds and the assessor. He had acquired such comprehensive knowledge of realty values and of business conditions relating to real estate that he embarked in business on his own account as a real estate and financial agent in 1895. He soon won a large clientage as an appraiser and among others he appraised the Stifel and Peper estates.

His life has been one of continuous activity, prompted thereto by a laudable ambition. He served with distinction as a member of the City Board of Equalization and through his consultation on realty deals it is said he gained as wide acquaintance as that of any man in St. Louis. For a long period he has ranked with the most prominent real estate men of the city and has become well known in financial circles as director of the Broadway Savings Trust Company and as a trustee of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Nolte has always given his political allegiance to the republican party, and was first called to public office when elected sheriff of the county of St. Louis, filling the terms from 1907 until 1912. In April, 1917, he was elected comptroller for a four years term. When a candidate for the office he said, "The comptroller is and should be the watchdog of the treasury. The greatest qualification of this office, as I understand it, is the ability to scrutinize all appropriations and demands carefully, and if found excessive or unreasonable to be able to firmly say NO, and then have the courage to stand by your convictions. The comptroller is in a measure the trustee of the city, and as such should be more careful of its business than he would in his own private affairs. Before he certifies that money is available for appropriation, he must know that the money is available for that particular purpose, which he should know if he attends to his business properly, that the thing to be done is legitimate, and that there is no other method of accomplishing the same purpose by a smaller expenditure of money. Naturally, it is the desire of the head of every department to make a good showing. I believe in the city's progress, advancement and development. I believe that the city's institutions and the city's affairs should be kept abreast and in the lead as an example to the development of the private business within the city. I do not believe in being penurious or stingy, neither do I believe in being profligate, but I do believe in being economical. I believe in cutting every possible waste, in seeing that the city gets absolutely full value for every dollar it spends, and I believe it the duty of the comptroller to know perfectly that it is going to get full value. That is his business—that is what the city puts him there for." All who know him, know that Mr. Nolte has lived up to his pre-election promises and ideas. He has promoted a wide economy in city expenditure yet has never allowed municipal parsimony to hinder progress. Over his official record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, but on the contrary it has won him the high endorsement of men who believe in progress in public office and a businesslike administration of public affairs.

On the 9th of November, 1897, Mr. Nolte was married to Mary H. Hauschulte, a daughter of B. H. Hauschulte. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, St. Louis Chapter No. 9, of which he is a life member, the Missouri Athletic Association and the

Riverview Club, of which he is a life member. He has keen appreciation for the social amenities of life, and it would be difficult to find a St. Louisan who has more warm friends. At the same time he is a thorough-going business man, alert and enterprising and a most capable and reliable official. He knows how to bring about an even balance between the various activities of life, and this has resulted in the development of a well rounded character.

A. STANFORD LYON.

A. Stanford Lyon, the junior partner in the firm of Lyon & Lyon, ranking high as representatives of the Kansas City bar, was born in this city February 24, 1887, and is a son of Andrew R. Lyon, who is his partner in practice and who is mentioned on another page of this work. Passing through consecutive grades in the public schools, he at length entered the Central high school of Kansas City, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. He afterward attended the University of Missouri for one year and then entered the University of Michigan as a law student, winning his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1908, when twenty-one years of age.

Returning to Kansas City, he then joined his father in practice and the firm of Lyon & Lyon maintains an enviable position in connection with the work of the courts, especially in the trial of civil cases. A. Stanford Lyon is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association. He was appointed by the United States attorney general as special assistant United States district attorney to prosecute pro-Germans during the period of the World war. He was also chairman of the Four-Minute men in Kansas City during the war and did much to further the cause of the country by his helpfulness in war activities. He has served on the executive committee of the Kansas City Bar Association and has for four year filled the office of treasurer of the Missouri State Bar Association. He is likewise a member of the American Bar Association and through these connections keeps in close touch with the advancement of the profession and the development of legal thought. He did important work as a member of the grievance committee of the Kansas City Bar Association.

In politics Mr. Lyon is a democrat and has been the president of the Young Men's Jefferson Club. He belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club and is one of its active representatives. He is keenly interested in athletics and was very active on the baseball team during his college days. Fraternally he is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. His life is actuated at all times by high and noble purposes, his aid and influence being given to all those forces which make for the best physical, mental and moral development.

JOHN HARRIS DUNCAN, M. D.

In a history of the medical profession of St. Louis it is imperative that mention be made of Dr. John Harris Duncan, who was largely an ideal follower of the profession, his forceful and resultant efforts being not only the outcome of broad scientific knowledge and attainments but of the kindliest humanitarian spirit. He was born August 16, 1852, in Columbia, Missouri, and had therefore attained the age of sixty-seven years when he passed away on the 22d of June, 1919. He acquired his early education in private schools and afterward attended the William Jewell College, which conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1872. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he then matriculated in the Missouri State University at Columbia and completed his medical course in 1874. The following year was devoted to study in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. He then returned to Missouri, where he entered upon the general practice of medicine at Columbia in connection with his father, Dr. William H. Duncan. The association was maintained until the fall of that year, when the

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son was appoiuted to the chair of physiology in the University of Missouri. From that time on through many years he was closely associated with the educational interests of the state in the line of his profession. In 1883 he was appointed professor of dermatology and physiology in the University Medical College of Kansas City, where he continued for a decade and was then called to the faculty of the Physicians and Surgeons College of St. Louis. In 1900 he was appointed to the staff of the Marion-Sims Beaumont Medical College, occupying the chair of dermatology for several years, and then entered upon the private practice of medicine, in which he continued until called to his final rest. In 1904 his alma mater conferred upon him the LL. D. degree.

In 1881 Dr. Duncan was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Dulany, of Hannibal, Missouri, who survives him. He found his greatest happiness in the companionship of his wife and they greatly enjoyed extending the hospitality of their home to their many friends. All who knew Dr. Duncan entertained for him the warmest regard and he was highly esteemed by his fellow members of the profession. He had membership in the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and in the state organization served at different periods as assistant secretary, as vice president and as president. The weekly bulletin of the St. Louis Medical Society at the time of his death, writing of his professional life, said: "Many of us who had the fortunate privilege know how thoroughly and graciously he accomplished tasks of this kind. To be so generally and highly esteemed as he was amongst his coworkers is the lot of very few men. Practical service in the line of his profession was unquestionably the gauge by which he regulated his life's work; all who habitually came in contact with him were ever aware of the fact. Than this no higher tribute can be written to the memory of mortal man." Dr. Duncan lives enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him and his high professional standards, his broad humanitarian spirit and the nature of the service which he rendered to his fellowmeu have caused his memory to be revered, while his record serves as an inspiration to many with whom he came in contact.

GUSTAVUS A. BUFFUM.

Gustavus A. Buffum, at one time manager of the La Crosse Lumber Company at Louisiana, was born in Palermo, Maine, December 26, 1826, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Neil) Buffum. When quite young he removed with his parents from their home between the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers to Orono, Maine, and here he attended the country schools, acquiring the rudiments of a fine business education. His father was an extensive lumberman and early in life Gustavus A. Buffum developed a fondness and aptness for that business, in every branch of which he became well versed. He followed lumbering either as a sawyer or running logs on the Penobscot and other streams until 1851, when in company with a number of his neighhors he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and for six months engaged in mining in Big Ravine near Auburn. From there he went to the Yuba river where his knowledge of lumbering was brought into use. He was one of a number of men who made the first plug and sock-down raft of sawlogs in California running it to Sacramento, for which work he received the then almost unheard of sum of nine dollars a day. After this trip to Sacramento he returned to the Yuba river where he successfully mined on Indian creek for two years. In 1853 he established a trading post dealing in camp equipment and general merchandise at Indian valley, and in connection with this venture ran a train of pack mules from Marysville to various running points on the Yuba. He sold out his trading post in 1854 and removed to Downersville where he continued to run his train of pack mules and also engaged in mining. Four years later he closed out his business and returned to his old home in Maine where he was married, but it was not long before he again returned to the west, locating where his brother-in-law, the late Governor C. C. Washburn, was then engaged in lumbering on the Mississippi river. In 1860 he became associated with Governor Washburn in the business and established a lumber yard at Iowa City, Iowa. One year later, discontinuing this yard they established yards at Lyons and Clinton, Iowa,

Mr. Buffum acting as manager. In 1873 the Lyons yard was given up and he removed to Louisiana, as manager of the La Crosse Lumber Company which had extensive yards at that place. The members of the company consisted of Governor Washburn, Mr. Buffum and their associates.

On March 29, 1858, Mr. Buffum was married to Miss Mary B. Washburn of Livermore, Maine, and her death occurred at Lyons, Iowa, in 1867. Five children were born to this union, namely: Frank W.; Ada W.; Charles G.; and twin boys, Benjamin and Cadwallader who both died in their childhood. Some time after the death of his wife Mr. Buffum was again married, this time to Mrs. Roxana Chase of Orono, Maine.

Some men experience success by leaps and bounds, but not so with Mr. Buffum, for step by step, through all the trials and dangers of the early pioneer life, he rose to a position of importance in his community. As a result of his excellent business and executive ability he was enabled to conduct his large and widely spread business through the west with pronounced success, his heart and human impulses aiding him to control his numerous employes with such systematic order and precision that harmony between them always prevailed. The death of Mr. Buffum in 1899 caused widespread grief among his many friends in Louisiana, not only in the passing of a man who in every sense of the word was a true friend, but in the passing of one of Louisiana's most important and progressive business men.

ELLIOTT H. JONES.

Elliott H. Jones, attorney at law of Kansas City, is not only equipped with a splendid education as a foundation for success at the bar, but also has a wonderfully quick and alert mind, his ability to concentrate being pronounced even in early life. Practicing in all the local, state and federal courts, he has made for himself an enviable position as a member of the Missouri bar. His birth occurred at Camden, Wilcox county, Alabama, July 18, 1870. His father, John A. Jones, was a native of North Carolina and when six years of age removed to Alabama, where he resided for many years. He became an active figure in educational circles and was connected with Central College at Lexington, Kentucky, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1896. He was a very active and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. For four years he served with Lee in the Civil war, going to the front as a captain and winning promotion to the rank of colonel. He participated in many important engagements with the Forty-fourth Alabama of Ewell's Division of Longstreet's Corps and was with Lee at Appomattox. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Scott, was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and during the Civil war period resided at Scottsville, which was named in honor of her father.

Elliott H. Jones was the sixth in order of birth in a family of eight children, of whom three are yet living. He acquired a public school education in his native state and when fifteen years of age went to Boston, Massachusetts, to live with his uncle, Mr. Houghton, of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Company, prominent publishers. He obtained a high school education, attending the Cambridge Latin School, and later he entered Vanderbilt University, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891, after which he continued as a student of law there and won his LL. B. degree in 1893. During his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and upon graduation was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He was also prominent in athletics, was first captain of the football team at Vanderbilt and was a member of the baseball, track and gymnasium teams, playing on the baseball team for two years. He likewise took the keenest interest in literary affairs during his college days and was editor-in-chief of the college paper, The Hustler, and also of The Commodore.

Following his graduation Mr. Jones was admitted to practice at the Missouri bar in 1893 and has since steadily followed his profession. In 1896 he became a member of the firm of Scarritt, Griffith & Jones, now Scarritt, Jones, Seddon & North, and throughout the intervening period he has continued in the general practice of law yet has made somewhat of a specialty of railway and corporation law. He has a large clientage of an important character and is most successful in the conduct of his cases.

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In 1894 Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Mattie M. Scarritt, a daughter of Dr. Nathan Scarritt, and they have become the parents of the following children. Elliott Scarritt, twenty-four years of age, entered the first training camp at Fort Riley and was commissioned second lieutenant. For a year and a half he was on active duty in France, serving as first lieutenant of the Motor Transport Corps. He married Florence Haight. Paul M., nineteen years of age, is a student in the University of Missouri. Russell Houghton died of influenza in December, 1918, when eighteen years of age. Charles, fifteen, Janice, thirteen, Winthrop, ten, and Eloise, seven, are the younger members of the family and are all in school.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones hold membership in the Melrose Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is serving as a member of its board of stewards and has been such since 1895. He has been a liberal supporter of his church and affiliated philanthropic enterprises. He likewise belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association and his wife shares in his deep interest in the work of the church and is equally active in support of the cause. During the war priod Mr. Jones served as chairman of draft board No. 7 in Kansas City. The only political office that he has ever filled was that of police commissioner under Governor Folk for a term of two years. He finds recreation in golf, greatly enjoying a game on the links. Aside from his golf club associations he is a member of the University Club and of the Kansas City Bar Association. He has been characterized as "one of the fairest, squarest fellows in the world and one of the best sports. * * * The combination of ability and integrity and affability in his nature wins him the respect and kindly feeling of all his associates, whether colleagues or opponents." He has been an active member of the Kansas City Symphony orchestra board and is keenly interested in all those agencies which have cultural value in the lives of men.

STEPHEN M. WAGNER.

Stephen M. Wagner is the president of the Wagner & Reis Commission Company, jobbers of dry goods and notions in St. Louis. Their establishment is the largest of the kind west of the Mississippi and Mr. Wagner's position as one of the leading and most successful merchants of this section of the country is in marked contrast to his position in early life. He started out to provide for his own support when a lad of but ten years and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources, his prosperity being the direct result of his labors, his capability and not the least his social qualities, for his power of winning friends has been a strong element in his progress. Mr. Wagner was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 9, 1872, his parents being Joseph A. and Louise Wagner, who were also natives of the Crescent City, the former of German descent, while the latter came of old French Huguenot ancestry. The father was a hay and grain commission merchant of St. Louis for many years, removing to this city during the early childhood of his son Stephen.

Stephen M. Wagner was educated in the public schools of St. Louis to the age of ten years, when it became necessary that he earn his own living and he entered the employ of Dodd, Brown & Company, wholesale dry goods merchants, in the capacity of stock boy. He was with this firm for five years, after which he became connected with the house of Simon Gregory & Company and later was with Rice-Stix, being employed by these two houses in the capacity of salesman. After leaving Rice-Stix he associated himself with the house of E. H. Wangelin & Company, commission merchants, as city salesman. Each step in his career has been a forward one, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He early learned the valne of untiring diligence and enterprise and in 1905 he engaged in business for himself, organizing the Wagner & Reis Commission Company, of which he was elected president. This firm, founded by two most energetic and wide-awake young business men, has developed one of the most important business interests not only of St. Louis but of the middle west, having a trade approximating a million dollars annually. The secret of Mr. Wagner's success lies not in any fortunate combination of circumstances but is attributable to unfaltering diligence, determination in the face of opposition and a laudable ambition. Step by step

he has advanced and seems to have accomplished at any point in his career the possibility for successful accomplishment at that point.

On the 10th of June, 1896, Mr. Wagner was united in marriage to Miss Belle J. Peck, a daughter of Senator George W. Peck, of Michigan, and to them have been born two children: Ruth J., the wife of William J. Lovely, who is identified with the St. Louis house of Swift & Company; and Edward W., who is with McQuaid-Norris & Company of St. Louis.

Mr. Wagner is a prominent Mason, belonging to Anchor Lodge, No. 443, A. F. & A. M., while in St. Louis Consistory, A. & A. S. R., he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also connected with Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has membership with the Century Boat Club and is serving on its board of directors, but his chief activity outside of business lies along lines which contribute to the public welfare. He is serving as one of the board of the St. Louis Park & Playground Association and is a director of the St. Louis Zoological Society. He is likewise a member of the board of education and a member of the Tower Grove Turnverein. He belongs to the St. Louis Laundrymen's Society, is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and is a stockholder in the Industrial Loan Bank. Whatever he undertakes, whether for his own interests or the public good, he accomplishes, for he is an untiring worker and in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. In politics a republican, he is nevertheless somewhat liberal in his views. He served as treasurer of the twelfth congressional district for eight years and has been a diligent worker for clean politics. While not ambitious to hold office himself, he has worked most untiringly and effectively to elect capable men to office and there are few residents of St. Louis who are more active in civic affairs than Mr. Wagner nor who have done more to bring about conditions which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. He is the originator of the movement for the saving of newspapers through the public schools—a movement which has spread throughout the United States and the benefit of which has been recognized by the government. Since the movement was organized the schools of St. Louis in the past five years have sold about sixty thousand dollars' worth of waste paper. Mr. Wagner was also the originator of the banking system which is now being taught to children in the public schools, qualifying them for the handling of funds. He is a man of action rather than of theory, and while his ideals are high, his methods are at all times practical and resultant.

J. HARRY POHLMAN.

J. Harry Pohlman, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born February 23, 1887, in the city which is yet his home, his parents being William F. and Annie C. (Tuohy) Pohlman. The father, also a native of St. Louis, was a son of John H. and Annie E. (Engel) Pohlman, the latter a native of Louisiana. The family was founded in Missouri at an early day, the grandparents coming to St. Louis in 1820. William F. Pohlman was reared and educated in St. Louis, where throughout his active business life he was successfully engaged in the brokerage business. He passed away in 1900 and his widow still resides in St. Louis.

J. Harry Pohlman, their only child, was educated in the public and manual training schools of St. Louis and in Yale University, where he pursued his law course, winning the LL. B. degree in 1908. Following his graduation he returned to St. Louis, where he entered upon the practice of law, in which he has since continued. He has always remained in general practice and his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law, with ability to accurately apply its principles, has been the salient element in his continued success. His clientage is large and he has been connected with much important litigation. He belongs to the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations and the American Bar Association.

On the 4th of October, 1916, Mr. Pohlman was married to Miss Florence Sanger, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of F. W. and Minerva (Cooper) Sanger, representatives of an old Chicago family. She is a niece of George M. Pullman of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Pohlman have one son, John Henry, who was born August 2, 1917. The family resides at No. 657 Amelia avenue, Webster Groves.

Mr. Pohlman is a member of the Alpha Sigma Phi. He also belongs to

Itasca Lodge, No. 420, A. F. & A. M., and is a Scottish Rite Mason. He also has membership with the Sons of Veterans, of which he is a past commander. His appreciation of the social amenities of life is indicated in his connection with the Midland Valley Country Club. He belongs to St. George Episcopal church and his political faith is that of the republican party. He has served as assistant associate city counsellor since 1918. He took an active part in advancing American interests during the war period, serving as a member of the legal advisory board of the seventeenth ward and doing helpful work in connection with the Red Cross and other war activities.

JESSE JAMES SHAW.

A man prominent in the financial circles of Elsberry is Jesse James Shaw, vice president and cashier of the Elsberry Banking Company. His birth occurred on a farm in Lincoln county on the 6th of December, 1857, a son of William W. and Mary Jane (Stewart) Shaw. His father, whose death occurred in 1909, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, and came to Missouri with his parents when a child of three years. The mother of Jesse J. Shaw died in 1890. She was a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, and came to Missouri with her parents when a maiden of three summers. Her father was Gen. David Stewart, a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, and a member of an old family in that vicinity. He participated in the Mexican war, winning the rank of general.

In the acquirement of his early education Jesse J. Shaw attended the common schools and the high school in Troy, Lincoln county, and which he entered at the age of fifteen years. In due time he completed his elementary education and entered the University of Missouri where he remained for two years. After putting his text-books aside he taught school for three years in Lincoln county and was then appointed deputy county clerk of that county, in which capacity he served for eight years. In 1886 he was elected to the office of county clerk and in 1890 was re-elected, serving eight years in all. On the termination of his service in this office he became a commercial traveler for the International Harvester Company, and remained with this company for six years, his territory extending throughout Missouri. In 1900 he removed to Elsberry and became connected with the Elsberry Banking Company as assistant cashier. In 1904 he was promoted to the position of cashier of the bank and in 1910 became its vice president. He is also one of the directors of the company.

Mr. Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. McKay on the 1st of January, 1884, who died in June, 1896. She was the daughter of Waller W. McKay of Troy, a farmer in that vicinity. His death occurred previous to her marriage. The mother of Mrs. Shaw was Euphemia Wells, the daughter of Judge Carty Wells of Missouri, one of the pioneer judges of the state, and her mother was an Oglesby, belonging to the family by that name residing in Kentucky. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, two children were born: Peachy Gilmer Shaw is a certified accountant in Detroit, Michigan. He entered the service of the United States in the World war as a volunteer at Detroit and went through the training school. He received the commission of second lieutenant and is still on the reserve list of the regular army; Anne Shaw is now a nurse in the Barnes Hospital in St. Louis. She is a graduate of the University of Missouri with the class of 1913 obtaining the A. B. and B. S. degrees. When the call came for university women to take up Red Cross work during the World war, she immediately enlisted and was assigned to Barnes Hospital, shortly after receiving from Washington University her certificate as nurse. On November 4, 1914, Mr. Shaw was married to his second wife, Miss Gussie Patton Brown, of Elsberry, Missouri, a native of Lincoln county. Of this union three daughters have been born: Jessie, Eleanor and Mary Elizabeth (Bettie).

Since age conferred upon Mr. Shaw the right of franchise he has been a stalwart supporter of the democratic party. In the line of public service he held the office of county clerk, in 1918 was elected judge of the county court of Lincoln county, and in 1920 was re-elected. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has served as past master of both Troy Lodge, No. 34 and New Hope Lodge, No. 199. He is a Royal Arch Mason and past high priest of Troy Chapter, No. 85,

and a member of Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis, and is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the State Historical Society and is one of the committee of one thousand to provide for centennial observation. His many years of service at the bank have brought him into personal contact with many people and by all of them he is regarded as a man of the highest character and worth.

J. GABRIEL WOERNER.

J. Gabriel Woerner, who achieved high distinction as a public official, jurist, author, publicist, and in other directions, was born in Moeringen, Wurtemberg, Germany, April 28, 1826, the youngest of fourteen children. He came with his parents to this country when he was seven years of age. After living for four years in Philadelphia, the family came to St. Louis in 1837, where the father, a contractor or architect by occupation, died in 1849.

Gabriel received but a scant school education, but with that earnestness and zeal which were characteristic of him throughout his life, he improved every opportunity to obtain knowledge, and by his own efforts developed the splendid intellect with which nature had endowed him.

Between the ages of fifteen and eighteen he clerked in country stores at Springfield and Waynesville, then small villages in the Ozark mountains, in the interior of Missouri. A lover of nature in boyhood, to this experience in the backwoods may be traced, perhaps, the aroma of the woods and fields that charmingly asserts itself here and there in the works of fiction but based upon his own experiences in this region of Missouri, written by him in later life. And there, too, he received those first impressions of backwoods politics which are so realistically portrayed in his story of "Love, Politics and War," published more than fifty years later.

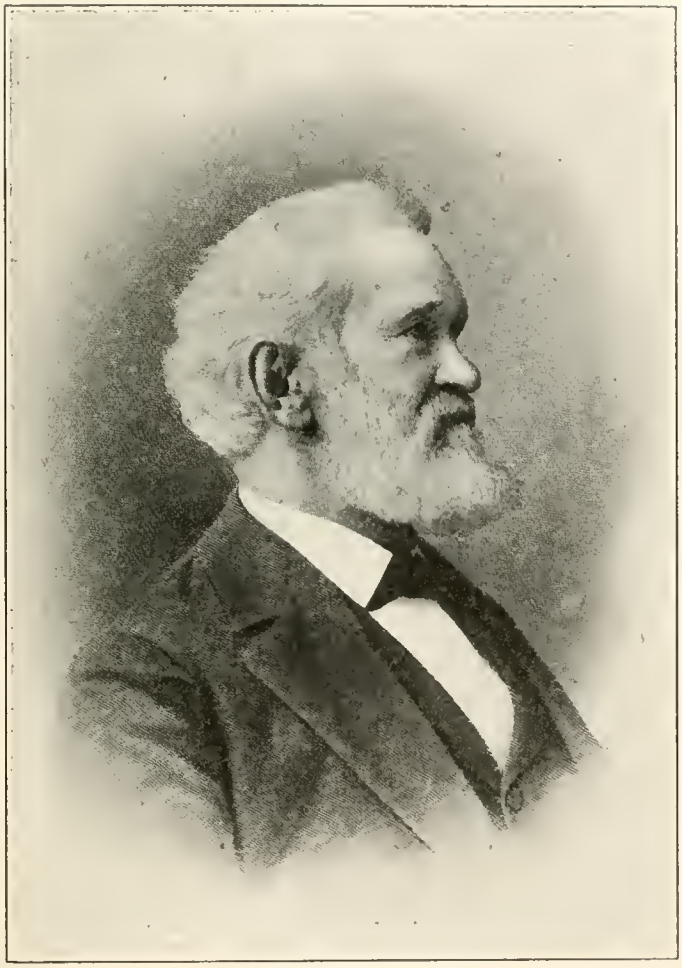
Upon his return to St. Louis, having determined to become a printer, he entered the office of the German Tribune as a lowly "printer's devil," and by rapid stages rose successively to pressman, foreman, editor and proprietor, gathering during this period a vast store of practical information, of great value to him in his subsequent career.

Meanwhile, when barely twenty-one, sympathizing with the German revolutionists of 1848, he had gone abroad, with the intention of participating in that struggle for the establishment of liberal government; on his arrival in the Fatherland he found that his own American ideas and advanced political convictions were not in such entire accord with the views of the insurgents as to call for his military participation in the movement. During the two succeeding years, however, he contributed as war correspondent of the New York Herald and the St. Louis Tribune, many articles of great value and exceeding interest from the seat of war.

Returning to America, which he now more than ever realized as his country, he purchased the Tribune, changing its politics, in accordance with his own convictions, from Whig to Democratic, and stanchly supported the great Missouri statesman, Thomas H. Benton. In 1852 he severed his connection with this paper.

He entered upon the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1855. His genuinely democratic nature, his great zeal and vigor, and his fidelity to the interests of his clients, coupled with his native ability in conducting their litigation by honorable means to a successful issue before court or jury, gathered about him an extensive and loyal clientele and placed him almost immediately in the front rank of the prominent lawyers of those days. Incidents of his professional career and stories of his peculiar legal victories in those early times when individuality of counsel counted for more than in later days, were reminiscently recounted for many years among his then contemporaries, probably none of whom now remain.

During the trying period of the Civil war, harmonizing with the views of Benton and Blair, he was a strong Union or war Democrat and for a time was in the military service. He twice cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln as being the presidential candidate then most nearly representing his own views. After the suppression of the rebellion, Woerner was the uncompromising opponent of the unjust and oppressive reconstruction measures. He was at all times consistent and firm in his political convictions and a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, save when that party was untrue to its own essential principles.



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He showed always a deep-rooted aversion to the trickery and duplicity so largely prevalent in practical politics, never tolerated it nor temporized with it, and was frank and fearless at all times in announcing his political views. Yet, although he never sought office, it is a significant recognition of his sterling worth, as a man of the people in the best sense of the word, that he was early in life called to the public service, with which he was connected thereafter, in one capacity or another, for an almost unbroken period of forty years, and from which he retired with an enviable and absolutely unsullied record, enjoying the confidence, respect and esteem of the members of all political parties, and beloved by the public in general.

Beginning in 1853 with the clerkship in the then recorder's court and his reappointment in 1854, and then being elected clerk of the Board of Aldermen in 1856, he was continued in office through successive elections by the people, sometimes in the face of decisive defeat of the ticket upon which he ran, until the end of the year 1894, when he retired from public life. He was twice elected city attorney (1857 and 1858), twice a member of the city council from the then first ward (serving 1861 to 1864), over which body he presided in 1862, and twice a member of the Missouri senate (in 1862 and 1866), in which body, although a member of a then post-bellum minority consisting of only six Democrats, he was nevertheless looked to as a leader of the whole Senate on important measures affecting the interests of the state.

Meanwhile, in 1864, he had responded to his party's forlorn call to stand for the city mayoralty, he being deemed best fitted to keep to the lowest figure a then certain and foregone adverse majority—a compliment fully justified by the result. In 1864-1865 he was appointed and prepared the official revision of the city ordinances, a valuable and well digested work, which was officially printed in 1866. From 1865 to 1870 he was associated in the practice of law with E. C. Kehr, as Woerner & Kehr.

In 1870, much to his own surprise, he was nominated for the office of judge of the Probate court and subsequently elected. His services in that capacity gave such universal satisfaction to the public that he was kept in this office (in all probability thereby depriving the public of the benefit of his services in a far wider sphere of action) continuously through six successive terms (being elected in 1870, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1886 and 1890), covering a period of twenty-four years. In his last contest, in 1894, in spite of the overwhelming defeat of the democracy throughout the state, the figures clearly show that he would have been easily elected but for the fraud perpetrated upon the voters of a certain religio-political party, which cast a large and deciding vote that year, by its leaders falsely placing Judge Woerner upon the list of names marked by it for defeat because of alleged susceptibility and unfair religious prejudice—an absurdly unjust charge in his case, the fact being that no man ever lived who had more genuine toleration and liberality for the religious views of his fellow beings, nor any man who was ever freer form prejudice or less susceptible to narrow influences of any kind.

The tremendous hold Judge Woerner justly had upon the affections of the masses was typified in one of the most unique incidents in the political history of St. Louis—one never paralleled before or since. In 1876, at the close of his first term as judge, he stood for renomination; the politicians in control of the city convention, however, brought about the nomination of another. So great was the storm of popular indignation at the action of the convention (principally in this respect) that, in the face of the fact that the candidate named was worthy and had been regularly nominated, the party leaders to avert certain defeat were forced to undo the work of the convention, to prevail upon the candidates named to resign and again to call together the convention to nominate a new ticket with J. G. Woerner upon it. At the ensuing election he led the Democratic ticket and was elected over a popular opponent, Leo Rassieur, by a large majority, although nearly all of the balance of the ticket was defeated.

During his incumbency of nearly a quarter of a century on the probate bench, Judge Woerner exhibited a kindness and courtesy which endeared him to the hearts of the people. Modest and unassuming, he was ever ready to help the widow and orphan, and those having their interests in charge, saving to needy ones many a dollar which would otherwise have been consumed in costs and lawyers' fees. Though the fees of the office were then the only compensation of the incumbent, yet Judge Woerner was the prime mover of much legislation that cheapened the cost of administration, and wherever he could he cut down the cost of administer-

ing upon estates with an unselfishness that deserved for him the gratitude of the many appearing before him in the Probate court—a debt of gratitude sometimes appreciated, but generally benefiting those who never knew how they had profited, nor to whom their thanks were due.

It was manifested time and again—and doubtless was the fact still more frequently without being manifested—that his measureless care and watchfulness prevented the wrecking of estates by the unscrupulousness, and oftener by the ignorance or lack of discretion, on the part of those legally in charge thereof.

The greatest monument to the ability of Judge Woerner as a profound jurist—of such a peculiar nature that it is appreciable only by those versed in the law—lies in the marvel of his having raised this court, by his own force, from its natural, humble plane as a tribunal inferior to even the ordinary court of general original jurisdiction, to a position, during his incumbency, of dignity and authority recognized and respected by the highest courts, and by men of greatest legal attainments, and throughout the United States; and his judicial opinions and decisions on matters of probate law were quietly accepted as controlling by courts technically much higher in the scale of authority when called upon to review his decisions upon appeal.

When Gabriel Woerner retired from the bench it was an irremediable loss to the public. He laid down his arduous judicial labors, so long and so well borne, again to take up his profession, now in partnership with his son, and happy in the opportunity at last largely to devote his remaining years to those literary pursuits he loved so well. Thus he lived his last years in the contentment of a happy home and domestic life—one shattered only at the end by the death of his beloved wife a scant year before his own.

The identification of Judge Woerner's name with American probate law is perpetuated in his great legal works covering that subject. During his long career as probate judge he perfected "The American Law of Administration," a work which involved a vast amount of labor and which exhibited an insight into the underlying principles of jurisprudence that at once made it the standard authority on that subject in the legal profession and in all the courts of the Union. This was followed by a complementary work entitled "The American Law of Guardianship." These two works together cover the whole field of probate law.

But public affairs, politics and law by no means filled the measure of his activities. Throughout his active life he was a deep student of literature in general. All the time which could be spared from the exacting duties of his everyday life may be said to have been profitably employed in this field, except in so far as his fondness for a game of chess, of which he was a proficient enthusiast, or of a good game of whist or skaat, is to be considered as a partial exception. It was not in his nature to find rest in idleness; to him rest meant change of activity. He delighted in the philosophical works of Hegel and Goethe, whose optimistic logic accorded with his own views.

He was one of that small circle of great men who in years long past composed the St. Louis School of Philosophy, and numbered among his intimate friends such men as Denton J. Snider, Henry C. Brokmeyer, William T. Harris and men of that class—the foremost thinkers of the time. On the other hand, his talent of appreciation and broad sympathy enabled him to cull with satisfaction and pleasure the lighter gems of fiction.

An original thinker, with a wealth of romance as well as logic in his nature, innumerable short contributions from his pen, most of them anonymous, have from time to time brightened the pages of periodicals and newspapers, both in the German and English languages, in which he was equally proficient. Judge Woerner also wrote a drama entitled "Die Sklavin," which has taken high rank in the dramatic world, and has been produced both in German and English in most of the larger cities of the country scores of times. In its main features it was imitated in later years, on a lower plane, by professional playwrights, in "The White Slave" and similar plays. As a critic, too, he was keen and incisive, and few men were better judges of literary merit.

In the realm of fiction he also achieved distinction. Besides several popular novels written in his earlier years, his romance entitled "The Rebel's Daughter," published just before his death, at once took a permanent place among the classic novels in literature. This work is written in a refreshing style peculiar to the author. The fascinating tale is couched in most charming language, albeit where the story requires, in a style strong and powerful. It constitutes, as a whole, a

word picture which brings out with such lifelike distinctness the delicate lights and shadows of the genuine American spirit of the days and scenes of which it treats and the mission of the German-American therein, that it carries the conviction that the writer is not only complete master of his subject, but has himself been a part of it. And it is and will be of great value for all time in preserving with great fidelity and accuracy a typical and fading phase of the spirit and development of American life. The work is much more than "A Story of Love, Politics and War," as the author calls it. One who knows anything of the life and character of the author can read between the lines the details of the career of a man devoted to principle and unswerving in his adherence to the right, for the early chapters, in depicting the life of "Victor Waldhorst," are largely doing the same for the author himself. One who knew the men of the days of which the book treats can see, through the veil of the story, represented by many of its prominent characters, distinguished war-time Missourians, the characterizations in some instances being startling in their accuracy.

Judge Woerner was scrupulously honorable and honest. He was the shining exception, in that he refused to yield to the universal weakness of men to forget property, invisible and intangible to the tax collector, when swearing to tax returns; J. G. Woerner returned for taxation every cent he owned.

Genial, appreciative, diversified and interesting, original, clean and unperverted in thought, enthusiastic but equable, never proud or conceited because of success, nor pessimistic because of reverses, association with this man was to all a delight and a profit.

Gabriel Woerner was a man universal. His sympathy for humanity was so broad that it extended to all who came in contact with him, and he understood the good in each. This is most curiously manifested by the fact, still proven time and again these many years after his death by the unconscious testimony of persons who knew him, that Gabriel Woerner made upon each indivdiual whose life he touched the lasting impression that he had understood that particular person more truly than had anyone else. And this, too, by people possessed respectively of the most opposite temperaments and tendencies and living in most widely different stations in life and education.

To those in mental distress and trouble his mere presence, the fact that he knew about it, exerted a feeling of soothing restfulness or healing consolation. Often, without assuming the implied superiority always lurking in direct advice, his subtle guidance and influence helped those in need, without their conscious knowledge, and by methods unseen. His words, his smile, his letters, his acts, were a world of comfort to the disconsolate and stricken.

His natural insight into human nature was keen—and sharpened to some extent no doubt by the varied experiences of his rise through his own might from lowly station. His sympathetic nature was quick to respond where help or kindly offices were needed. Large as was his mind, his heart was larger. His sensitive nature abhorred ostentation, and his charity was of the kind that did good by stealth—far more and in many more ways than will ever be known. There was in this man a rare combination of powerful intellect, indomitable vigor and true nobility on the one hand, and a modesty, kindliness, geniality and gentleness on the other, that is most seldom found.

In 1852 Mr. Woerner married Emilie Plass, a most pure-minded and estimable woman, these two living together in most happy union for over forty-six years, until Mrs. Woerner's death on December 28, 1898—a blow from which he never really recovered in the short time that intervened before he followed. Four children, the first-born having died in infancy, survive them, all married, namely: Rose, wife of Benjamin W. McIlvaine; Gabrielle, widow of Charles Gildehaus; William F. Woerner; and Alice, wife of Sylvester C. Judge; and a number of grandchildren.

In the late summer of 1899 Judge Woerner was stricken in the nature of a paralytic stroke, from which he never recovered, and hardly a year after his wife had gone, he too, on January 20, 1900, ended his well rounded and noble life, then not quite seventy-four years of age.

The death of this gifted and lovable man was mourned as sincerely by high and humble as ever falls to the lot of any man. His story is that of God-given ability directed into the channels of a pure and honorable life. Until the last is called will he live in the grateful memory of those who knew him; after that will he live

in the influences that flow from his life, and in the works which are his perpetual monument.

No man ever more conscientiously performed his whole duty in life than J. Gabriel Woerner. Yet as a last tribute to his high plane of thought is inscribed upon his tomb in beautiful Bellefontaine the modest epitaph (the only line to which his assent could be secured):

"He tried to do his duty."

A biography of J. Gabriel Woerner, written and published in 1912 by his son, William F. Woerner, closes with the following lines in memory of his father:

THY LIFE

O noble life! Methinks 'tmust be
When God from clay thy soul set free,
He smiled with pride that even He
Could fashion such a man as thee.

Thy lesson's soul-compelling might
E'er shines as Pole-star in the night,
To point with clear and steady light
The path to Duty and the Right.

A boundless Love, like Christ's refined,
Went out from thee to human-kind.
'Twas God's own Soul that you divined,
At one with His was thine aligned.

The wond'rous goal thy heart enshrined
Was Inf'nite Truth. Yea, this to find
Is End Supreme of human mind,
Last destiny of all Mankind.

Ancestral Star! O guiding gleam!
So pure, so Christ-like and serene,
To thy descendants dost thou seem
Like Star of Bethlehem—God's Beam.

HERMAN MOORE LANGWORTHY.

Herman Moore Langworthy, attorney at law and member of the well known firm of Warner, Dean, Langworthy, Thomson & Williams, of Kansas City, was born in Fairmount, Leavenworth county, Kansas, December 16, 1880, and is a son of Dr. S. B. and Mary H. (Moore) Langworthy, the former a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Chautauqua county, New York. Her father, Rensselaer Moore, was a representative of one of the old-time families there. Dr. S. B. Langworthy removed to the west in 1878, settling in Missouri, but soon afterward established his home in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been prominent in the public life of the community, serving as president of the school board and as an earnest supporter of many valuable civic interests. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are highly esteemed residents of Leavenworth.

Reared under the parental roof, Herman M. Langworthy pursued his education in the schools of his native city until he was graduated from the high school and then became a student in the University of Kansas, which conferred upon him his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1902, and Master of Arts degree in 1903. He afterward went east and entered Columbia University for the study of law, gaining his LL. B. degree as a member of the class of 1907. In the meantime he had been admitted to the bar of Kansas in 1906 and became a member of the Missouri bar in 1907. He is a man of untiring industry and indomitable energy, qualities which have been salient features in winning for him the notable success which he

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has gained since entering upon practice in Kansas City. He now has a very large clientage and displays unusual strength in trial cases, in appellate work and in corporation law. He is an excellent judge of human nature, a quality which is very valuable in law practice. He belongs to the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He is the vice president and a director of the Bar Library Association of Kansas City. Aside from his interests in connection with his work as an attorney, he is a director of the Pioneer Trust Company and has investments in other financial and commercial interests.

In 1908 Mr. Langworthy was married to Miss Minnie Leach, a daughter of N. B. Leach, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and they have three children, Herman M., Jr., Dorcas Emline and Robert Burton, aged respectively eight, four and two years. The parents are members of the Westminster Congregational church, in which Mr. Langworthy has served as an official. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He belongs to the University, Kansas City, City and Mission Hills Country Clubs, is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 449, A. F. & A. M., and is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce, being keenly interested in all the plans and projects of that organization for the development and upbuilding of the city, the extension of its trade relations and the advancement of its civic standards. He keeps well informed on all the current issues and questions of the day and is a broad reader along historical and political lines and political economy. Fairness is one of his marked characteristics and he is a speaker of much force, with power to convince his audience of his fairness and the fairness of his position.

EDMUND MATHEYS BROWN.

The supply commissioner of the board of education of St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Edmund Matheys Brown has not arrived at his present prominence without wide experience. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1867, he is the son of Walter and Emma Jane (Matheys) Brown. His father was a native of Morristown, New Jersey, who went to Philadelphia at an early age and became a contracting painter, dying in that city. His mother was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, and died in Philadelphia in 1913. Mr. Brown is the third child of three sons and two daughters.

Edmund Matheys Brown attended grammar and high school in Philadelphia, and came to St. Louis in 1886. As a clerk and bookkeeper for F. Smith & Son, wholesale grocers, he was connected with the firm until the business was sold out in 1889, at which time Mr. Brown was holding the position of secretary of the firm. For five ensuing years he worked in the sales department of the Crunden Martin Wooden Ware Company of St. Louis, and then as a buyer for the Benjamin W. Clark Grocery Company for five more years. In 1909 he became affiliated with the board of education of the city of St. Louis, and he is holding this position at the present time.

Mr. Brown is a Mason. He belongs to the Purchasing Agents Association and to the National Association of School Accountants and Business Officials of Public Schools. He has been active in Liberty loan drives.

In 1918 Mr. Brown was married to Minnette Endres, the daughter of John Endres, a wholesale liquor dealer of St. Louis.

WILLIAM O. GRAY.

William O. Gray, a prominent lawyer of Bowling Green, was born August 20, 1849, in St. Charles county, Missouri. His father, Henry Hawkins Gray, was a merchant at Sturgeon, Pike county, at the time of his death in 1868. He was a native of Virginia, and came to St. Charles county in 1844. The Grays were of English descent, coming to America in the colonial days and settling in Virginia where they immediately became one of the leading families in both social and civic affairs. The mother, Martha Lock, was also of an old Virginia family, having been born in Jefferson county, Virginia, which is now West Virginia, about sixteen miles from

Harper's Ferry. The home in which her birth occurred is still standing and is in very good condition. She was the daughter of John Lock, a well known planter and large landowner. Throughout all the country for miles around Mr. Lock was known for his hospitality and his home, which was called the "White House," was always opened wide for the weary traveler. The Lock family boast of English and Scotch ancestry, and the famous author, Locke, was an ancestor in a direct line. During the Revolutionary period the family took an active and prominent part, and were intimate friends of Gen. George Washington.

William O. Gray acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Charles county until the age of eleven years when he removed with his parents to Randolph county. They remained in Randolph county for five years when they went to Sturgeon and here Mr. Gray completed his public school course under Prof. John J. Searcy, a prominent educator of that place. With this preliminary education as a firm foundation he entered Central College, Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, a Methodist College, and in 1875 was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. Mr. Gray's first venture into the work-a-day world was as teacher in the public schools at Sturgeon, and upon the death of Prof. Searcy, he filled his position for one year and then for two years was connected with Central College, having charge of the preparatory department. The experience gained from this profession was but a stepping stone to greater things, for every minute of his spare time was devoted to the study of law, and in 1875 he removed to Louisiana where he entered into the practice of that profession in partnership with William H. Morrow under the firm name of Morrow & Gray. The senior partner of this firm had served under Stonewall Jackson in the Civil war with the rank of captain. Having been admitted to the bar in 1875 by Judge Burckhardt of the circuit court William O. Gray practiced in Louisiana until he was appointed by Governor Stone to fill an unexpired term of probate judge in 1895, Judge Reeds having died. For one term he held the responsible position of city attorney for Louisiana, and was for two years active on the Louisiana school board. In 1895, on assuming the office of probate judge, he removed to Bowling Green, and when his first term expired he was elected judge of probate for the unexpired time and re-elected for a term of four years serving nearly eight years in all. When he left the bench he resumed his law practice in Bowling Green alone and has since continued, his practice in later years being principally along probate lines.

On the 20th of May, 1879, at Louisiana, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Nettie Gentry, the daughter of Captain J. M. Gentry of that place. The Gentry family are old in the history of the country, many of the ancestors having fought valiantly in the Revolutionary war. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gray three children have been born: Henry L. Gray is now a resident of Seattle, Washington, where he holds a very responsible position, being an expert civil engineer. He made the report for Stone & Webster as to the valuation of the Chicago surface lines and also of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He married Miss Pearl Lyter of Bowling Green; Mabel Stuart Gray, the only daughter, is a teacher in the public schools of St. Louis. She is a graduate of the Bowling Green high school and is now in charge of the kindergarten department where she herself was instructed in this branch of work. The youngest member of the family is William Templeton Gray, editor of the Missouri State Journal at Jefferson City. At the time of the outbreak of the World war he was Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Republic, and although failing to get into active service because of defective hearing he connected himself with different war activities and spent one year in France with the United States treasury department, and was in Paris during the session of the Peace Conference.

Since age conferred on Mr. Gray the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and has given careful study to questions of government although he has never been an office seeker, his only office having been as probate judge. He is one of the stewards of the Methodist church, South, of Bowling Green, and has always been an active leader in all church activities. In 1878 he was a delegate to the general conference at Atlanta, Georgia, and in St. Louis from 1908 to 1918, he had charge of the Men's Bible class of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church. True to the tradition of the family Mr. Gray was all patriotism during the late World war. He was among the first to sense the fact that the United States must enter into the struggle and when every true Ameri-

can was called upon to stand the test Mr. Gray not only gave of his money but of his time, in the furtherance of the cause of democracy. He was chairman of the American Red Cross in Pike county, and in the drive for one hundred million dollars his district raised four times its quota and took its place in the front ranks of the southwestern division.

Mr. Gray stands high among the law makers of the county, for while his devotion to his clients' interests has become proverbial he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law.

CHARLES DIXON LONG.

Charles Dixon Long, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born April 17, 1890, and has spent his entire life in the city which is yet his place of residence. His father, Olin J. Long, was a native of Maryland and a representative of one of the well known families of that state. He was also a direct descendant of the Poinsett, Henderson and Caulk families, long represented in Maryland. His grandmother on the paternal side was a Poinsett, connected with a family that has been represented in Maryland for more than two hundred years. Olin J. Long was reared and educated, however, in Philadelphia and New York and about 1880 came to St. Louis. His wife bore the maiden name of Bertha Fattmann and was born in St. Louis, being a daughter of Charles Fattmann, who married a Miss Itemann, both belonging to old families of this city. Mrs. Long survives and yet makes her home in St. Louis. By her marriage she became the mother of four children.

Charles Dixon Long was educated in the public schools and in Washington University, in which he prepared for the bar, being graduated in 1913 with the LL. B. degree. In June of that year he was admitted to practice and immediately entered upon the active work of his profession. On the 1st of January, 1914, he became associated with the firm of Lewis & Rice, with which he was connected until February, 1916, when he became associated with Schnurmacher & Rassieur, this relation being maintained until the 1st of June, 1918, when the firm of Jourdan, Rassieur & Pierce was organized. He remained with Jourdan, Rassieur & Pierce until December 1, 1920, at which time he formed a partnership with Leo S. Rassieur under the firm name of Rassieur & Long. He is a member of the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations and aside from his connection with his profession he is a director and also the secretary of the Oil Development Company, a Delaware corporation, and is the secretary and treasurer of the Equitable Surety Company, a Missouri corporation.

Mr. Long is a republican in his political views, and is an associate member of the Sunset Hill Country Club, a member of the City Club and the Triple A Club. He may truly be called a self-made man, for he has been dependent upon his own resources from early age and it was his individual labor that enabled him to pursue his college course. During the World war Mr. Long was a member of the legal advisory boards of the twenty-sixth and twenty-first wards and was an earnest supporter of the Red Cross and other war activities. He is widely and favorably known in St. Louis, where he has passed his entire life and where he has gained many friends. He is still a young man and already has made for himself a creditable position in professional circles.

ANDREW R. LYON.

Andrew R. Lyon, devoting his attention to law practice in Kansas City since 1884, was born in Knox county, Missouri, September 16, 1856. His father, Eli Lyon, a native of Kentucky, followed the occupation of farming as a life work. His father came to Missouri at an early day, settling in what was later known as Knox county. He went to California with the gold rush of 1849 but afterward returned to Knox county, where his remaining days were passed, his attention being given to the further development and improvement of his farm. He married Elvira Holmes, a niece of Judge William Holmes, and both have now passed away. Their family numbered six children, one of whom is deceased.

Andrew R. Lyon pursued his early education in the public schools of Knox county and afterward attended the State Normal College at Kirksville, Missouri. He then entered the University of Missouri and was graduated with the class of 1881. He took up the profession of teaching, which he followed successfully for a time, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired. Later he was elected superintendent of the public schools of his native county and acceptably filled that position for a number of years. He afterward came to Kansas City and entered upon the study of law in the office and under the direction of his uncle, Judge William Holmes, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar upon examination before Judge Black at Independence, Missouri, in 1884. He has since engaged in active practice in Kansas City, making steady progress as the years have passed, and he is now senior partner in the firm of Lyon & Lyon, his associate being his son, A. Stanford Lyon. He has always continued in general civil practice and has most comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the principles of civil law. This is perhaps less spectacular than the work of the criminal lawyer, but members of the bar as well as the general public bear testimony to the high ability of Mr. Lyon and the superior rank to which he has attained as a representative of the legal profession of Jackson county.

In January, 1885, Mr. Lyon was married in Alton, Illinois, to Elizabeth F. Stanford, and to them have been born three children: A. Stanford, Miriam Elizabeth and Alfred N. The last named was a graduate of the Missouri University and was a senior in the medical department of Northwestern University, Chicago, at the time of his death, September 3, 1919.

Mr. Lyon is an active and devoted member of the Melrose Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, in which he formerly served as trustee. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and fraternally he is a York Rite Mason. His life has always been actuated by the highest principles and a spirit of beneficence has been manifest in all of his relations.

ISAAC HENRY ORR.

Isaac Henry Orr, vice president of the St. Louis Union Trust Company and identified with various other important corporations which figure prominently in the business circles of the Missouri metropolis, was born at Louisiana, Pike county, this state, February 14, 1862, his parents being Judge William Campbell and Eliza (Jordan) Orr. After graduation from the Louisiana high school he attended Washington University, being graduated from the law department with the degree of LL. B., with the class of 1883. While pursuing his studies at the law school Mr. Orr was librarian of the St. Louis Law Library Association, which at that time was one of the largest law libraries in the country. He was subsequently elected a director of the association and remained on its board for fifteen years. He began the practice of law in the office of Garland Pollard and in 1885 entered into partnership with Harvey L. Christie under the firm name of Orr & Christie. That connection remained unchanged for eleven years, when they were joined by Charles W. Bates under the firm name of Orr, Christie & Bates, so continuing in practice from 1896 until 1900. Mr. Orr at that time retired from general practice in order to devote his entire attention to the management of the trust department of the St. Louis Union Trust Company. He was the first person in the state to assume the title of trust officer, which position he held for about fifteen years before becoming vice president. He has also served as a director of the American Auto Insurance Company, Income Leasehold Company, Blanke-Wenneker Candy Company, Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, Evans & Howard Fire Brick Company and other business corporations. His thorough understanding of legal principles and sound business judgment have materially contributed to the success of any enterprise with which he has been connected.

Mr. Orr has been from early youth an active Presbyterian and, ever diligent in the service of his church, he has been likewise greatly honored by it. At different times he filled the various offices in the local congregation with which he was connected and more than once was sent by the Presbytery of St. Louis as a commis-

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sioner to the general assembly. He served as a member of the Board of Missions and Church Erection and also was on the Assembly's Executive Commission.

On the 19th of July, 1893, Mr. Orr was married to Miss Jennie Pitman, of San Jose, California, with whom he lived happily until February 25, 1915, the date of her death. No children were born of this marriage. In January, 1920, Mr. Orr was united in marriage to Miss Ann Marshall, of Oak Park, Illinois.

He belongs to the Noonday, City, University and St. Louis Country Clubs, which connections establish his social position, and he is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis. He is likewise a member of the American Bankers Association and has served on the executive committee of the trust company section. He is now the president of the St. Louis Trust Officers Association and there is perhaps no citizen in St. Louis more familiar with trust company business than is Mr. Orr. He remains an honored member of the St. Louis, Missouri and American Bar Associations.

JAMES BUFORD MIDDLETON.

James Buford Middleton, a prominent and successful merchant in Clarksville, was born August 26, 1862, in Pike county this state. He is a representative of the Middleton family who came from Yorkshire, England, about 1682. Two brothers by this name came to this country and one of them settled in South Carolina and the other in Virginia, and it is from the Virginia branch that the subject of this review is descended. The town of Middleton in Yorkshire is named in honor of this family and some members of the family are still residents in that town. The grandfather of James B. Middleton, Thomas Middleton, after his arrival in Missouri settled on Bryants creek in Pike county and there engaged in agricultural operations until his death at the age of sixty-three years, a few years prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. His wife was Elizabeth Wright and they became the parents of seven children of whom John, the father of James B. Middleton, was the youngest. John Middleton was reared to manhood in the country and early learned the blacksmith trade in Clarksville. He became associated with John Fern in the conduct of a blacksmith shop, which they owned and operated for some forty-eight years. He saw active service during the Civil war as a lieutenant in the Home Guard of Missouri. He was a stanch supporter of the republican party and a devout member of the Christian church. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Odd Fellows. His wife was Miss Margaret Price, a daughter of Bird Price, who was first cousin of General Sterling Price of Civil war fame. The mother of Mrs. Middleton was Miss Sally Ann Kissinger, a sister of the pioneer, Hendley Kissinger. Mr. Middleton passed away in 1905 and his wife on the 27th of November, 1919.

In the acquirement of his education James B. Middleton is indebted to the public schools of Clarksville for his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course of study in Brown's Business College at Jacksonville, Illinois. He began his career in the business world as a member of the well known mercantile firm of Fisher & Company in Clarksville, with which concern he remained for five years. At the expiration of this time, or in 1885, he withdrew in order to recuperate his health which had become impaired as the result of too much indoor work. He then went to Colorado and for one year engaged in ranching in the mountains of that state, and in 1887 removed to Denver where he entered into the building and selling real estate business, where he held various clerical positions. For a time he had charge of the office of the Denver Wall Paper & Paint Company, not only managing the office but making two selling trips a year for a period of three years. In October, 1892, he returned to Clarksville and this time turned his attention to the managing of a shoe store. In this new business venture he proved so successful that it was not long before he added gentlemen's furnishings and still later a line of dry goods. His store is the only one in town handling men's clothing and as a result this department is much in demand. The business, which is eminently prosperous, he now conducts under the style of J. B. Middleton.

Politically Mr. Middleton is a member of the republican party and is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which his party stands as sponsor. For

two terms he served as mayor of Clarksville and during his administration an era of macadamizing was begun with the result that the city now boasts of some of the finest streets in Missonri. He was an active member of the city council for two terms and in 1900 was party nominee for state senator.

On the 15th of November, 1890, in Denver, Mr. Middleton was united in marriage to Miss Annie Pierson, a daughter of Carl and Anna Pierson of Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs. Middleton is a native of Kansas having been born in Douglas county, that state, the fifth in order of birth in a family of five children. One daughter, Mary E., has been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Middleton. Mary Edith Middleton is now nursing in the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium of St. Louis. As a result of her active services in the Red Cross during the World war this profession was chosen as her life work. She was in line and subject to call for foreign service when the armistice was signed.

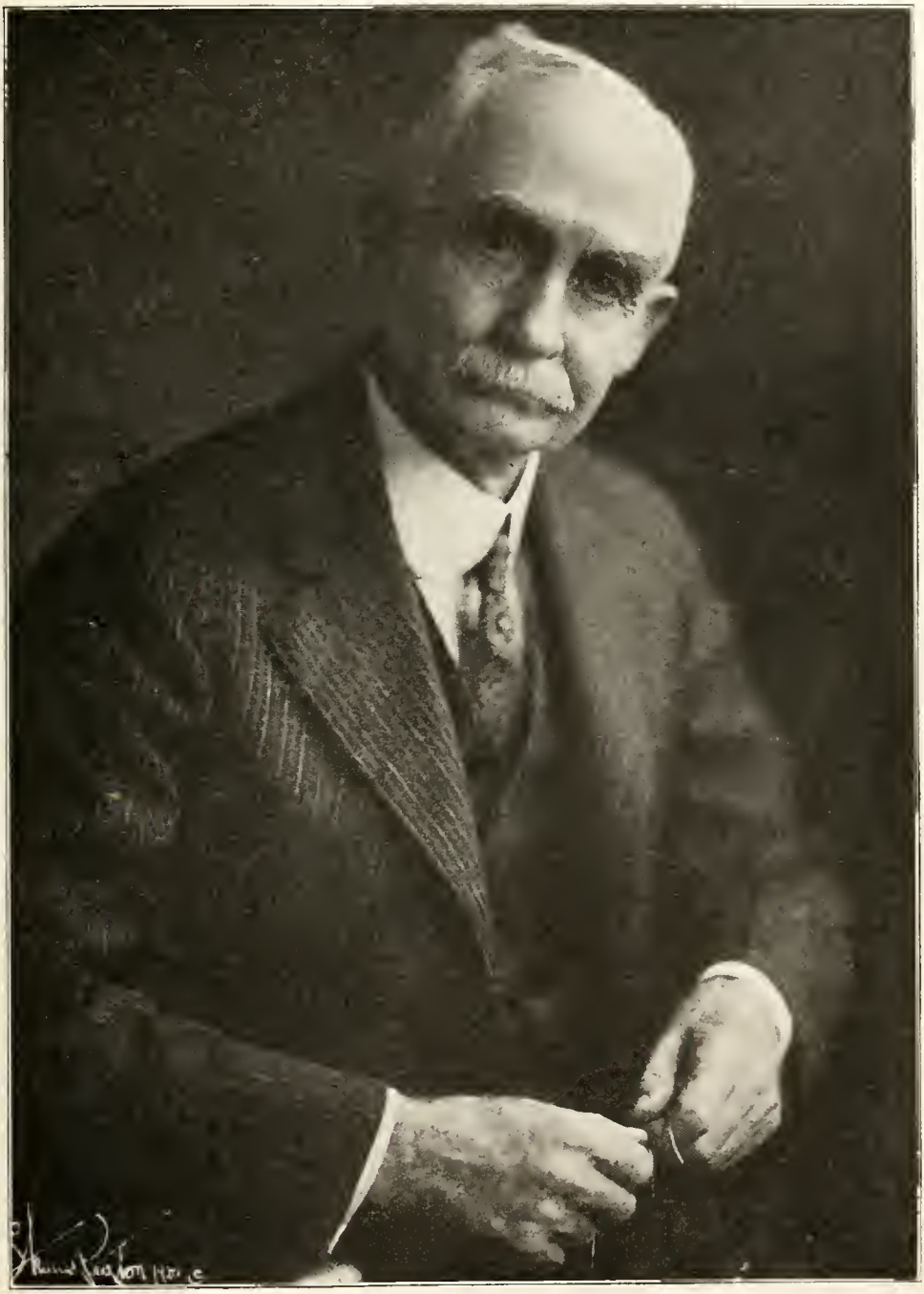
Mr. Middleton is a member of the Christian church of Clarksville and has served that organization as deacon for several years. He has also served as chairman of the finance committee. As before stated he has always been an active member of the republican party, and in 1908 was a delegate to the state republican convention. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and as a member of the Clarksville lodge he has held many important offices. He is likewise a member of the time-honored Masonic order. He has proved his honor and integrity as a business man and as a public official and is held in high regard by his fellow citizens.

JOHN HENRY NORTH.

No history of commercial development and progress in Kansas City would be complete without extended reference to John Henry North, who for more than a half centnry has been identified with the furniture trade here. He was born July 1, 1845, in Louisville, Kentucky, his parents being Fountain and Sarah P. North. His father owned and operated a large farm three miles from Jeffersonville, Indiana, and he, too, was engaged in mercantile pursuits, establishing two shoe stores—one at New Albany, Indiana, and the other at Louisville, Kentucky. The ancestral line is traced back through several generations, John H. North being a direct descendant of John North, who came to America from England in the year 1635 and settled at Farmington, Connecticnt. He died in 1690, leaving nine children, and one of his grandsons, Timothy North, had six sons who fought from the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary war.

The educational opportunities of John H. North were very meager. The only chance he had to attend school was during the three months' session of the district school, in which he spent the winter seasons for seven years. His first business experience came to him as assistant to his father in the shoe trade, when he was sixteen years of age, at New Alhany, Indiana, while later he was a clerk in his father's shoe store in Louisville, Kentucky. He next devoted two years to farming in Indiana and in 1868 he came to Kansas City.

Through the intervening years Mr. North has been engaged in the furniture business, first becoming associated with the firm of Wood & Abernathy. His ability won recognition in various promotions and in 1875 he was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of Abernathy, North & Orrison. In 1880 the firm name was changed to North, Orrison & Company, located at Sixth and Main streets. The business at this location was destroyed by fire December 27, 1884. The firm rebuilt and continued in business at the above location until 1890, when the company moved to its new home at 1216-18-20-22 Main street. In 1895 the style of the firm was changed to the J. H. North Furniture & Carpet Company. Mr. North retired from the firm in 1900 and soon after organized the North-Mehornay Furniture Company, which still bears his name although Mr. North disposed of his interest in 1902. Upon his retirement from the North-Mehornay Company, Mr. North became associated with the Abernathy Furniture Company. The firm of Abernathy, North & Orrison established the big wholesale bnsiness that is still in existence and is now conducted under the name of the Abernarthy Furniture Company. About 1880 Mr. North was also made a director in the two electric light companies, the Edison Company and the Kansas City Electric Light Company, and he remained upon their boards



JOHN H. NORTH

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for ten years. His interests and activities have indeed covered a broad field. In 1880 he was elected vice president of the first electric street railway operated in Kansas City and known as the Northeast Route. This position he filled for three years.

On the 9th of April, 1872, Mr. North was married to Miss Callie A. Riggins, daughter of Benjamin L. and Mary Jane Riggins, who were pioneer residents of Kansas City and of Jackson county. The father was a capitalist with large holdings in Kansas City real estate. To this marriage were born four children: Percie R.; Nellie Louise, now the wife of W. S. McCarthy; Charles R.; and Benjamin F. All are living and make their homes in Kansas City save Benjamin F., who died in infancy. The wife and mother passed away January 19, 1880, and on the 19th of April, 1881, Mr. North married Miss Fannie M. Speers, daughter of Thomas M. Speers, who for fifteen or twenty years was chief of police of Kansas City. Prior to his incumbency in that position he was engaged in the overland trade between Kansas City and San Francisco, making trips between the two points by ox teams. In 1920 Mr. North was called upon to mourn the loss of his second wife, who passed away on the 2d of February. The children of that marriage were: Harry B.; Edward Scarritt; Marian, now the wife of H. D. Crane; Thomas Speers; John H., Jr.; and Lucile M., the wife of Graham M. Witherspoon. All are residents of Kansas City save Harry B. North, whose home is in Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. North has ever taken a deep interest in civic affairs but has never aspired to political office. He has always maintained a non-partisan attitude with a leaning, however, toward democratic principles. For ten years he was the treasurer and a director of the Kansas City Y. M. C. A., covering the period from 1880 until 1890. He formerly held membership with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen for a number of years and was also a member of the Commercial Club, now the Chamber of Commerce. He has always been active in religious affairs, having united with the old Fifth Street Methodist church, South, on his arrival in Kansas City in 1868. This church was known as the mother church of Southern Methodism in Kansas City and at that time was located at the corner of Fifth and Wyandotte. He became a charter member of the Lydia Avenue Methodist church at Ninth street and Lydia avenue and there served as Sunday school superintendent for twenty-two years. For more than thirty-five years he was a member of the board of stewards of the various churches out of which has grown the Central Methodist church, South, situated at the northwest corner of Eleventh and the Paseo. Mr. North has now passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey but remains an active factor in the business circles of Kansas City, where for fifty-two years he has been a representative of the furniture trade and during this period has seen the business house with which he is connectd develop from a small concern until it is now an extensive wholesale establishment, with ramifying trade interests that cover a wide territory. He has witnessed, too, much of the development and progress of Kansas City, which has emerged from the chrysalis period of pioneer life into a great metropolitan center, with all of the conditions, opportunities and advantages known to the older east.

DAVID A. BALL.

David A. Ball, whose record as a lawyer, state senator, lieutenant governor and political leader of Missouri reflects credit and honor upon the state that has honored him, represents one of the old pioneer families of Missouri and comes of Virginia ancestry, for both the Ball and Dyer families were represented in the Old Dominion at an early day. William Ball, great grandfather of David A. Ball, was a near relative of Mary Ball, who became the mother of George Washington. James Ball, grandfather of David A. Ball, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and devoted his life to the management of a plantation there until some time in the '40s when he brought his family to Missouri, settling on a farm near Bridgeton in St. Louis county. A few years later, however, death called him and he passed to the home beyond in 1850, leaving a wife and six children, the eldest of whom was John Ball. The latter was reared on the old home farm and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, save for the period of his military service in the Mexican war under General Sterling Price, and as a supporter of the Union cause

in the Civil war, in which he rose to the rank of captain. He lived and died in Montgomery county, Missouri. He was always a citizen of sterling worth, remaining as loyal to the interests of his country in days of peace as in days of war. At a call to arms he never hesitated and, notwithstanding the fact that he came of an old southern family, he joined the Union troops when the attempt was made to overthrow the Union. He organized a militia company in 1861 and after two years connection therewith joined the Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry, was made a captain and with his men participated in various engagements, inspiring those who served under him with much of his own zeal and courage. He participated in the defense of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely and never faltered in the performance of any duty. In 1850 in Lincoln county, Missouri, he married Elizabeth Dyer, a daughter of David and Nancy (Sammons) Dyer, and a sister of Judge David P. Dyer, a distinguished member of the St. Louis bar, who served as federal judge. Mrs. Ball was born in Henry county, Virginia, and in early girlhood came to Missouri with her parents. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children: David, Nettie, James F., John B. M., Galen R., Ned J., Claude R., Laura, and William S. Ball. The mother died in 1915, leaving behind her a memory of good deeds and Christian virtues. She was for many years a consistent member of the Baptist church and her entire life was characterized by a kindly spirit to all with whom she was associated.

David A. Ball, whose activity in business affairs has made him widely known throughout Missouri, was born in Lincoln county, this state, June 18, 1851, and his youthful experiences were those of the farm bred boy, who devotes the summer months to work in the fields and the winter season to attendance at the district schools. He had to walk three miles and at times five to attend school but he was anxious to secure a good education and embraced every opportunity in that direction. When but seventeen years of age he taught a term of school and two years later, in 1870, removed to Louisiana, Missouri, where he has since made his home. His cash capital at that time consisted of but one hundred and twenty-five dollars which he secured through the sale of a horse. In the winter of 1870 he attended school in Louisiana, Missouri, and then entered the employ of Tinsley & McCune, a tobacco firm, working in the price room. When school commenced the following fall, he again took up his studies but his financial resources were completely exhausted by Christmas and he sought work to meet his needs and once more became an employe of the W. N. Tinsley Company. He never relinquished his desire to become a member of the bar and while thus employed utilized every available opportunity to study law, his reading being directed by the law firm of Fagg & Dyer. Eventually he progressed so far that he was licensed to practice, but continued for a time with the Tinsley Tobacco Company. A little later he became candidate for the office of city attorney and had the entire support of the Tinsley firm and all of its employes, so that he was elected to the position which he filled for a year.

In 1875 Mr. Ball was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Minor, a daughter of Samuel Overton and Elizabeth (Carter) Minor. Mrs. Ball is a lineal descendant of Colonel Nicholas Lewis, an officer of the Revolutionary war, and of Dr. Thomas and Mildred Thornton (Meriwether) Walker. Dr. Walker came into possession of Castle Hill in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1741, and there lived and died. The old estate is still in possession of his descendants, the present mistress being the celebrated author Amelie Rives, now the Princess Troubetzkoy.

After his marriage in 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Ball experienced much difficulty in gaining a start as his practice was small, advancement at the bar being proverbially slow. In the summer of 1878, however, he became a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney and was elected for a term of four years, during which period never a case was called in the court that he did not answer "ready," nor was a single one of the indictments that he drew every quashed. In the four years he served as prosecuting attorney he prosecuted many people for crimes, from murder to petty larceny. With his retirement from that office he was elected a member of the democratic state central committee and was appointed on the executive committee which had charge of the campaigns. It was in that year, 1884, that a solid democratic delegation was sent to Congress, possibly the first time in the history of the state. In 1884 Mr. Ball was elected state senator from the district comprising Audrain, Lincoln and Pike counties after a hotly contested election in which he

received a good majority vote, carrying the county by fifteen hundred. Mr. Ball served efficiently in the upper house for four years and was elected president of the senate, thus gaining third rank among the officers of the state. While thus serving Governor Marmaduke died and was succeeded by the lieutenant governor, while Mr. Ball, by virtue of his position as president of the senate, became the acting lieutenant governor. In 1896 and again in 1908 Mr. Ball was candidate for governor. Many believe that in the latter year he was nominated but counted out in St. Louis and Kansas City. Since that time he has never been a candidate for public office but has concentrated his efforts and attentions upon the private practice of law.

While Mr. Ball was serving in the state senate entirely unknown to him W. N. Tinsley set apart one thousand dollars worth of stock for him in the Mercantile Bank and elected him a director in the institution, and since 1887 he has been the legal advisor of the Tinsley interests. His practice has been largely of an important character and his success has been gratifying. Since retiring from the office of prosecuting attorney his life has been spent in the defense of many an unfortunate one who had no means with which to aid himself, both civil and criminal, and has the unusual record of having defended thirty-nine different individuals on the charge of murder, clearing outright thirty-six of that number, while three got short terms in the penitentiary and Mr. Ball succeeded in having all liberated by pardon.

His political activities have been largely in behalf of others. He spent nearly a year of his time in 1892 in electing Champ Clark to congress and in this connection a local paper, the Jonesburg Journal said: "To Governor D. A. Ball more than any other man, in fact we can safely say above all other men, does Hon. Champ Clark owe his success. The ability, the fidelity and energy manifested by Governor Ball in behalf of his friend is seldom equaled and never surpassed. Mr. Clark, though ever so willing, can never pay the debt of gratitude he owes to Governor Ball. His course throughout the entire campaign toward his friend, is highly commendable, and worthy of imitation. Governor Ball is one of the brightest, most vigorous and deserving young men in the state. He is a self-made man. He started from the ground and by his energy, ability and persistency he has fought his way to the front rank among the strong men of the state. The Journal congratulates him on his success, and tenders good wishes for his continued success and prosperity."

In 1918 Mr. Ball was elected probate judge for a term of four years and is now filling that position. He made many speeches during the war in support of the Red Cross and other activities and this lost him every German vote, but a man of Mr. Ball's character never hesitates in expressing his candid opinions. He did not seek the office; it was forced upon him, nor did he have opposition for the position at the general election. No one has ever questioned his political integrity, and those of opposing views have always borne testimony to his fidelity to what he believes to be right. While in the senate he took a most active interest in supporting all measures which would be of benefit to the state. He displayed initiative in promoting legislation and was the author of a number of important measures that were placed on the statute books of the state. One of these was known as the Ball law, giving the schools uniform textbooks. His energy and ability largely contributed to the enactment of just and adequate railroad legislation, in the fight for which he was unrelenting. He was also chairman of the committee to visit state institutions, and through the recommendations of his report the Insane asylum at Nevada, Missouri, was built. Mr. Ball has taken an active part in every campaign since attaining his majority and again and again has served as a delegate to county, district, and national conventions. During his school days he became a member of two fraternities and thereby formed friendships which still exist. There is probably no lawyer in Missouri who has enjoyed more fully the confidence and respect of fellow members of the profession. Upon his own retirement from the bar Mr. Thomas J. C. Fagg has said of him: "When we say that a man has been the architect of his own fortunes, or in plainer phrase that he is a 'self-made man,' we do not alway stop to estimate the full meaning of such words. We do not stop to count the labor and toil, the constant struggle between 'low wants and lofty will' and the bitter disappointments that such a man must necessarily meet in life. Born of humble yet most respectable parentage, reared in a secluded rural district, with no advantages in school life except what could be found in the common country

school, David A. Ball has reached a higher degree of success than any other man of my acquaintance in the state of Missouri. I have known him intimately from the time he first entered a lawyer's office as a student down to the present. I have watched his course from the day he was admitted to the bar until now. No man has climbed faster than he and no one today stands with firmer footing upon the pinnacle of success. He has not only distinguished himself as a lawyer but he represented a constituency in the state legislature with marked ability and success. For nearly eight years we have practiced law in partnership. I have had the largest opportunities of testing his worth as a man and his abilities as a lawyer. I have scrutinized closely his work in the office and watched the play of his mental powers in the trial of causes and have witnessed his triumphs in the last battle over questions of law in the appellate courts. Everywhere and upon all occasions he has met the responsibilities of his position with undoubted courage and ability. Differing as widely in politics as it is possible for men to differ yet our associations have always been of the most kind and friendly character. Recognizing him as a gentleman of strict integrity and superior ability I am fully justified in saying that he deserves at the hands of his own party friends all the praise and the highest honors that they can confer upon him. In bidding adieu to my profession I can most truthfully say that I have not found in all their ranks a truer gentleman or more successful lawyer."

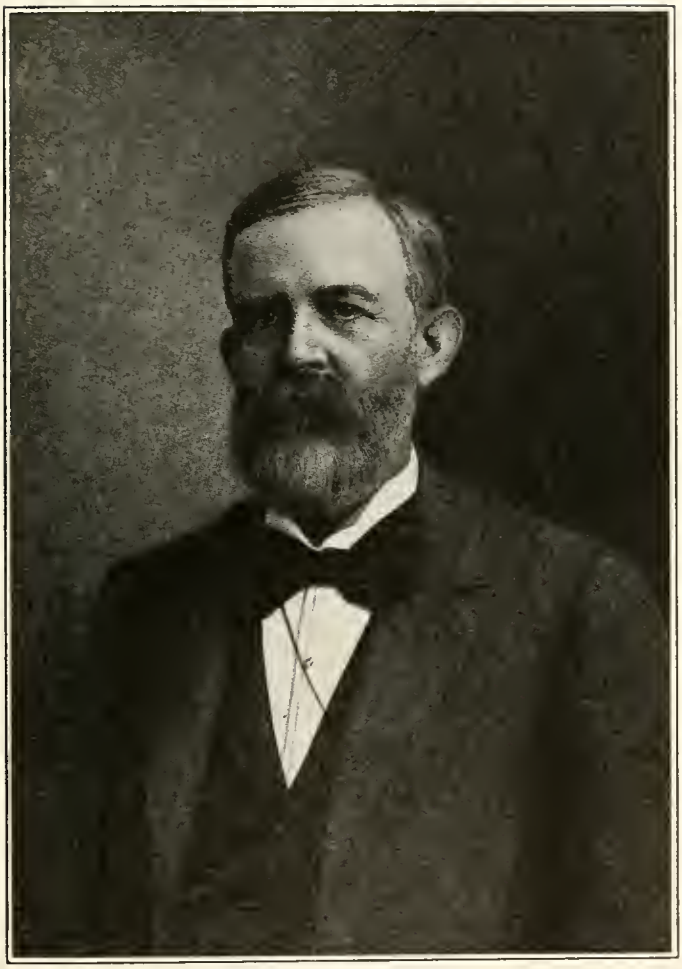
NICHOLAS MONTGOMERY BELL.

Upon the postal system of the country, upon the excise laws, upon the activities of the democratic party in Missouri and upon the mercantile and commercial development of St. Louis, Nicholas Montgomery Bell has left the impress of his individuality and ability. When he starts for a given point he is sure to arrive. The call of opportunity has ever been to him the call to action and his ready response has resulted in the accomplishment of many a purpose whereby the interests of community, commonwealth and country have been greatly advanced.

Nicholas Montgomery Bell has now reached the age of seventy-eight years—a long life span, crowned with honor and respect. He was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1842 and is of Scotch-Irish descent, the family having been founded in America by William Bell, who emigrated to the new world in 1710 and took up his abode on the Upper Pacstary river in what is now Bucks county, Pennsylvania. From the king of England he received a concession of land twelve miles square and he served as an officer in the Colonial wars, while four of his grandsons, William, John, Thomas and Montgomery Bell, were patriots of the Revolutionary war under General Washington. Major William Bell, the son of William and of the third generation of the family in this country, removed to Mount Sterling, Kentucky, in 1800 and participated in the War of 1812 under General William Henry Harrison. Montgomery Bell became a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, where he engaged in the iron foundry business, and during the second war with England he executed government contracts for the manufacture of cannon balls for the army in the western country. The molds and processes of his foundry were exhibited by the state of Tennessee at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. The paternal grandfather of Nicholas Montgomery Bell served under General Harrison in the War of 1812 and was a member of the general assembly of Missouri from 1828 until 1838. Almost a half century later the grandson was called by public vote to become a factor in framing the laws of the commonwealth and won distinguished honors in connection with his legislative service.

William A. Bell, the father, was a native of Kentucky and was brought to Missouri in his youth, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of the state. After reaching adult age he wedded Caroline Page Harvey, who was born in Virginia but also came to Missouri with her parents during the frontier epoch in the history of the state. She was a graduate of Linwood College at St. Charles, Missouri, of the class of 1838.

The youthful experiences of Nicholas M. Bell were those of the farmbred boy and his early education was afforded by the common school system of the state. He was ambitious to advance along intellectual lines, however, and afterward pursued



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an academic course. Later he took up his abode in St. Louis and secured a situation in the office of Barr, Duncan & Company, predecessors of the present famous Barr Dry Goods Company, with which he continued until 1864, when he went to Boise, Idaho, and for a year was connected with mining and merchandising in the far northwest. He then went to Salem, Oregon, where in 1865 he became a partner in the firm of J. C. & N. M. Bell for the purpose of conducting a mercantile business. He soon made for himself a creditable position in commercial circles and was also a recognized leader of the democratic party in that section of the state and did much to shape public thought and action. In 1868 Oregon made him a delegate to the democratic national convention, where he supported Horatio L. Seymour and Francis P. Blair for the nominations of president and vice president respectively.

A little later Mr. Bell returned to St. Louis and engaged in the commission business as senior partner in the firm of Bell & McCreery. His business affairs were most carefully managed, promptness, enterprise and initiative bringing to him a substantial measure of success. To a man of his qualities, however, it is almost impossible to keep out of public life and his fellow citizens demanded his service as a member of the state legislature. While Missouri was still under republican rule he was elected to represent his district in the twenty-sixth general assembly, defeating Stilson Hutchins for the nomination and Joseph Pulitzer at the polls. He was elected to that office in 1870 and two years later was reelected to the position by an increased majority. He is remembered as one of the forceful factors of the legislative assembly of that period. He closely studied all the vital questions which were brought before the house and at all times he made partisanship subservient to the general good and personal aggrandizement a minor factor in connection with the welfare of the state. During his incumbency in the office an act was introduced for the creation of what was called the Crafton commission for the adjudication of the war claims of Missouri—a measure which would have made it possible to impose upon the state the payment of a large amount of manufactured and unproved bills. To guard against such a wrong Mr. Bell's amendment to the original motion was inserted, declaring that the "state of Missouri should in no way be held responsible, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any claim to adjudicated until the amount of such claim should have been collected from the United States and paid into the state treasury." The scandal that grew out of the methods of the commission amply demonstrated the wisdom of this amendment. Another point in Mr. Bell's legislative record worthy of consideration and indicating the character of the man is found in the fact that in both the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh general assemblies he supported not only in caucus but in the house General Frank P. Blair for United States senator. During his first term in the legislature Mr. Bell was instrumental in introducing the bill creating Forest Park. This bill passed the legislature but was later killed by the supreme court through the opposition of the realty holders of St. Louis. Subsequently, however, Colonel Bell got Tom Skinker and Mr. Forsythe, the two landowners most affected, to meet him and through a compromise with them agreed to cut the park to one-half its proposed size, thereby leaving a portion of their holdings intact, an agreement being signed by them to favor the bill when it again came up for consideration. Mr. Bell then had the bill resurrected and passed by the succeeding legislative assembly. He therefore became one of the real promoters of Forest Park.

In the meantime Mr. Bell was becoming widely recognized as a national leader in democratic circles and when the convention of his party was held in St. Louis in 1876 he was chosen secretary of the conventin and the manner in which he discharged his duties won for him the highest approval. Possessing a voice of rare compass and power, his clear enunciation enabled him to be heard throughout the great convention hall and the facility and readiness with which he announced the result of roll calls attracted general attention and caused him to be regarded as an ideal convention secretary. He was therefore called to fill the position again in 1880, when Hancock and English were the nominees of the party for the presidency and vice presidency, and once more, in 1884, he served as secretary in Chicago, where he announced to the convention that the balloting had placed the names of Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks at the head of the national ticket. He was secretary of the committee which notified these candidates of their nomination and in 1892 he once more served as secretary of the national convention which placed Mr. Cleveland in nomination for the third time. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him superintendent of foreign mails, a position which entailed

upon him important responsibilities and which he filled in a most capable manner to the time of the inauguration of President Harrison, when he resigned. He accomplished great good while acting in that position. He was the author of and was instrumental in negotiating various important postal treaties with foreign countries, had charge of all the correspondence of the department with foreign governments, of the transportation of foreign mails and of the auditing and adjusting of accounts resulting from such transportation. He negotiated the first parcel post treaties between the United States and foreign countries and the conventional agreements between the United States and Mexico and Canada, which resulted in making the entire North American continent practically one postal territory. Another result of this treaty was the abolition of various annoyances to trade and its value found tangible proof in the fact that during the first year in which the treaties were in operation the commerce of the United States increased nearly forty-two million dollars. Recognizing the fact that saving of time is a most essential element in the transportation and distribution of mails, Mr. Bell began investigations that resulted in the establishment of a system of reports, giving the actual time of mails in transit between the postoffice of origin and the postoffice of destination. From these reports he gathered the information that determined the letting of the contracts, which were given to the steamer showing the greatest speed and quickest delivery without regard to its registry or flag. In this manner the delivery of foreign mail was expedited from one to two days and the course which Mr. Bell inaugurated won such favor and approval from the merchants and exporters of this country that they petitioned the postmaster general to use his influence to induce foreign countries to inaugurate a similar system. The feasibility of the plan was recognized abroad and the London Times in a two-column editorial urged upon parliament the adoption of the system promoted in America by Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell's promotion of the first parcel post in the western hemisphere came about through his effort to send to a friend in Chihuahua, Mexico, a five dollar Stetson hat. Going to Washington and speaking of the matter to his friend, Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, Mr. Bell was informed that to send a hat from Washington to Chihuahua would cost twenty dollars, including transportation charges, consuls' fees, customs duties, etc. The injustice of such a charge at once aroused him and he said to Minister Romero: "I will prepare a parcel post convention for submission to the two governments and sweep out of the way this barrier to trade between our countries." He prepared the paper after two months of labor, in which he necessarily had to study most carefully the customs laws of both countries. He then presented the treaty to Postmaster General William F. Vilas, who paid little attention to it until one day when the two were dining with President Cleveland, when Mr. Bell found opportunity to present the matter to the president, who gave his endorsement to the measure, while President Diaz of Mexico was urged by Minister Romero to follow the same course and did so, the final ratifications being exchanged and the treaty put into effect on the 4th of April, 1887, thus opening the markets of the United States to mail order trade with the citizens of Mexico, which has meant one million dollars yearly to St. Louis.

Upon his retirement from the position of superintendent of foreign mails Mr. Bell returned to St. Louis and became the active manager of the tobacco commission and storage business of the Peper Tobacco Warehouse Company, of which he was vice president and one of the large stockholders. He has always displayed the keenest discernment in his business interests and the ability to discriminate readily between the essential and nonessential in all commercial affairs. After a few years, however, he was once more called to public life, being in 1893 appointed the first excise commissioner of St. Louis, the office having been created a short time before through legislative enactment for the purpose of insuring a more thorough enforcement of the laws taxing the liquor traffic and the collection of a larger proportion of the excise taxes due. Mr. Bell at once undertook the work of the office, which he discharged most impartially, showing no discrimination in favor of anyone. He had been appointed to collect the public dues and enforce the law and this he did with such thoroughness that during his first year in office one hundred and thirty-five violators of the excise laws were arrested and convicted. Others, recognizing the fact that they could not continue as law breakers, ceased their dishonest conduct and during the last year of his term but ten were apprehended. During the three years in which he served as excise commissioner the receipts of his office were increased in the aggregate six hundred and twenty-three thousand, nine hundred

and forty-three dollars, while the average yearly increase was approximately one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, although there was no increase in the rate of taxation. Mr. Bell resigned the position February 1, 1897, and has since taken no active part in politics, but was in 1896 a delegate to the democratic national convention which named William Jennings Bryan as the presidential candidate. Since then Mr. Bell has concentrated his efforts and attention upon the supervision of his business interests and investments, the active management, however, being left to others, while he is enjoying a well earned rest.

In 1888 Mr. Bell was married to Miss Maggie Peper, a daughter of Captain Christian Peper, of St. Louis. She was graduated at Mary Institute in 1880 and was a highly accomplished musician and an artist of more than ordinary ability, many beautiful works of art executed by her adorning the family home. Mrs. Bell passed away May 1, 1912, leaving a son and a daughter, Christian Peper and Marjorie Peper, now Mrs. Hinrich, who has one son, Robert H.

While Mr. Bell has been most active in connection with national affairs, he has been equally loyal to the interests of his city and was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, director in charge of the live stock exhibit and member of the superior jury of awards. King Edward of England, King Leopold of Belgium and Emperor William of Germany had horses at the exposition and each expressed a desire through their representatives to confer a decoration upon Colonel Bell for his able services in the execution of the duties of his office. He told the representatives to convey to their respective rulers his gratitude and courteous thanks but to say for him that it was not customary for one sovereign to decorate another sovereign and that he was a "Sovereign American Citizen." Mr. Bell is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution, and in Masonry the honorary thirty-third degree has been conferred upon him. A contemporary writer has said of him: "In his active life he has succeeded because he has desired to succeed. Nature has endowed him bountifully and he has studiously, carefully and conscientiously increased the talents that have been given him. He is recognized as a ripe scholar and a man of strong intellect, whose public work has been of far-reaching and beneficial effect. He has exhibited in every judgment of his mind a strong common sense that has illumined every dark corner into which he has looked. He stands today as one of the representative citizens of St. Louis—a man of remarkable presence, of high moral character and of the best social position."

THOMAS H. FORRESTER.

Thomas H. Forrester, investment banker of St. Louis, is a native of Harvel, Illinois, a son of William H. and Mary Ann (Oberlees) Forrester, who were likewise natives of Illinois, and both were of English descent. The father is a grain and live stock dealer and resides in Bartelsville, Oklahoma. The mother, however, passed away in December, 1915, at the age of sixty years. She had become the mother of two sons and four daughters.

Thomas H. Forrester, the eldest of the family, was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Corlinville, Illinois, where he spent two years as a student in the Blackburn University, while later he was for one year a student in Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois. When eighteen years of age he entered the grain business with the Brinson-Judd Grain Company of St. Louis, and continued in the employ of that firm for a period of five years. He next turned his attention to the grain business on his own account becoming senior partner of the firm of Forrester & Wooley, a connection that was maintained until 1902. In the latter year he entered the brokerage business as a dealer in stocks and bonds under the firm name of T. H. Forrester & Company, and through the intervening period he has operated along this line winning substantial success as the years have gone by. In fact he is recognized as one of the leading stock and bond brokers of the city today. He is thoroughly familiar with the value of commercial paper and has negotiated extensive and important deals of this character. His clientage is now large and his patrons have every confidence in his judgment and his reliability.

He belongs to the New York Curb Stock and also to the American Investment Bankers Association.

On the 11th of September, 1901, Mr. Forrester was married in St. Louis to Miss Ida May Plumridge, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Thomas P. and Marie (Conway) Plumridge, the mother being a representative of one of the old families of St. Louis. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Forrester has been born a son, Thomas H., whose birth occurred in St. Louis February 14, 1904.

Mr. Forrester gives his political allegiance to the republican party which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also a member of the Century Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He has membership in the West Presbyterian church of St. Louis and takes an active part in its work, serving now as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. In fact his aid and influence are always on the side of right and progress and his enterprise has made him an active and cooperative factor in many measures for the public good. He was an earnest worker for the Red Cross, for the promotion of the Liberty loan drives during the World war and he never hesitates to sacrifice his personal interest, his time and his efforts if the country needs his assistance.

BARNETT R. WILLIAMS.

Barnett R. Williams, judge of the probate court of Macon county and a resident of the city of Macon, was born at Yadkinville, Yadkin county, North Carolina, September 13, 1871, and is a son of Sanford R. and Sarah Octavia (Mitchell) Williams, who are also natives of the Old North state and represented families that had there resided since colonial days. In 1881 the parents removed with their family to Dekalb county, Missouri, where the father engaged in farming. They had ten children: Barnett R.; Laura, the wife of George Stauver, of Kansas City, Missouri; Dora, the wife of James Ganote, of Albany, Missouri; Lucy, the wife of Mitchell Lowe, of Pierceville, Kansas; Nancy Jane, deceased; Flora, the wife of Daniel Rice, of Platte, Kansas; Thomas R., of Ethel, Missouri; Charles, of Albany, Missouri; Earl R., of Sutherland, Nebraska; and Argolis, of Mirror, British Columbia. The parents still reside upon their farm near Albany, Gentry county, Missouri, and the father yet gives his personal attention to the cultivation of the old home place.

Barnett R. Williams was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm and acquired his education in the country schools of the neighborhood, supplemented by study in the Northwestern Normal school of Stanberry, being there graduated with the class of 1893. He afterward began teaching and for about seven years followed that profession. While thus engaged he devoted the hours that are usually termed leisure to the study of law under the direction of Major J. L. McCully of Stanberry and later for a time under C. H. Goodman of Albany. He later pursued a course of study in Christian College at Albany and subsequently turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he engaged from 1898 until 1902, when he sold his interest in the business and began farming in Macon county, cultivating a tract of three hundred and fifteen acres which he purchased upon removing to Macon county. This he continued to cultivate and at the same time engaged in the real estate, mortgage, loan and insurance business and in addition still continued in the study of law for a time and later engaged in practice. It was his desire to gain the opportunity to attend a university and complete his law course. After disposing of some of his holdings he entered the law department of the Missouri State University, where he studied for a year and then returned to the farm. He spent the year 1912 on his tract of three hundred and fifteen acres and then reentered the State University in 1913, there remaining until about the 1st of February, 1914. He was then admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. In the meantime he was made secretary and treasurer of the Retail Merchants Association, an organization which was later converted into the Commercial Club, at Macon, Missouri. During his activities therewith he made the race for probate judge on the democratic ticket. He secured the nomination after a hot contest and in the fall of 1915 was elected by a large majority and has since

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filled the office most creditably, discharging his duties with entire satisfaction to the public, as is indicated in the fact of his reelection in 1918, so that he is now serving for the second term. During his first term he was elected secretary and treasurer of the State Probate Judges' Association and occupied that position for three years, being succeeded by Judge Guinotte of Kansas City, Missouri.

On the 5th of April, 1896, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle M. Ross, of Stanberry, Missouri, who was of Nova Scotia parentage. They have become parents of three children: Helen Howell, George A. Ross and Barnett R.

Judge Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family have membership in the Baptist church. He is truly a self-made man in that he has worked his way upward through his own efforts and is self-educated as well, having provided the funds whereby he was enabled to pursue his university course. He has so directed his interests that each step in his career has been a forward one. He possessed clearness of vision and alertness of spirit and readily recognized and utilized his opportunities, which he turned to good account, converting them into a vehicle whereby he has made steady progress on the highroad to success and prominence. His career is an indication of the resourcefulness of American manhood and constitutes a fine illustration of what thrift, industry and capacity can accomplish in this land of opportunity and boundless productiveness. Mrs. Williams shares in the high regard in which her husband is uniformly held. She is a very active church worker, is also a member of the Eastern Star and is county chairman of the democratic central committee. She is as well a devoted and loving wife and mother and one who has exerted a great influence for good in the city of Macon. She was county organizer for the Red Cross during the World war and her activities in that and other connections were far-reaching and beneficial. Judge Williams also took a most helpful interest in promoting the cause of the country and that of her soldiers in camp and field. He made many speeches in behalf of various drives and for the enlightenment of the public concerning real conditions, touring the entire county of Macon and presenting his cause with such clearness and force as to make his work of great influence in the accomplishment of desired results.

JOHN A. MEYER.

John A. Meyer is the secretary and treasurer of the Consolidated Saw Mills Company and is a representative business man, who by persistent efforts, well formulated plans and indefatigable energy has worked his way steadily upward. He has been both the architect and builder of his own fortunes and results achieved have been most satisfactory. Born in St. Louis, October 31, 1883, he is a son of John and Louise (Rittmeyer) Meyer, the former a native of Germany and the latter of St. Louis. The father came to America about 1865, making his way direct to this city, where he resided until his death in March, 1915, he being at the time sixty-five years of age. He was a mechanical engineer, devoting his entire life to that profession. He married a daughter of August Rittmeyer, one of the early settlers of St. Louis of German lineage. Mrs. Meyer survives her husband and makes her home in St. Louis. They were parents of two sons and four daughters but one of the sons died in infancy.

John A. Meyer was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and when seventeen years of age started out to earn his own livelihood. He is truly a self-made man. Step by step he has worked his way upward, industry and perseverance constituting the salient features in his progress. Following his graduation from the Southwestern Business College he took up stenography and followed this in connection with bookkeeping for six years. In 1910 he became sales manager for the Consolidated Saw Mills Company, and in 1912 was made an official of the company, being elected its secretary. Since 1914 he has been the secretary, treasurer and general manager and has done effective service in connection with the upbuilding of the business throughout the intervening period of six years. In fact he has made for himself a very creditable place in connection with the lumber industry of the Mississippi valley and is now the president of the A. J. Neimeyer Lumber Company of Little Rock, Arkansas, treasurer of the Pine Belt Lumber Company of Fort Towson, Oklahoma, and secretary

of the Gulledge Lumber Company of Mendenhall, Mississippi, and president of "Goodwill" Lubricating Company of St. Louis, Missouri. While his parents were people of the highest respectability and of enviable social standing and recognized as people of most commendable character, they were not the possessors of wealth, and from an early age Mr. Meyer had to depend upon his own resources. Each forward step in his career brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunity and he has eagerly seized the latter in his efforts to attain prosperity.

On the 3d of September, 1914, Mr. Meyer was married in St. Louis to Miss Clara B. Beyers, a native of this city and a daughter of August and Catherine (Kern) Beyers, the latter a representative of one of the pioneer families of St. Louis.

Politically Mr. Meyer is an earnest republican but has never been an office seeker. Fraternally he is connected with Itaska Lodge, No. 420, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the fourteenth degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club, also to the Midland Valley Country Club, and is widely known in these connections. His social qualities are such as make for personal popularity in the various organizations of which he is a representative.

JOSEPH REILLY.

Joseph Reilly, member of the St. Louis bar, was born May 31, 1871, in the city in which he still makes his home, his parents being Charles and Johanna Reilly. The father, who was a plasterer contractor, came from London, England, to America in 1867 and arrived in St. Louis in 1869. To him and his wife were born three children, of whom Joseph is the eldest, the others being: William, now deceased; and Robert, who is living in St. Louis, where he is engaged in business as a plasterer contractor.

The educational opportunities accorded Joseph Reilly were those offered by the public schools of St. Louis and in early life he became identified with the occupation of farming. He has given his attention to no other business pursuit outside the strict path of his profession. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he attended the Missouri State University in 1888 and he was graduated in law from the Benton College of Law with the class of 1905. Through the intervening years he has been very successful in his practice, which he undertook immediately after his admission to the bar. He soon demonstrated his ability to handle intricate and involved legal problems and the years have marked his steady progress. His cases have always been prepared with great care and precision and his reasoning is clear and cogent, his deductions logical and his conclusions sound.

In his political views Mr. Reilly is a republican and he was a member of the committee of nine for the organization of the progressive party in 1912. Since 1894 he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, having been raised in Rose Hill Lodge No. 550, A. F. & A. M. For six years he has been a representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he also has membership with the Junior Order of American Mechanics, while his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Christian church.

EDWIN E. PEAKE.

Edwin E. Peake, who is at the head of the Peake Realty & Development Company and is also the secretary and treasurer of the Kansas City Motor Car Dealers Association, was born in Flora, Illinois, December 21, 1878. His father, Joseph S. Peake, is a native of Ohio and is now living retired at Flora, Illinois, but for many years was engaged in the real estate and insurance business there. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for aid and joined the Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, taking part in the military movements of the Union army for three years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Susan Lick, who was born in Indiana and also survives. Their family numbered seven children, five of whom are yet living.

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Edwin E. Peake obtained a public school education in his native city and afterward attended the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. He then turned his attention to the automobile business in Detroit, where he remained for a time, and in 1910 came to Kansas City. Here he has since operated and is now the secretary and treasurer of the Kansas City Motor Car Dealers Association. He is also president of the National Auto Show Managers Association, being the only president the association has had since its organization in 1916. He is at the head of the Peake Realty & Development Company and has built up a business of substantial proportions in this connection. He is also a director of the Central Exchange National Bank. In a word, he is an alert, wide-awake and progressive young business man and he is now in charge of the erection of the mammoth building being built for the Kansas City Athletic Association. He deals extensively in realty and along this line has done not a little to promote the growth and progress of Kansas City.

In 1901 Mr. Peake was united in marriage to Miss Mary Davis, a native of Michigan, and they have become the parents of two sons: Edwin, seventeen years of age, who is now attending the Westport high school; and John, a youth of fourteen years.

Mr. Peake has genial qualities that have won for him many friends, while in the business circles of the city he has made for himself an enviable position. His entire career has been marked by a steady progress that has brought him to the point of success and he is now widely and prominently known in the business circles of his adopted city. He is also prominent in club circles, belonging to the Auto Club, the Kansas City Club, the Hillcrest Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and for recreation he turns to golfing and fishing.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH COMPTON.

William Randolph Compton is the president of the William R. Compton Company, Investment Bankers, having offices in St. Louis, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and New Orleans, and also president of the American Trust Company of St. Louis. Throughout his entire business career he has been closely associated with financial interests. He was born in Lockport, New York, June 27, 1866, a son of James Robinson and Frances Anna (Lewis) Compton. The father was a pioneer banker of Lockport, that state, where for more than half a century he was cashier of the Niagara County National Bank. Ancestors of the family came to this country from England in about 1650 and settled in New Jersey.

William Randolph Compton attended the public schools in Lockport, New York. He was an office boy in a factory for a time, and later a clerk in his father's bank. He moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1884, and there he clerked in the Tottle-Hosea Company, a wholesale dry goods establishment. In 1886 he started a bank—the Bank of Arlington, at Arlington, Kansas. He was then the youngest bank cashier in the United States. He conducted this business for two years and in 1888 acquired an interest in the Bank of Macon, Macon, Missouri, and was cashier of this institution for ten years. During this period he acted as agent for eastern capital in securing loans on Missouri farms. He also became interested in municipal bonds. In 1898 he resigned his position as cashier of the Bank of Macon to devote his attention to the investment business and organized the William R. Compton Company of which he was president. He moved to St. Louis in 1908. The company has had a steady growth until now they are the largest dealers in municipal bonds in America.

In November, 1919, Mr. Compton purchased a controlling interest in the American Trust Company and was elected president. The capitalization of the American Trust Company is one million dollars and surplus and undivided profits amount to three hundred thousand dollars. The Compton Company owns the building at the southwest corner of Seventh and Locust streets, known as the Compton building. In this the American Trust Company occupies the first floor and the investment business the second floor. The building has been remodeled and is one of the most modern banking rooms in the city of St. Louis.

During the war period, Mr. Compton was federal director of War Loans and had under his control the entire Eighth Federal Reserve District, containing a population

of over ten million. This district, in each successive war loan, led the entire country, having been the first to subscribe its full quota of war bonds. His work was generally recognized as being of particular value to the city of St. Louis and this territory in a financial way.

On September 24, 1889, Mr. Compton was married to Miss Caroline Louise Parker, and they have three children: Randolph P. Compton, connected with the William R. Compton Company, New York; William Randolph Compton, Jr.; and Miss Frances Hope Compton. Mr. Compton's two boys are graduates of Princeton and his daughter is a student at Vassar.

Mr. Compton is a member of the Noonday Club, the St. Louis Club, St. Louis Country Club, Bellerive Country Club, Missouri Athletic Association, the Recess Club and the Bankers Club of New York and the Pine Valley Country Club of New Jersey. He is also a member of Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Ascalon Commandery, K. T.; and the consistory of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to the Business Men's League and the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is an independent. Mr. Compton worships at the Second Baptist church of St. Louis, and he is a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association.

JAMES CASTLEMAN WELCH.

James Castleman Welch is not only prominent in the financial circles of Elsberry as president of the Elsberry Banking Company, but in connection with civic improvements as well. He was born on the 19th of May, 1869, near New Hope in Lincoln county, the son of Dr. James Wesley and Mary Ann (Castleman) Welch. His father, whose death occurred in 1898, was a practicing physician and a native of Virginia, having been born near the battlefield of Bull Run. When eleven or twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Lincoln county where he resided the remainder of his life. He received his medical education at the Louisville Medical College in Kentucky, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. about the year 1848. He was a warm personal friend of John B. Henderson and this friendship continued throughout life. He was in the legislature at the beginning of the Civil war. The mother of James C. Welch, Mary Ann Castleman, a daughter of William Castleman, is still residing in Elsberry.

In the acquirement of his education James C. Welch attended the common schools of Lincoln county until he reached the age of fifteen years, at which time he entered Pritchett Institute at Paynesville, where he spent two years, and completed his education in Central College at Fayette, remaining there for two years. He started into the business world at the age of nineteen years in the railway mail service, and at the termination of eighteen months in this service removed to his farm which he worked for about two years. Subsequently he removed to Elsberry and entered into the employ of the Elsberry Banking Company as cashier. This bank had been organized eighteen months previous to his acceptance of this position and was in such an embarrassed condition that it required reorganization. Mr. Welch was successful in putting the bank on an entirely new basis and it has since been highly prosperous. In 1894 the assets of the bank were eighteen thousand dollars and in 1920 they were about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The original capital stock was ten thousand dollars and it is now seventy-five thousand dollars, an increase of sixty-five thousand dollars. In 1910 Mr. Welch was elected to the presidency of the bank and is still holding this position. Jesse J. Shaw, whose review is given on another page of this work, is cashier of the bank. Mr. Welch does not confine his interests to the banking business alone, but is interested in all civic improvements. In 1910-1912 he organized the Elsberry Drainage District, embracing twenty-five thousand acres and costing six hundred thousand dollars, and when this district became incorporated he was elected supervisor and has since held that position with the addition of being its secretary and treasurer. As such an official he had charge of the selling of the bonds and the financial end of the venture, the success of which proved his executive ability, and gained for him the confidence of every man in his community. The benefit received by the land included in this district may well be illustrated by the statement that it has increased its value two-fold. Property worth twenty and forty dollars before is now easily valued at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars an acre, and

the products of this land have been increased from the minimum to the maximum. The success which Mr. Welch enjoyed in this drainage venture has proved a large factor in the success of the bank, for his townsmen, realizing his strength and force of character and unquestionable honesty have become steady patrons of his bank. For other improvements he has also stood, using his influence in behalf of chautauquas, churches and schools.

On the 1st of August, 1900, Mr. Welch was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Carter Long, a daughter of James Long, a leading physician of Elsberry. The father was born in Pike county near Paynesville and died in St. Louis in 1907. His father, or the grandfather of Mrs. Welch, was John Long who was a native of Kentucky and after his marriage removed to Missouri. He was a miller by trade and was known as the "Philosopher of the New Salem District." The mother of Mrs. Welch was Isaetta Carter, who was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, in the year 1842, and at the age of ten years removed with her father's family to Missouri. John Coles Carter was the grandfather of Mrs. Welch and his mother was a Miss Coles, a member of the family whose estate was called Estuteville and was located near Charlottesville. John Coles had charge of the British prisoners taken at Burgoyne's surrender and sent to Virginia, and he served throughout the Revolution as a lieutenant in Gates' army. It is through Lieutenant John Coles that Mrs. Welch received her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Edward Coles, who was land commissioner of the Illinois territory about the year 1815, brought his slaves from Virginia and settled in Illinois near the present town of Edwardsville, which town was named for him. The first Carter to come to the United States was Robert Carter, who was known as "King" Carter. He came from England soon after 1607 and brought with him the brick from which the Episcopal church (Christ church, Lancaster county, Virginia), near his home was built. This church is still standing and is known as King Carter's church. For services rendered the crown he was given a large grant of land in Virginia. The land on which John Coles Carter settled in Lincoln county was purchased by Edward Coles under the old Spanish grants for his sister, Mrs. Carter, while he was land commissioner and this land is still farmed by the family. The original purchase of Edward Coles was six thousand acres, half of which purchase he kept for himself. Two children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Welch, namely: Theodosia Valentine who is now attending Elsberry high school from which, after graduation, she will enter the Randolph-Macon College at Lynchburg, Virginia; and James Long who is a small child. Mrs. Welch is a member of the State Historical Society in which she takes an active part.

In politics Mr. Welch is a democrat though independent and he is a member of the Elsberry Methodist Episcopal church, South, which he has served as steward for twenty-five years and of which he has been treasurer for many years. He has also been active in Sunday school work. His fraternal affiliation is with the Masonic Lodge and he is a member of New Hope Lodge, No. 199, of which he has been past master. The position occupied by Mr. Welch is a most enviable one, and one to which he has risen by his own unaided effort. In all his dealings he is honorable and upright and is indeed one of the leading citizens of Elsberry.

JOSIAH G. MOORE, A. B., M. D., F. A. C. S.

Josiah G. Moore, an eminent member of the medical profession, residing at Mexico, where since 1907 he has confined his practice to consultation surgery, was born at Flint Hill, in St. Charles county, Missouri, January 31, 1863, his parents being Adolphus G. and Lucy H. (Hubbard) Moore, the former a native of Flint Hill, Virginia, and the latter of Flint Hill, Missouri. The son attended Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, where in 1885 he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He prepared for his professional career in the St. Louis Medical College, a department of Washington University, and won his M. D. degree in 1889, having in the meantime, however, taught in a country school for one year. After leaving college he spent a year as interne in the City Hospital of St. Louis, gaining that broad and valuable knowledge and experience which can never be as quickly secured in any other way as in hospital practice. From 1890 until 1893 he was surgeon to the Crystal Plate Glass Company at Crystal City, Missouri,

and in the latter year he opened an office for private practice in St. Louis, where he continued until 1906, and from 1902 until 1904 he was surgeon in charge of the Emergency Hospital for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. He has been made a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and specializing along that line he became recognized as one of the eminent surgeons of the state. Such is his recognized ability that since 1907 he has limited his practice to consultation surgery.

At Fulton, Missouri, November 4, 1891, Dr. Moore was married to Miss Inez Shields, a daughter of Robert and Lucy (Thurmond) Shields, and they have one son, Robert Shields Moore. Dr. and Mrs. Moore hold membership in the Presbyterian church and his political allegiance has been given to the democratic party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. During the World war he served as a member of the local board of Audrain county. Fraternally he is connected with Fulton Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., and with Mexico Lodge, No. 919, B. P. O. E., while along strictly professional lines, aside from his connection as a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, he is a member of the Audrain County, the Missouri State and the American Medical Associations. Through the proceedings of these bodies and through wide reading and investigation he keeps in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress and his expert ability in the field of surgery enables him to speak with authority upon many questions of vital interest to the profession. Audrain county has lately voted bonds for a county hospital under the law of 1917, and this is the first county in the state to vote bonds under this law. It is said that Dr. Moore did perhaps more than any other one man to foster the spirit essential to the promotion of this enterprise. The hospital was dedicated and ready for service in the summer of 1920.

THOMAS F. McDONALD.

Thomas F. McDonald was born in Independence, Iowa, October 7, 1890. He attended the public schools, the Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, and is a graduate of the Law School of the University of Michigan, in the class of 1917.

Mr. McDonald entered the first Officers Training Camp at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in May, 1917, and was commissioned a captain and assigned to the Eighty-eighth Division at the close of the camp. Later he was transferred to the Three Hundred and Fourth Cavalry, which subsequently was converted into the Forty-third Field Artillery. In October, 1918, he was commissioned a major in the Field Artillery service, and following the cessation of hostilities received his discharge. Mr. McDonald is now a major in the Reserve Corps of the Cavalry branch of the army.

In 1919, Mr. McDonald was admitted to the bar of Missouri and is associated in the practice of the law with the firm of Spencer & Donnell. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity, the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the University Club.

WILLIAM V. BURTON.

Since the year 1882 William V. Burton has been a resident of St. Louis and throughout the entire period of thirty-eight years he has been connected with the hotel business. His are not the mammoth hostelries which afford palatial surroundings and entertainment for the rich, for back of all of his acitvity has been the humanitarian spirit that has prompted his aid to the poor. His hotels are the ten-cent rooming houses which give shelter and a place to sleep to the man who has touched the lowest financial depth. In carrying on this business Mr. Burton has ever been actuated by a desire to assist the unfortunate in life and his work has been indeed that of a public benefactor. His own career has not been entirely free from setbacks and discouragements, notwithstanding the fact that he is today one of the men of affluence in St. Louis.

Iowa numbers Mr. Burton as a native son, his birth having occurred in Van

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Buren county, that state, in 1841, so that he has now reached the seventy-ninth milestone on life's journey. His father, John W. Burton, removed from Kentucky to Iowa, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of that state as early as 1835, when the district was still under territorial rule. At a previous date he had removed with his mother, Mrs. Catherine Springer Burton, to Illinois and, settling near Beardstown, they had experienced all of the hardships and privations of frontier life. The Indians were still numerous in the state at that time and in 1832 John W. Burton volunteered for service in the Black Hawk war, which terminated Indian supremacy in the middle Mississippi valley. After a residence of more than a half century in Iowa, John W. Burton passed away in 1891, while his wife survived until October 31, 1906. They were the parents of eleven children.

William V. Burton, spending his youthful days under the parental roof in Iowa, attended the district schools near his father's farm and afterward continued his education in an academy at Bentonsport, Iowa. Later he concentrated his efforts upon the work of the farm until he reached the age of twenty years, or in 1862. He then made his way to St. Louis but previous to this time had joined Captain Lawrence's company of Clark county, Missouri, for service in the Civil war. Before the command was organized, however, the men dispersed. Mr. Burton spent the winter of 1862-3 in St. Louis and then made his way to Arkansas, where he joined Captain Lesueur's battery of Price's army. He did duty with Parson's infantry and was engaged in southern Arkansas and Louisiana, taking part in many hotly contested battles, including those of Mansfield, Louisiana, Camden, Arkansas, and others of minor importance. He likewise participated in the engagement of Saline river, Arkansas, and was at all times a brave and faithful soldier, being mustered out at Shreveport, Louisiana, in June, 1865, after three years' connection with the artillery branch of the army.

Following the close of the Civil war Mr. Burton located in Mississippi, being on a cotton plantation there for thirteen years. On the expiration of this period he turned his attention to merchandising, which he carried on in connection with the development of the land, but the heavy floods proved disastrous to the production of crops and he decided to leave Mississippi and try his fortune elsewhere. Accordingly he arrived in St. Louis in 1882 and soon afterward met a man who desired to sell a hotel. Mr. Burton became the purchaser and since that time he has developed and enlarged the business until he is now proprietor of almost a dozen of the ten-cent lodging houses of St. Louis. The one thing that has always been absolutely demanded in these establishments is cleanliness and Mr. Burton has a corps of people constantly employed to keep the hotels spotless. The great rooms are fitted out with double-decked beds, there often being one hundred in a room. These can be secured for ten cents per night. Then there are other rooms containing a single bed and chair, which can be secured for fifteen cents per night, and still others with a little better furnishing for twenty cents per night. The method of conducting these is seen in the signs which hang about the walls, including the following: "No card playing." "No loud talking or laughing after 9:30 P. M." "Guests are requested to go to bed by 11:30 P. M." "Beds will not be held for guests after 6 P. M." "Be good and you'll sleep well." His policy to the guests is indicated in the sign: "Clerks in my houses must be kind and good to guests. Guests that will dissipate and use bad language must go. (Signed) Burton." Not only does the lodger get a bed but also may have a free bath, while hot and cold water are supplied the year around. Shoes may be shined without extra charge, water, soap and a basin are furnished in which to wash socks and linen, there are free newspapers to read, free information to the unemployed and the privilege of loafing in a big clubroom all day. The clerks, too, are glad to give references to employment agencies where work may be obtained. In an account given in one of the newspapers concerning the Burton hotels is said: "The two paramount things about these dime hotels is their compactness and their cleanliness. Every inch of available space is used. The beds are placed far enough apart to be convenient, but when one hundred of them are put in a single room one knows no space has been wasted. * * * An effort is made to keep the places as clean as soap and water will make them. Mr. Burton employs about fifty people, most of whom are engaged in sweeping and scrubbing the hotels and many of whom are women. He has employes who have been with him more than twenty years. * * * In summer the hotels accommodate an average of eight hundred and fifty men a day; in winter they will run to their capacity of two thousand. * * * Mr. Burton has made the hotel business

almost a charity. He takes pride in being able to give a man a good clean place to sleep for a dime." Most of this business is now managed by subordinates, Mr. Burton looking after only the larger details. As time has passed and he has prospered, he has made wise and judicious investment in real estate and is the owner of some excellent income paying property, having in the thirty-eight years of his residence in St. Louis accumulated a comfortable fortune.

In 1889 Mr. Burton was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary L. Nixon, who in her maidenhood was Mary L. Delsher. She was born in St. Charles, Missouri, and died in 1896. By this marriage two sons were born: Walter P., who saw service in France during the World war; and William W., who is connected with the Illinois Electric Light & Power Company at East St. Louis. Mr. Burton's progressive spirit and enterprise have placed him in a most creditable position among the representative business men of St. Louis. He has studied life and its problems and is always glad to extend a helping hand. At the same time, as the result of his careful management and his enterprise, he has built up his own fortunes to gratifying proportions and the most envious cannot grudge him his success, so well has it been won and so worthily used.

CHARLES EDWIN PORTER.

Charles Edwin Porter, president of the Farmers Bank of Bowling Green for sixteen years, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, August 26, 1849, a son of William and Sarah (Richardson) Porter. The father, whose death occurred in 1905, was born in 1809 in Virginia. He was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation and a man of much literary ability, having had a great knowledge of history and the Bible. He removed from his native state with his parents to Kentucky, and in 1865 came to Lincoln county, Missouri. He had been married in Kentucky and brought with him his wife and family, locating on a farm which he had purchased. Three of his sons were gallant soldiers in the Civil war. Edwin Porter, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Albermarle county, Virginia. The Porter family had resided in that county since before the Revolution and occupied a position of prominence in their community. The mother of Charles E. Porter was Sarah Richardson whose death occurred at the age of eighty-two years, terminating a life of usefulness and unselfish devotion to her family. She was the daughter of William Richardson, a well known physician of Kentucky who was a native of the state of Louisiana.

The early education of Charles E. Porter was acquired in the country schools of Logan county, Kentucky, but was somewhat interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. On his removal to Missouri with his parents he attended the public schools of that state until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he entered the Troy Institute where he remained for three years. After his schooldays were over he engaged in teaching for three years in the public schools of Lincoln and Pike counties. The school at Louisville paid him the salary of sixty dollars a month, which was in that day considered a very high wage. At the end of this period he gave up teaching and in 1872 removed to Bowling Green where through the influence of a friend he secured the position of deputy recorder of deeds. He served in that capacity but a short time when he was appointed deputy collector of Pike county. He did not long remain in any one position, however, for his energy and ambition pushed him steadily forward. For three years he served as deputy county clerk and upon the death of the clerk, Henry C. Campbell, he was appointed county clerk by Governor Hardin and served twelve months of the unexpired term. For two years he retired from public service and was connected with the Farmers Bank in the capacity of assistant cashier. Returning to public service at the termination of two years he served for four years as deputy county collector, and was then elected collector of Pike county serving from 1882-1886. In May, 1887, he again entered the service of the Farmers Bank, this time as cashier, and about the year 1904 was elected president, which office he has since held. In 1875 the bank was organized with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, and although there has been no increase in the capital stock, the bank has a surplus of

twelve thousand dollars. By his own unaided effort Mr. Porter has risen to his present position of prominence and influence in his community.

On the 3rd of October, 1876, Mr. Porter was united in marriage to Miss Annie Wise, daughter of John R. Wise, a druggist of Bowling Green. He was a native of Montgomery county, Missouri, and died in 1914. The grandfather of Mrs. Porter who was a physician, practiced for many years in Pike and Montgomery counties in which he was well known and highly respected. The Wise family is one of the oldest of this state. Three children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Porter, namely, Norman J., Harriet, and Marion Bailey. Norman J. is connected with the Farmers Bank as assistant cashier. He married Miss Zelda Middleton of Garryville and they have one son, Edmund; Harriet, the second child, is now the wife of H. H. Dietrich of New York city, who is an importer of hides and leathers. Two children have been born to them, namely, Porter who is twelve years of age and Henry, nine years of age; Marion Bailey Porter, the youngest member of the family, is named after two of the family's physicians in Kentucky who at one time saved the life of his father. He is engaged in the leather business in Chicago and is married to Miss Pearl Walters.

Since age conferred on Charles Edwin Porter the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party in which he has always been active. The only elective office he ever held was as collector and he has never aspired to any other. He never lightly regards the duties of citizenship but is faithful to every responsibility devolving upon him. Mr. Porter was reared in the Christian church, but for the past seven years has affiliated with the Christian Science church, and is a member of the Mother Church in Boston. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Bowling Green. Mr. Porter is a lover of the great outdoors and is very fond of watching outdoor sports.

For the sixteen years in which he has been president of the Farmers Bank he has bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control. He readily comprehends intricate business situations, he forms his plans quickly and is prompt and accurate in their execution. Thus he has gained for himself the confidence and respect of the community in which he resides.

HELMUTH H. KRAMOLOWSKY, M. D.

Dr. Helmuth H. Kramolowsky, a physician and surgeon of St. Louis, was born in Washington, Missouri, November 28, 1889. His father, Anton Kramolowsky, was a native of Austria and came to America in 1885, making his way direct to Washington, Missouri. He is now a resident of Union, Franklin county, and is living retired although formerly identified with mercantile pursuits for a number of years. In politics he is a republican and has always been very active in support of the party. He married Clara Deitz, who was born in St. Louis, and whose parents are both representatives of old Missouri families. To Mr. and Mrs. Anton Kramolowsky have been born three daughters.

The only son of the family is Dr. Kramolowsky of this review, who was educated in the public and high schools of Union, Missouri, and in the St. Louis University Academy, before entering upon his university course as a student in the medical department. He was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1911, and throughout the remainder of the year served as an interne in the St. Louis City Hospital. In the latter part of the year he entered upon private practice as an assistant to Dr. C. E. Burford, and became a member of the firm in 1918 under the style of Burford & Kramolowsky. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, Southern Medical Association and also to the American Urological Society. He has been an instructor on Genito Urinary diseases in the St. Louis University, and is a member of the visiting staff of the St. Louis City Hospital, also of the Mullanphy Hospital, the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, the Bethesda Hospital, the Mount St. Rose Hospital, and St. Anthony Hospital. He has done important hospital work and his ability in this connection is widely recognized.

On the 11th of November, 1914, in St. Louis, Dr. Kramolowsky was married to Miss Leona Jones, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of William H. and Mary

(Stack) Jones. Dr. Kramolowsky and his wife are members of the St. Rose Roman Catholic church and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He also has membership in the City Club. During the World war he was vice chairman of Medical Advisory Board No. 6. In politics he is a republican where national questions and issues are involved, but casts an independent local ballot.

GEORGE H. DAVIS.

George H. Davis, a prominent figure in grain trade circles in Kansas City, where he has made his home since early boyhood, was born in Lee county, Illinois, in April, 1876, his parents being James B. and Sarah F. (Wheat) Davis. The father was a railroad man, connected with the passenger department of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, but owing to ill health was unable to engage in business during the last twenty years of his life. He was a native of Ontario, Canada, and about 1870 became a resident of Rockford, Illinois, where he formed the acquaintance of and afterward wedded Miss Sarah Wheat, a daughter of the leading architect of Rockford. They removed to Kansas City during the early boyhood of their son George.

The latter was educated in the common schools and in the school of experience has also learned many valuable lessons, his training there having been most thorough. His preliminary experience in the business world was received as bookkeeper with the International Grain & Export Company, which position he accepted in 1891. From that time forward his course has been one of steady progress and each forward step has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. In 1901 he organized and became president of the Ernst-Davis Grain Company and still remains the chief executive officer of that concern. He is also the president of the Ernst-Davis Commission Company. He has been successful in connection with the grain trade since he made his initial step in that direction and is today president of one of the leading business enterprises of the kind in Kansas City. He was also for many years a director of the board of trade and has served as president of the board for one term. His business interests, too, have extended in other directions, for he is now identified with the First National Bank of Kansas City as a director. Nor have his efforts been confided alone to business activities of which he has been the beneficiary, for he has been connected with many interests of a public and semi-public character and has been a close student of many vital problems affecting the general welfare of society. He is a director of the Employers Indemnity Corporation, is the president of the Thomas H. Swope Settlement, is a trustee of Park College of Parkville, Missouri, and for three years has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Davis' interests are further indicated in his association with the Kansas City Automobile Club, of which he was president in 1911, the Mission Hills Country Club and the Knife and Fork Club, of which he was president in 1915. He is also a member of the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade and of the national organization known as the Old Colony Club and a member of the Kansas City Young Men's Christian Association.

In October, 1899, in Kansas City, Kansas, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Elizabeth Otterman, a daughter of Dr. J. L. Otterman, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and who is a Civil war veteran and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is now seventy-two years of age but in appearance and activity resembles a man of fifty. He is a great pedestrian and thinks nothing of taking a stroll of fifteen miles. He has traveled all over the world and finds great pleasure in travel. He still personally attends to all of his business interests.

The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Davis is that of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which they take a most active and helpful interest. He is also a devoted follower of Masonic teachings and belongs to Temple Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; and to the Scottish Rite bodies, including Missouri Consistory, No. 2. He is likewise a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His entire life has been characterized by perseverance and honesty of purpose and he has won success in business by his straightforward dealing with

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men. He possesses exceptionally fine business qualities, is a man of sound judgment, prompt in making decisions, progressive and thoroughly reliable, commanding at all times the respect of his associates in either commercial or social relations.

HERBERT V. JONES.

Herbert V. Jones, who has recently retired from the presidency of the Real Estate Board of Kansas City and who is one of the outstanding figures in real estate circles, was born in Alabama, November 10, 1878, but becoming a resident of Missouri in early life, pursued his preliminary education in the schools of Lexington and afterward attended the Central high school of Kansas City. He then returned to the south for further educational training, becoming a student in Vanderbilt University of Tennessee, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, and during his college days he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta.

Mr. Jones on resuming his residence in Kansas City entered real estate circles as a partner in the firm of Childs & Jones. He ranks with the leading business men of Missouri and is one of the best judges of down-town real estate values in Kansas City. He is extremely efficient and honorable, a fair competitor, conscientious and absolutely reliable. He has not confined his attention wholly to real estate interests, for he is a director of the New England National Bank and in addition to his real estate business handles mortgage loans. His prominence in his chosen field of labor is indicated in the fact that he was elected to the presidency of the Kansas City Real Estate Board, holding that office until 1920.

In 1907 Mr. Jones was married to Miss Eleanor Buford, of Nashville, Tennessee, and they have become parents of three children: Eleanor Buford, Vincent Scott and Edward Buford. Mr. Jones has figured very prominently in the club circles of the city. He was formerly president of the University Club, belongs to the Kansas City Country Club, to the City Club, to the Automobile Club and also to the Chamber of Commerce and the Fire Insurance Association. He is a member of the Westminster Congregational church, in which he is serving on the board of trustees, while his wife is president of the Woman's City Club. The membership relations of Mr. Jones extend also to the Club Presidents Round Table. He is keenly interested in civic affairs and in all matters of public concern bears his full part. He is chairman of the city planning commission, which was created in 1920, and Mr. Jones was appointed as the first chairman. He is a forceful public speaker, with a most pleasing address, and has been a recognized leader in connection with various interests of vital importance to Kansas City in recent years. His success and high standing are attributable to his understanding of men, to his integrity and honesty and to his very pleasing personality.

VICTOR J. AZBE.

With all the technical and scientific as well as practical phases of the engineering business, Victor J. Azbe is thoroughly familiar and for an extensive period has directed his efforts along this line. He was born in Austria, September 5, 1890.

Victor J. Azbe obtained his early education in the public and high schools of Laibach, Austria, and was there graduated in 1904. He then traveled for three years, visiting Africa and South America as well as various European countries. Crossing the Atlantic he landed in New York, November 15, 1907, with the intention of making it his permanent abode. After spending various periods in New York, Cleveland and Chicago, he arrived in St. Louis in 1909. Here he was employed in an engineering capacity by the firms of Swift & Company, the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association and the Merchants Ice & Coal Company. As time permitted he pursued courses in mechanical engineering at the Washington University and all of this time he was increasing his knowledge by constant reading, by close observation and by broad practical experience. He was continuously

carrying his investigations forward along the lines of original research as well as working out his own theories. From 1914 until 1918 he was assistant supervising engineer for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association and in 1918 he started in business on his own account at his present location. He has always specialized along the lines of economy and efficiency in the operation of power and refrigerating plants, has written many articles for technical magazines upon this subject, and is the author of several booklets which are notable for their information concerning the science of getting the utmost efficiency out of fuel. In 1920 he equipped a chemical and physical laboratory intended for special research work in industrial lines. The plant is the most modern in this section of the country. When but twenty-six years of age he was called upon to make an address to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at New York, and his speech is still quoted in engineering circles as one which contains standard information concerning waste in the consumption of fuel and practical plans for obtaining efficiency in that direction.

Mr. Azbe is now married and resides at 3533 Grace avenue. During the period of his residence in St. Louis, covering eleven years, he has made a wide acquaintance and has won a most enviable reputation for his professional proficiency.

DANIEL SIDNEY BROWN.

Some one has written: "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved copy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauties or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he has." Not one but several of these standards found expression in the life record of Daniel Sidney Brown. He contributed to the world's work as the promoter of an important industrial enterprise in St. Louis; he added much to the richness of life through his love for and cultivation of flowers, having for many years the finest private collection of orchids in the country—a collection which two years before his death he gave to Shaw's Garden that the public might enjoy to the full the beauty which he had thus gathered.

Daniel Sidney Brown was born in St. Louis, November 15, 1853, his parents being William and Mary A. (Cox) Brown, the former a native of Washington Boro, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Chelsea, England. The old Brown homestead in Washington Boro is still standing. William Brown removed from Pennsylvania to St. Louis in 1845, having been married in Cincinnati, Ohio, while en route to his western destination. Immediately after his arrival he organized the Pioneer Cooperage Company and the business developed under his able management until it became one of the important industries of St. Louis. Soon after the founding of this enterprise he became identified with Samuel Cupples, for whom he manufactured much of the woodenware handled in the Cupples establishment.

Daniel Sidney Brown was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and also pursued a course in a business college, after which he entered his father's employ and acquainted himself with every phase of the trade. Following his father's demise in 1888 he was offered the presidency of the company, but refused that position and was made first vice president, in which capacity he continued until 1910, when he retired from the business, having accumulated a very substantial fortune, and thereafter gave his attention to the cultivation of orchids.

A love of nature and particularly of botany was inherent in Mr. Brown, who as early as his twentieth year began making his collection of rare orchids and other specimens of tropical flowers. He gathered the largest private collection of rare orchids in the United States, having some two thousand named varieties, and there was not a rare variety that he did not secure. His conservatories won him world-wide reputation and in this connection another writer said while he was yet living: "His home is situated on Webster avenue in South Kirkwood. Spacious and artistic, in the midst of a beautiful setting, it is largely ideal. The residence stands back about three hundred yards from the road and is approached by a driveway through well kept lawns. The estate covers one hundred and forty acres, forty of which

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are apportioned to the grounds and conservatories. Mr. Brown takes his chief delight and recreation in his flowers and plants, for as a cultivator of orchids, ferns and palms he is as widely known in Europe as America. In the first conservatory, which is known as the Stove House, the dimensions of which are one hundred by twenty feet, he has grouped both the celestial and terrestrial Cypripedium orchids and hybrids of the Laelia Cattleya, among which will be found all the white varieties. In the East India House, which is one hundred by twenty feet, are the Phalaenopsis. These are natives of the Philippines, bearing an extremely large spray and beautifully colored from a pure white to a deep purple. The Angraecum Sesquepedale bears a very large white flower of a star shape, which blooms about Christmas time. There are also several varieties of the Dendrobium, bearing a beautiful blossom of a yellow tint, and among palms of the smaller varieties are two very rare Cyrtostachys Renda, the stems of which are a dark purple and which were presented to Mr. Brown while he was visiting the famous Kew gardens in England. These are the only two of the species in the United States and are thriving wonderfully under his care. Ferns of all varieties grow luxuriantly and the entire collection presents a picture that is a continued source of delight and pleasure. In another room there is a splendid collection of Nepenthes or pitcher plants, some of which bear very large pitchers. All the rare varieties are included in this collection. In the Mexican House, thirty by fifty feet, Mexican and other orchids from the cooler climates are to be seen, bearing beautiful blossoms, and in the Cypripedium House are orchids of beautiful and rare varieties, making this one of the best collections of the country. It also includes the largest growing orchid in existence, the Grammatophyllum Speciosum, which is a cutting of the Kew plant bought by Mr. Brown of Sanders & Son, the English experts, on one of his trips abroad. His collection of orchids is acknowledged by those competent to speak on the subject to be one of the best in America, and it has taken years to get together. The palm house, a splendid building one hundred by sixty-four feet and forty feet in height, contains the most beautiful palms of all varieties, some over thirty feet high, which Mr. Brown has grown from small plants two or three feet high. His Latania Barbonica, a magnificent palm over twenty-five feet high, has been in his possession for over thirty years and was in fact started by his mother, from whom Mr. Brown has inherited his intense love of plant life. His Cycas Revoluta was exhiblted by the Japanese at the World's Fair held in Chicago in 1893, and at that time was said to be one hundred and fifty years of age and also the largest of its species in existence. Among his collection is also a date palm now over twenty-five feet high, which Mr. Brown has had for over thirty years and which he has developed from a little plant. There is also a magnificent specimen of the Cycas Circinalis, a most beautiful cycad about eighteen feet high, from the stem of which radiate numerous feathery fronds from ten to twelve feet long. He is also the proud possessor of the palm, only three of which are known to be in existence, named after Prince Bismarck of Germany, Bismarck Nobilis, which he has had for over twenty-five years. Thus the magnificent, rare and beautiful palms, ferns and orchids which constitute the chief features of his conservatory have made his the finest private collection in existence and, moreover, this has been accumulated purely for the pleasure which Mr. Brown takes in all that is beautiful, rare and interesting in plant life. It will without doubt be of intense interest to botanists and lovers of flowers to know that among his collection of palms is the rarest of the species, the Kentia Belmoreana Brownii, which is the only one known to exist and which was found among a lot of seedlings raised by Sanders & Son of St. Albans, England, at their place in Bruges, Belgium. It would require a volume to tell of all the attractive features in the conservatories of Mr. Brown, which, however, are always open to his friends that they may enjoy with him these beautiful productions of nature, of which he has every reason to be justly proud." Two years prior to his death he gave his notable collection of orchids to Shaw's Garden. In the meantime he had also made a wonderfully fine collection of snuff-boxes and old ivories, possessing many notable pieces. Brownhurst, his estate of one hundred and sixty acres on the Denny road, fourteen miles south of St. Louis, which he purchased in 1890, became one of the show places of St. Louis county and he resided thereon for twenty-six years. In 1919 he sold that property and took up his abode in the city, where he passed away on the 17th of November.

It was on the 19th of November, 1879, that Mr. Brown was united in marriage

to Miss Dora Mather, daughter of William Ray Mather, who was a son of the Rev. Ebenezer Mather, of Fairmont, West Virginia, and a representative of an old colonial family that furnished many members to the ministry. Had Mr. Brown lived but two days longer he and his wife would have reached the fortieth anniversary of their marriage. They were the parents of five children: Luella Ray, the wife of I. F. Boyd, president of Boyd-Richardson Company, of St. Louis; George Mather, engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis; Sidney Mather, a young lady who gave eighteen months to Red Cross work in France during the World war, returning home in January, 1920; Marjorie Douglas; and Polly.

Mrs. Brown has been a member of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis for several years and has been chairman of the South Central Field Committee of the national organization of the Young Women's Christian Association for a number of years. She belongs to the Episcopal church, of which Mr. Brown was a member, and like him she has been most generous in charity and philanthropy.

Mr. Brown gave freely but unostentatiously and proved himself a friend to many young men whom he educated, and two of whom he had live with him in his beautiful home in St. Louis county. All who knew him bore testimony to his splendid character and many admirable qualities. His entire business career was devoted to the cooperage business and in this connection he was a great man for details, thoroughly qualifying himself for the conduct of the enterprise by learning to operate every machine himself. He displayed considerable inventive ingenuity in this connection. He was always a hard worker, was kind and gentle to an eminent degree and was greatly beloved by all in his employ. He never sought to figure in club circles. He was strictly a home man and his time outside of business was devoted to the cultivation of his orchids. He was a naturalist who loved the country, the trees and the shrubbery and he was better known by the large orchid growers of England even than by those of his own country. He could never be called a good mixer, but he was most devoted to his friends, toward whom he displayed a deep-seated and true devotion. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, but aside from the exercise of franchise in support of principles in which he believed he took no active part in politics. To the majority he seemed quiet and reserved, but to those who came within the close circle of his friendship he was a most lovable man, his salient traits of character being such as won for him the kindliest regard and high respect of all.

CHARLES T. CLIFFORD.

Since February, 1892, Charles T. Clifford has been cashier of the Citizens Bank at Clarksville. He was born in Clarksville on the 15th of October, 1855, a son of Captain Benjamin P. and Lucinda (Pepper) Dobbins Clifford. Captain Clifford was a native of Kentucky, having been born in Logan county that state, July 9, 1817. In 1825 he removed with his parents to Pike county, settling on Gwinn's creek, and five years later removed with them to Clarksville. In 1838, when but twenty-one years of age, Captain Clifford secured work on the steamer Astoria which was engaged in the Missouri river trade. His position was first clerk on this steamer and while serving in that capacity he took advantage of every opportunity offered, with the result that in 1840 he assumed command of the "Shawnee" which he ran on the Missouri river. He afterwards built the steamer "Julia Cheautean" and commanded her on the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. He was the youngest captain on the lower river and was widely known as the "young captain." In 1844 he retired from river life and removed to his farm near Clarksville. Two years later he engaged in merchandising in Clarksville in which business he continued until 1857 when he was elected cashier of the Louisiana Branch Bank of the state of Missouri, then being established. This institution he successfully managed for four years when his health became impaired and he returned to his farm. He again engaged in the mercantile business until 1868 when he established the B. P. Clifford and Company banking house. Captain Clifford died suddenly of heart disease on the 6th of January, 1881, and the bank took a state charter. He was twice married. His first wife was Lucinda Pepper Dobbins, a widow and the daughter of Samuel Pepper, an old resident of Pike county. She

became the mother of Charles T. Clifford, and died when he was just a child, her death occurring in December, 1857. In 1860 Captain Clifford was again married, this time to Lizzie Alexander, whose death occurred May 22, 1873. There was one son by this union, Ernest A. Clifford, who represents the Credit Indemnity Company in several states and has headquarters at Denver.

Charles T. Clifford acquired his education in the public schools of Pike county and also attended a private school under the tutorship of Prof. M. S. Goodman. At the age of fifteen years he put aside his textbooks and went into his father's bank, the B. P. Clifford & Company, where he remained for two years. He then resumed his studies, attending Washington University for two years, at the termination of which time he returned home and continued his duties at the bank as bookkeeper. In 1881 the bank took out a state charter as The Clifford Banking Company, and he was then promoted to the position of assistant cashier. For several years he filled this position but his health becoming impaired he found it necessary to resign and went to Colorado and Kansas where he remained for about two years. While away he sold his interests in the Clifford Bank, and when on his return he found a new bank being organized by W. R. McDannold, George Wells, J. A. Manns, he joined them, taking the position of cashier of the new concern, February, 1892. He has proved most efficient in this position and has remained with the bank in that capacity. The bank has a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, and the undivided profits and surplus are fourteen thousand dollars. Under efficient management the bank has steadily grown and is becoming more and more profitable.

On the 10th of May, 1893, Mr. Clifford was united in marriage to Miss Dora Boone, daughter of William P. Boone, of the Boone Tobacco Company, manufacturers of tobacco. Her father was a Kentuckian by birth and a descendant of Daniel Boone, his father, William Boone, being a son of Jacob Boone who was the favorite first cousin of Daniel Boone. Jacob and Daniel Boone worked together in most of the celebrated exploits attributed to Daniel Boone. After the death of Daniel Boone when the body was removed to Kentucky, the nearest relative present was Mrs. Anna Boone a great aunt of Mrs. Clifford. She was given the position as chief mourner at the interment and was provided with a carriage drawn by four white horses. Two children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, namely: Charles Vivian, born August 27, 1910; and William Benjamin, whose birth occurred on the 7th of February, 1915.

Since age conferred on Mr. Clifford the right of franchise he has been a supporter of the republican party, although he takes no active part in political affairs and has never been nor desired to be a candidate for office. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church. His fraternal affiliation is with the Masons and he is an active member of the Clarksville Lodge, No. 17. In regard to his banking interests he is a faithful attendant at all the meetings of the American Banking Association and the Missouri Banking Association. Inheriting the love of the great outdoors and of hunting and fishing from his line of red-blooded American ancestors, he is a great hunter and fisher. Mr. Clifford and a number of his associates purchased several islands in the river and used them for their hunting preserves, calling themselves the Clarksville Hunting and Fishing Club. Mr. Clifford has been secretary and treasurer of this club, which is still in existence, for a period of twenty five years.

ARTHUR STAHL.

Admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1914 Arthur Stahl has, through the intervening period of six years, engaged in practice in St. Louis. While advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, he has steadily progressed in his chosen profession, developing his powers along lines that have brought excellent returns in the upbuilding of his clientele, and in a number of favorable verdicts which he has won. A native of Iowa, his birth occurred in Muscatine, May 15, 1871. His father, Henry Stahl, who was born in the same state, was descended from a pioneer family of Missouri. His father was Henry Stahl, a native of Marbach, Germany, who cast in his lot with the early residents of Missouri, arriving in St. Louis in 1822. Here he engaged in the packing business, his plant being then located on Fourth and Market streets. He was among the first exten-

sively to engage in this business in St. Louis and he likewise became the first meat packer of Muscatine, Iowa. He followed that line of business successfully to the time of his death which occurred in Muscatine in 1879, when he was more than eighty years of age. He had removed to Muscatine in 1834 but continued to ship meat to St. Louis to the time of his demise. His son, Henry Stahl, was born September 17, 1844, in Muscatine, Iowa, and at the outbreak of the Civil war, while still a youth in his teens, he was among the first to respond to the country's call for troops, and continued to serve with the Union army until the close of hostilities. In fact he remained in military service until 1868, when he returned to Iowa and thereafter was successfully engaged in the lumber business until his death, March 12, 1900, when he had reached the age of fifty-six years. In early manhood he had married Anna Crippen, a native of Muscatine, Iowa, where her people had settled in an early day. He met an accidental death in 1877. Of her three children, all sons, two are living, the brother of Arthur Stahl being Charles Stahl, who is a resident of Stillwater, Minnesota.

Arthur Stahl was educated in the public schools of Muscatine, and came to St. Louis in March, 1890. He followed out his inclination of becoming connected with the military service of the country and was assigned to the Eighth Infantry. He took part in the Bannock Indian war in Idaho, and participated in quelling the industrial disturbances in Coeur d'Alene in 1893. In November, 1895, he joined the Fourth Artillery as a member of Battery M, under Frederick D. Fuger and continued in military service until 1897. While thus engaged he had charge of the commissary department and the sales department of the Fourth Artillery.

After leaving the army Mr. Stahl studied law in Washington, D. C., and in January, 1903, came to St. Louis, and entered the office of the Hon. Joseph W. Folk, afterward governor of Missouri, and later was with Arthur N. Sager, an equally prominent member of the bar. He was admitted to practice in 1914 and has since followed his profession with good success. The only interruption in his continuous active connection with the profession came during the World war, when he organized a regiment and offered his services to the government. He was accepted but later the government rejected volnnteer service. Mr. Stahl, however, passed the examination for major. He took a helpful interest in all war activities and made five trips to Washington and also to New York in connection with government work.

On the 3d of April, 1899, in Washington, D. C., Mr. Stahl was married to Miss Helen Taliaferro, a native of Virginia and a daughter of the late James Monroe Taliaferro, whose ancestors were among the founders of Jamestown, Virginia. Her mother was Mrs. Anna (Coleman) Taliaferro, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl have become parents of four children but three have passed away, the living daughter being Henrietta, who was born in St. Louis, August 30, 1903. She is now a pupil in Brown's Business College of St. Louis.

In his political views Mr. Stahl is a republican and has always taken a keen and active interest in politics stanchly advocating the principles of the party. He belongs to Naval Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M.; the Naval Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Orient Commandery, No. 5, K. T. of Washington, D C., and is a loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of the craft. The experiences of his life have been varied and interesting. His military service has taken him into various sections of the country and while his career at the bar has been less exciting and less spectacular it is none the less useful, and as the years have passed he has secured a very gratifying clientage that has connected him with much important litigation.

W. EDGAR ORNDORFF.

W. Edgar Orndorff, attorney at law of Kansas City and a prominent representative of the oil industry, was born in Robinson county, Tennessee, March 8, 1881. His father, Eugene M. Orndorff, was also a native of that county and there learned the miller's trade, which he made his life work. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was equally faithful as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Fannie Smith, who was born in Clark county, Arkansas, and is now a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, but Mr. Orndorff has passed away, his death having occurred in Cheatham

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county, Tennessee, in 1886. The family numbered six children, of whom four yet survive.

W. Edgar Orndorff pursued his early education in the public schools of Nashville, Tennessee, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. During the period of his school days he worked in cotton mills, woolen mills, a tannery and collar shop, a snuff factory, broom factory, grocery store, dry goods store and a book and stationery store. Mr. Orndorff's industrious nature is illustrated in these activities, which were all carried on after school hours and on Saturdays. His desire to become a member of the legal profession led him to become a law student in the office of Hamilton-Parks and later he attended the Southern Law College, being admitted to the bar on the 14th of March, 1902, at Nashville, Tennessee. He then engaged in practice in that city for twelve years, making steady progress in his profession. In 1913 he removed to Kansas City and here entered upon the practice of law. He was also engaged in the real estate business for three years. He is now a member of the firm of Orndorff, Hall & True and in this connection is widely and prominently known. He represents eight oil corporations and has many clients in various oil fields. He travels extensively in the interests of his legal business and is a most industrious, hard-working lawyer who is constantly promoting his knowledge and efficiency by broad reading and study, keeping at all times in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress.

In 1903 Mr. Orndorff was married to Miss Willie Y. Drumwright, of Nashville, Tennessee, a daughter of William Drumwright. They have become the parents of nine children, of whom six survive. These are Mary J., Fannie Belle, Dorothy J., Ruth S., Eugene M., and Frank Ernest, who is the youngest of the family, born August 4, 1920.

Mr. Orndorff is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and politically a supporter of the democratic party. He also has membership with the Knights of Pythias and with the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City and is alive to all the important questions of the hour, keeping at all times in touch with current events and with those problems which have to do with the improvement of conditions for the individual and for the community at large.

ANDREW JACKSON MURPHY.

For thirty-two years Andrew Jackson Murphy has been actively connected with business activities in Louisiana, first as an employe of the old firm of W. R. Clements, wholesale grocer, and now as president of the new firm of the Murphy-Cash-Martin Company. This new incorporation was formed after the death of Mr. Clements in May, 1920, with Mr. Murphy as president, Mr. Cash as secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Martin as vice president. All three members of the new firm were old employes of Mr. Clements. Mr. Murphy was with the old firm thirty-two years in the capacity of bookkeeper, salesman, buyer and manager; Mr. Cash was for seven years engaged as bookkeeper and credit man; and Mr. Martin was engaged as salesman and stock man for the old firm for five years.

Mr. Murphy was born at Chanute, Kansas, on the 4th of April, 1870, the son of Patrick and Mary (Kennaley) Murphy. The father was of Irish parentage. His parents came from Ireland and settled in New Orleans before Patrick was born, his birth having occurred in 1845 at that place. Patrick Murphy was a contractor and was working on the construction of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad when his son Andrew Jackson was born, and after an active and useful life passed away in 1905. The mother, who is still residing in Louisiana, was the daughter of William and Nellie (Dorney) Kennaley who were born and married in Ireland, coming to New York in 1847, at which place Mary Kennaley was born. The Kennaley family is one of the oldest families in Ireland. They were of French extraction and with many others were political refugees from Ireland. The name Kennaley means "crowd."

Mr. Murphy received his early education near Louisiana where the family settled in 1874. He later attended the district schools in Ross township, Pike county, Illinois, until he was fourteen years of age, and in 1888 he was graduated from the Louisiana high school. He was first employed with the firm of W. R. Clements, wholesale grocer, as bookkeeper, but evincing much ability was soon promoted to the position of house

salesman, then traveling salesman, buyer, and finally manager. In all, his service to this firm totaled thirty-two years—years of hard work and intense application to the advancement of his employer's interests. In May, 1920, Mr. Clements' death occurred, and soon after Mr. Murphy, Mr. Cash and Mr. Martin took over the business, incorporating it for twenty-five thousand dollars. They are the only stockholders in the corporation and are fully capable of carrying on the business as successfully as in the past, their success being doubly assured by the fact that as old employes of the firm they have a thorough knowledge of the business.

On the 26th of October, 1896, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage at Joliet, Illinois, to Nellie F. Sullivan, daughter of Timothy Sullivan. Previous to his removal to Joliet, Mr. Sullivan had for thirty years been roadmaster of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Louisiana. He was a native of Ireland. Mr. Sullivan died December 2, 1919, and Mrs. Sullivan July 22, 1920. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy: Mary Nelle, the first daughter, graduated from Louisiana high school in 1915, and is now connected with the Bank of Louisiana. Andrew Jackson, Jr., the second member of the family graduated from the Louisiana high school in 1918 and is now connected with the Murphy-Cash-Martin Company, temporarily. He was a member of the Students Army Training Corps at St. Louis University from October, 1918, till December, 1918, when he was discharged. He then attended the St. Louis University law school and the Missouri State University law school at Columbia and expects to complete his law course at the latter institution. The third member of the family is Francis who is a student at the Louisiana high school, as is also John Dorney, and Ruth Ann the youngest member of the family is attending the public schools of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and their family are socially prominent and are regarded as one of the leading families in Louisiana.

Politically Mr. Murphy is a democrat in which party he is actively interested, and although he has neither desired nor sought public office he was president of the Bryan-Ball Club in 1896, and for some time has served as secretary of the city central committee. The Murphy family are members of the St. Joseph Catholic church, and Mr. Murphy is a Knight of Columbus, Court of Honor, and Modern Woodman of America. He is also a member of the Columbus Club of Louisiana. In public improvements he has been among the foremost. The public library of Louisiana partly owes its establishment to him, for he was one of the originators of the movement. He presented his plan to Andrew Carnegie who contributed ten thousand dollars, and with the addition of eighty-five hundred dollars which was raised locally, the library was opened in 1904. He was on the first board of directors and served as secretary of the board appointed by the mayor. He has since served on the board and for the past five years has been its vice president. He also helped to organize the chautauqua of Louisiana in 1909, was secretary of the association five years and since that time has been its vice president. He is a director and vice president of the Louisiana Building & Loan Association, and is a member and has served as a director of the Commercial Club of Louisiana.

Although most of his time is taken up with his many business activities he finds some time for recreation, which he seeks in the woods where there is hunting and fishing in abundance. He is also interested in all outdoor sports. Mr. Murphy is an exemplary citizen, a business man of the highest principles and enjoys the high regard of his fellow citizens.

MEYER BLOCHER.

Meyer Blocher, member of the St. Louis bar, with offices in the Central National Bank building, was born January 7, 1894, in Russia, and is the son of Samuel and Anna Blocher, who came with their family to the United States in 1902, settling in St. Louis. The family had endured the greatest hardships in Russia and it was this that led them to determine to establish their home in the land of the free. They are still residents of St. Louis, where the father is engaged in the metal business. They had a family of six children. Isadore H., Dorothy, Abe, Louis, Sarah, and Meyer, who was the second of the family.

The last named obtained his education in the public school and early began providing for his own support by selling newspapers in the evening hours. He

was thus employed until the time of his graduation from grammar school. His most commendable ambition prompted him to gain still further educational opportunities and he attended a commercial college, being graduated after only nine months on completion of the course in bookkeeping and stenography. While pursuing his studies of this character he continued to sell newspapers and thus he met his tuition fee. He pursued a law course from 1913 until 1916 in the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1916. Through the intervening period he was engaged in the practice of his profession. He has membership in the St. Louis Bar Association, and also in the Missouri Bar Association. While attending college at night he was employed during the day as a stenographer. At length he was admitted to the general practice of law in 1917 and has since concentrated his efforts and attention upon professional duty.

Mr. Blocher is a member of the West End Business Men's Association, and The Million Population Club, also of the Independent Order of the B'nai B'rith. He greatly enjoys all manly outdoor sports, particularly baseball, but such interests are ever made subservient to his professional duty. He is rapidly gaining a good clientage in the practice of law and his ability is manifest in the manner in which he prepares and handles his cases, his reasoning at all times being clear and cogent.

WALLACE S. REID.

Wallace Shannon Reid, a well known and prosperous merchant of Elsberry, and mayor of the city, was born November 3, 1868, near Brussels, Lincoln county, Missouri, the son of John M., and Martha Ellen (Alexander) Reid, who have since passed away. John M. Reid was the son of John Reid, a native of Shelbyville, Kentucky, who came to Lincoln county from St. Louis county, and engaged in farming. The farm that belonged to his father, James Reid, is still in the possession of his descendants. The mother of Wallace Shannon Reid was the daughter of James Alexander and Julia (Dryden) Alexander. James Alexander, a farmer and stock trader of Lincoln county, was the descendant of a family who came from Virginia, after spending a few generations in Kentucky. Archibald Alexander, once president of Princeton University, was a near relative. Julia Dryden was born in Maryland, where her father, Littleton J. Dryden, was engaged in the manufacture of hats.

Wallace Shannon Reid was educated in the common schools of Lincoln county, and in the Central Normal School near Indianapolis, and for three years following the discontinuance of his studies he engaged in teaching. For the five succeeding years he took charge of a farmers cooperative general store, after which he moved to Elsberry where he was employed as a clerk for the firm of Eastin and Rose. In 1897 he bought an interest in this concern and the firm became Rose, Reid & Company. He sold his interest to Mr. Rose in 1902 and removed to St. Louis, where for the following five years he was employed in the general offices of the Wabash Railroad Company. In 1907 Mr. Reid returned to Lincoln where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a year, at which time Mr. Rose, his former partner in business, passed away and he and Mr. R. C. Trail purchased the business and the stock, conducting it under the firm name of Reid and Trail. They deal in general dry goods and a complete line of ready-to-wear clothing for men and women, and enjoy a very extensive patronage throughout the county. Mr. Reid possesses untiring energy, is quick in perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the success that is his today.

On November 28, 1899, Mr. Reid was married to Edna E. Baskett, a daughter of W. H. and Elizabeth (Sanders) Baskett. Her father, W. H. Baskett, a native of Kentucky, is a retired farmer of Lincoln county. His father Horatio Baskett was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, in 1809, and came to Lincoln county in 1889 with his wife and son where he bought a farm about three and one half miles southwest of New Hope, and for a time served as county judge of Lincoln county. His father was Job Baskett, a native of Virginia. W. H. Baskett, the son of Horatio Baskett, served in the Confederate army in the Civil war, and later became county judge of Lincoln county in which capacity he served for four years, 1906-10. The mother of Edna E. Baskett was Elizabeth (Sanders) Baskett, the daughter

of James Sanders, a native of Trimble county, Kentucky, who engaged in farming in Lincoln county, and Almeda (Griffith) Sanders, a native of Maryland, who passed away in 1907. To Mr. and Mrs. Reid have been born three children: Martha Elizabeth, Malcolm Baskett, and John William, who are students in the Elsberry schools.

Mr. Reid gave his political endorsement to the democratic party for many years but he now casts an independent ballot, regarding the capabilties of the candidate rather than his political affiliations. In 1920 Mr. Reid was elected mayor of Elsberry in which capacity he served for two years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for six years, also acting as elder in the Elsberry church. Mr. Reid is not interested in his business enterprises alone, but gives his attention to the material, intellectual and moral progress of his community, and his cooperation can be counted upon to further any project and enterprise for the public good. It is true that he became interested in a business already established, but in controlling and enlarging such an enterprise many a man of even considerable resolute purpose, courage and industry would have failed. He has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of clear judgment and experience.

COLONEL LOUIS DUESTROW.

In active connection with the insurance business and with mining interests Colonel Louis Duestrow so directed his efforts, guided by keen sagacity and sound judgment, that in the course of his active and useful life he won a substantial fortune. But more than that, he won honor and a good name by reason of his unquestioned integrity and uprightness. He became a resident of St. Louis when a youth of seventeen years, his birth having occurred in Mayence, Germany, July 16, 1832. His life span covered the intervening years to the 7th of March, 1892, he being sixty years of age at the time of his demise. He was a son of William Duestrow, who conducted a restaurant and store in Mayence until 1849, when believing that he might have better opportunities for his growing family in the new world, he came to the United States and made his way at once to St. Louis but did not live to see the fulfillment of his hopes, as he fell a victim to the cholera epidemic of that year. His widow survived until November 12, 1880, and reached the advanced age of eighty-one years.

During his youthful days Louis Duestrow attended the schools of Mayence, where he had thorough educational training that well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. He seemed, too, to have inherited his father's business ability and from his initial step in the business world made steady and continuous progress. He was first employed as a clerk in the general store of Mr. Taussig on Carondelet avenue and later he embarked in business on his own account by opening a retail grocery store on Second street, near Poplar. He entered the insurance field in 1857, when he accepted a clerical position with the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis, and for thirty-five years he remained an active factor in the conduct of the business. His adaptability and enterprise led to his promotion to the position of secretary of the company upon the death of Charles Abramson in 1858 and for twenty-nine years he occupied the secretarial office, which he resigned on the 12th of March, 1887. He remained as a representative of the directorate of the company, however, and continued to act in that position until his death, so that he maintained unbroken connection with the company through a period of more than a third of a century. With the thoroughness that was characteristic of him, he mastered every phase of the insurance business and his executive ability and sound judgment featured as important factors in the success of the company. His sagacity was also manifest in his investment in the Granite Mountain Mining Company. He seemed always to recognize the psychological moment for any business act and he became one of the large stockholders and one of the directors of this company, which for a number of years paid enormous dividends, its mines being most profitably operated. Through this avenue he became one of the wealthy men of St. Louis and, moreover, one in whom the public had every

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confidence because of his irreproachable integrity and fair dealing in all business matters.

In early manhood Colonel Duestrow was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Becker, of St. Louis, the wedding being celebrated January 27, 1857. Following her demise he was married on the 31st of December, 1866, to Miss Fredericka Wensel, of St. Louis, and for twenty-six years they traveled life's journey happily together until separated by the death of Colonel Duestrow in 1892, his widow surviving him until 1894, when she passed away in Mayence, Germany, when on a visit to her old home, survived by but one child, a daughter, Hulda, who is yet living in St. Louis.

Colonel Duestrow was one of the founders of the St. Louis Turnverein, known as the Centrals, and he belonged also to the Liederkranz, in which he served as presiding officer for several terms. He was likewise a member of the national executive committee of the North American Gymnasium Union—Turner Bund—and he was a director of the Missouri Crematory Association. He proudly wore the little bronze button that proclaimed him a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, for in 1861, when civil war was declared, he joined the Union army, becoming one of the "boys in blue" of Company I, Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps. On the day of his enlistment he was made first lieutenant and on the 31st of August, 1862, was commissioned a major of the Fifth Regiment United States Reserve Corps. On the 1st of June, 1864, he was promoted to a colonelcy and continued in the service until honorably discharged on the 12th of March, 1865. During his active military career he was on duty under Captain Nathaniel Lyon, who afterward became general, and he participated in the capture of Camp Jackson and subsequently served on the staff of General McNeil, proving a gallant, faithful and efficient officer in every capacity, his own zeal, loyalty and bravery inspiring his men and winning him the high commendation of superior officers. He was ever afterward a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, Department of Missouri. He was also a loyal member of Cosmos Lodge of Masons in St. Louis and in his life displayed the beneficent spirit of the craft, being always an exemplary follower of the teachings of the order. He had many attractive social qualities and his entire life was the expression of noble characteristics. He was high-minded, guided by a sense of honor and fidelity in all things, and though twenty-eight years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since he passed away, his memory is yet cherished in the hearts of many who knew him.

FRANK H. NOTTBUSCH.

Frank H. Nottbusch, a prominent representative of the younger members of the St. Louis bar, was born February 20, 1892, in the city in which he yet makes his home. His father, Fred H. Nottbusch, is now engaged in general merchandising and in mining at Phoenix, Arizona, but the mother, Mrs. Belle (Bateman) Nottbusch, has passed away. She was born in St. Louis, a daughter of Hamilton Bateman and a representative of one of the old families of this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Nottbusch were born two children, the daughter being Mrs. Belle Humphrey, who is the widow of Arthur Humphrey and resides with her brother.

The son, Frank H. Nottbusch, began his education at the usual age in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, while later he began preparation for the bar as a student in the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated in June, 1914, with the LL. B. degree. In the meantime, however, he had started out in the business world to provide for his own support and was first employed as a stenographer by the Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, a well known attorney, in whose office and under whose direction he also studied law. Following his graduation he entered upon the active practice of the profession and for four years continued in the office of Mr. Lehmann. In June, 1918, he became trial attorney for the American Automobile Insurance Company of St. Louis and in September, 1920, was made trial attorney for the Aetna Insurance Company and is thus connected at the present time. He is also the president of

the firm of Young & Company, conducting a storage, moving and hauling business, and is a director of the St. Louis Catering Company and various other important incorporated business interests of the city.

At Alton, Illinois, on the 29th of August, 1912, Mr. Nottbusch was married to Miss Marguerite Nicholson, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of J. W. and Laura (Hutton) Nicholson. The Hutton family has long been represented in St. Louis. To Mr. and Mrs. Nottbusch has been born a son, Frank H., whose birth occurred April 9, 1914.

Mr. Nottbusch served during the World war as government appeal agent of the fifteenth ward and was also very active in the sale of Liberty bonds in St. Louis county. He belongs to the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations and enjoys the high regard and goodwill of his contemporaries and colleagues in the profession. He worked his own way through law school, attending night classes, and his success and progress are attributable entirely to his own efforts. His life has ever been guided by high and honorable principles and he is a faithful member of the Hagerty Memorial Methodist Episcopal church.

VIVIAN SHANNON SMITH.

Since the spring of 1920 Vivian Shannon Smith has served as mayor of Bowling Green. He is also a lawyer of note and until his election to this office had devoted his entire time to his profession. He was born in Bowling Green, December 16, 1877, a son of Edward Thomas and Nannie (Biggs) Smith. His father was born in Lewis county, Missouri, and at an early age entered into the service of the Confederate army. Previous to the outbreak of the Civil war he had practiced law and after the close of the war, being disqualified from practice because of his army service, he went to Canton where he engaged in the dry goods business. Some time later he resumed his profession and practiced in Clark county until in the 70s, when he removed to Bowling Green where he practiced until his death. He served as prosecuting attorney for two terms and Champ Clark and other old time lawyers regarded him as one of the very best lawyers who had practiced at the Pike county bar. His death occurred in December, 1889, when he was but forty-five years of age, and he was then a partner of Jefferson D. Hostetter of whom further mention is made on another page of this work under the firm name of Smith & Hostetter. In his passing the profession lost one of its most able and progressive representatives. The paternal grandfather was William Smith, who was born and married near Bowling Green, Kentucky, and later removed with his family to Missouri. The Smiths had first settled in Virginia and they were a family of farmers. William Smith was one of the early settlers in Lewis county, Missouri, first settling near the river. There he found the land too low and removed further into the state. He cut trees himself, from which he made a two-room log cabin and this was his home for a number of years. There were no roads in that day and few trails and many were the hardships experienced by Mr. Smith and his wife. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, one daughter and four sons were born, the father of the subject of this review, being next to the youngest. William Smith died at the age of ninety-seven years, and in his passing Lewis county lost one of its progressive and representative pioneer citizens. The mother of Vivian Shannon Smith, the subject of this review, was Nannie Biggs, a daughter of George K. Biggs of Clark county, Missouri, who died at the age of eighty-seven years. He had been a prominent farmer and citizen and for some time represented his county in the legislature. Mrs. Smith was a sister of Judge William H. Biggs, further mention of whom will be found in the sketch of his son, Hon. Davis Biggs, appearing on another page of this work. The death of Mrs. Smith occurred in June, 1909.

In the acquirement of an education Vivian Shannon Smith attended the Pike County College, in Bowling Green, and when about twenty years of age was graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. After putting his textbooks aside he engaged in the telephone business which he followed for a period of sixteen years. He installed the original telephone system in Bowling Green and about 1905 sold this property to the Buffum Telephone Company. For two years he remained in connection with that company as manager at Bowling Green, at the termination

of which time he resigned to become special agent for the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company with headquarters in Kansas City. For about two years he served in that capacity and was then transferred to the general office at St. Louis, where he was an employe of the South West Bell Telephone Company as special agent until 1914. In that year he removed to Bowling Green and established a cash store, in connection with his wife. They dealt in ladies' furnishings and Mrs. Smith is still successfully operating the store. For eight years he had been studying law in his spare time and one reason for his going into the mercantile business was to get some additional time in which to complete his studies. On the 1st of January, 1917, he was admitted to the bar of Missouri, under state examination. He immediately opened a law office and he has since continued in his practice, which is general in nature. Mayor Smith is not a member of any partnerships, preferring rather to practice alone. For some time he has served as local counsel for the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

It was on the 11th of April, 1900, that Vivian Shannon Smith was married at Bowling Green to Miss Nannie Edwards, a daughter of Hugh G. Edwards who was for many years engaged in the grocery business at Bowling Green. His death occurred about 1913. The grandfather of Mrs. Smith was Hiram Edwards who was born in Virginia but came to Missouri when his son Hugh was just a boy. John Edwards of Revolutionary fame was another one of her ancestors. Her mother was Molly Lowry, a member of the well known and pioneer Lowry family of Pike county. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the Edwards side. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith one daughter has been born, Maurine, whose birth occurred in November of the year 1903. She is now attending Bowling Green high school.

Since age conferred on Mr. Smith the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands sponsor. He has never taken an active part in politics, however, and was never a candidate for office until in the spring of 1920 when he was elected mayor of Bowling Green, without opposition. He is a consistent member of the Baptist church as are his wife and daughter, and he is fraternally affiliated with the Masons, belonging to Phoenix Lodge, No. 136, Pike Chapter, and he is likewise a Royal Arch Mason of Louisiana. In connection with his profession he is a member of the Pike County Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association, and American Bar Association. Upon the outbreak of the World war, Mayor Smith volunteered for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Camp Taylor, Louisville, for the field artillery, and entered the camp in October, 1918. He received his discharge in December of that year. Had he wished to remain he would have received a commission as major but would have been on the reserve list for a period of five years. In the execution of the duties of his present office as well as those of his profession he has demonstrated his ability, and his true worth is readily recognized by his many friends throughout the community. He has ever stood loyally for any interest that has for its object the welfare of his locality or the advancement of his country's interests and he stands as a high type of American manhood and citizenship.

ERNEST E. YATES.

Starting upon his business career in a humble position with the Simmons Hardware Company, Ernest E. Yates has made steady advancement until he is now well known in insurance circles, having the general agency in St. Louis for a number of the old and most reliable insurance companies of the country, and in this connection has built up a business that is large and gratifying. Missouri numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Dekalb county, August 2, 1884, his parents being George W. Yates and Sarah (Riley) Yates. The father was a representative of one of the old families of the state and was born in Buchanan county, Missouri. For many years he followed the occupation of farming and passed away in 1905. His wife is still living at the age of seventy-four years and divides her time between Helena, Missouri, and St. Joseph, Missouri.

Ernest E. Yates obtained a public school education in Dekalb county, where he remained until eighteen years of age and then spent two years in Maryville, Missouri, as a student in the Stanberry Normal School, now a part of the State Normal School.

He afterward pursued a six months' course in general bookkeeping in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, and also took the general business course, thus well qualifying for life's practical and responsible duties. He started upon his business career with the Simmons Hardware Company, with which he remained for about a year or until February, 1906. He then engaged with the St. Louis Car Company, with which he continued until June, 1907. He afterward spent a few months in Mississippi in the employ of the J. E. North Lumber Company and subsequently was special auditor for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company until the end of 1907. On the 17th of March, 1908, he accepted employment with the Travelers Insurance Company and continued therewith until March, 1912. His next connection was with the Aetna Casualty & Surety Company and he retained his position with that corporation until November, 1917, when he established business on his own account, opening an office in the Pierce building, where he is now general agent for several prominent insurance companies, including the United States Casualty Company of New York, the American Bonding & Casualty Company of Sioux City, Iowa, the Great American Insurance Company and the American Alliance Insurance Company, the last two being New York concerns. He has made a close study of insurance and is therefore well qualified to handle and develop an important and growing business.

On the 10th of June, 1909, Mr. Yates was united in marriage to Miss Adele A. Moeller, a daughter of Edward H. Moeller, of St. Louis, who was born in this city and is connected with the Graham Paper Company. Her grandfather in the paternal line was born in Germany and came to the new world in his youth. Mr. and Mrs. Yates are now parents of a son, Edward George, born November 10, 1911.

Mr. Yates maintains an independent course in regard to political questions and conditions, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith and still retains his membership in Union Chapel in his old home county. His father was the mainstay of this chapel financially and otherwise and was also a prominent and enthusiastic Mason. Mr. Yates holds membership in the City Club and Chamber of Commerce, but finds his greatest pleasure at his own fireside in the midst of the family circle when he can leave his office and put aside the cares and responsibilities of business.

WILLIAM H. L. WATTS.

William H. L. Watts, a prominent and successful attorney of Kansas City of high standing, was born in Nashville, Washington county, Illinois, January 25, 1884, and is one of the three children of Abraham L. and Martha R. (Sawyer) Watts, the former a native of Illinois, while the latter was born in Iowa. The Watts family, originally from Georgia, settled in Illinois at an early day and there Abraham L. Watts took up the occupation of farming, which he followed as a life work, retiring in his later years after having accumulated a large estate. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and he passed away about fifteen years ago. William H. L. Watts was the eldest of the three children in his father's family, the others being Esther J., now the wife of C. W. McPherson, of Kansas City; and Benjamin F., also of Kansas City.

William H. L. Watts acquired a public school education in Illinois and in Wichita, Kansas, continuing his studies until he had completed the high school course. He then reviewed the broad field of business with its manifold industrial, commercial, agricultural and professional activities and determined upon the practice of law as a life work. With that end in view he entered the Kansas City School of Law and won the LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1909. The same year he was admitted to the bar and has since engaged in the work of his profession, practicing alone throughout the entire period, so that his success can in no wise be attributable to a partnership relation, and he has made for himself a creditable place in a calling where advancement depends so largely upon individual merit and ability. He is now concentrating his efforts upon real estate and corporation cases and his prominence in this field is pronounced. He belongs to the Missouri State and American Bar Associations and enjoys in large measure the confidence, goodwill and high regard of his professional colleagues and contemporaries.

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In January, 1917, Mr. Watts was united in marriage to Miss Fannie M. Cummings, of Detroit, Michigan. He is well known socially in Kansas City, belonging to the Knife & Fork Club and also to the City Club. Moreover, he is a Mason, having membership in Mount Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. His religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Watts is yet a comparatively youug man but already has made for himself a creditable name and place not only in professional circles but in other relations of life, and the circle of his friends is constantly growing as the circle of his acquaintance broadens.

HON. JOHN I. WILLIAMSON.

Hon. John I. Williamson, former judge of the supreme court of Missouri, and a resident of Kansas City, was born in Carroll county, this state, March 16, 1867. His father, John W. Williamson, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Scott county, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1851. In Carroll county he formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary C. Smith, whom he afterward wedded. His wife was born in Palmyra, Missouri, and was descended from ancestry from Virginia and Kentucky and orlginally from England. The ancestry of the family brings a mingled strain of Scotch, Irish, English and French blood into the veins of the subject of this sketch.

Having completed a high school course at Carrollton, Missouri, John I. Williamson, in the succeeding year, held the position of principal in the Carrollton high school. The hours which are usually termed leisure were devoted by him to the study of law during that period and he afterward entered the University of Kentucky at Lexington in 1888, and was admitted to the bar in 1891.

Judge Williamson entered upon the general practice of law at Carlisle, Kentucky, continuing at that place until 1903, when he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He continued in the active work of the courts until November 1, 1919, when he was appointed by Governor Gardner to the supreme court of the state. He was not an applicant for the position on the supreme bench but was the sole choice of the Kansas City bar and various other civic organizations. He has never sought or held any other office. In August, 1920, he was nominated, without opposition, by the democratic party for the office of judge of the supreme court of Missouri, the position which he then held, and was defeated in common with the other candidates of his party, both state and national, at the November election when his party went down to defeat before the "tidal wave" which swept the republican party into power.

On the 8th of December, 1891, Judge Williamson was married at Carlisle, Kentucky, to Miss Lucy Willett, a native of that state. Judge and Mrs. Williamson have two daughters: Isabel, now the wife of Arthur M. Atkinson; and Elton, who is living at home with her parents.

During the war period Judge Williamson served as a member of the legal advisory board and was active in connection with all work in aid of the war. He has always taken an active interest in all civic work and in matters relating to the legal profession. He belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association, the Knife and Fork Club and the City Club and has served as president of each of those organizations. He is also a member of the American Bar Association and the Missouri Bar Association, the Mission Hills Golf Club and the Jefferson City Country Club. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, belonging to the lodge and chapter and also to the Scottish Rite bodies. He was for ten years a member of the faculty and a lecturer of the Kansas City School of Law. In politics he is a democrat. He belongs to the Linwood Boulevard Christian Church of Kansas City, Missouri, and for fourteen years has been a member of the official board of that church.

Judge Williamson left the supreme court assured that the highest expectations of his friends had been realized. In all ordinary cases fourteen months of service in the supreme court is entirely too short a period to afford an accurate and sound estimate of a man's judicial capacity; and the system which enforces an estimate in such a limited period is obviously wrong. Under the system that pre-

vails a judge of even unusual capacity and high promise may be denied his opportunity to reveal his powers; and he may have passed upon him a final verdict which bears no real relation to the facts. But Judge Williamson outwitted chance, and overcame the limitations of the system. His short career was a busy one; his decisions took a wide range; and he may now fairly be said to have displayed the distinctive qualities which mark the reliable and praiseworthy judge.

The one opinion written by Judge Williamson which met with outspoken opposition, displayed his independence, his honesty and his high moral courage. These qualities are the primary and essential requirements of every judicial officer. No doubt his opinion in State ex rel. Marquette Hotel Inv. Co. v. State Tax Commission, et al., 221 S. W. 721, construing a statute with reference to taxes upon corporations, was viewed with regret, if not with alarm, by some who perhaps exerted the greatest influence to secure his appointment. Here, at least, was a judge who was above personal and political considerations.

Comparable with his moral qualities, and moving on the same high plane, are the intellectual attainments and the zeal for justice displayed by Judge Williamson. Jacksonian democracy and rough justice disappeared with the passing of the frontier. Legal problems now demand an exalted type of ability for their solution, if justice is to remain a question for scientific treatment. Judge Williamson left his work at the height of his capacity. His opinions display a regard for the type of scientific research that has become necessary in order to attain accuracy of statement. In like manner he displayed a zeal and passion for justice. It is of course true that in the profession of law mental capacity and intellectual attainments are of themselves insufficient. They must be impelled by a zeal and passion to see justice done, if a satisfactory type of judicial officer is to be the result. The trouble in America at large has perhaps not been so much lack of zeal for justice as an excess or misapplication of it that has resulted in destructive forms of sentimentalism. The decision in Flack v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., 224 S. W. 415, was a fair promise that Judge Williamson would not be a victim of that weakness. More important than the mere determination of that particular issue was his statement of the rule that should govern a judge in passing upon a request for a directed verdict. Judge Williamson evidently believes that there lies no hope in the path which would end in the determination of abstruse questions by a body of men, often unlearned, frequently swayed by passion or prejudice and usually untrained.

Constructive imagination and clear vision of worthy ideals for the profession of law also stamp the work of Judge Williamson. He evidently believes that if lawyers would learn the lesson of cooperation half of the problems confronting the profession would be solved. Then, perhaps, the bar associations would do as much to improve the legal profession as the American Medical Association has done to improve the medical profession during the past generation.

Perhaps Judge Williamson's most striking characteristic is his progressive attitude. He probably felt himself imbued with the same spirit that led Jervis, C. J., to utter the warning: "We must not fritter away the law by refining upon nice distinctions in a way to prevent our decisions from being consistent with common sense." (Regina v. Simpson, 1 Dears. 421). Nothing could have been more fitting than that one of his last decisions should have been the utter repudiation of the doctrine that the omission of the word "the" in the concluding formal phrase of an indictment or information, viz: "against the peace and dignity of the state" is a fatal error compelling the reversal of the conviction in the trial court. The curious lack of foresight that had made that a part of the law of this state may be ascribed to the belief of some lawyers and judges that men are made for law instead of law for men. Every lawyer with the proper professional instinct should feel that the opinion written by Judge Williamson in State v. Adkins, which swept away that highly technical rule, entitles him to the gratitude of the entire profession.

A reading of Judge Williamson's opinions makes it clear that he has a literary style that is eminently satisfactory. Here is a judge who appreciates that clearness is essential to understanding. Here is a judge who knows correct sentence structure. He likewise avoids involved sentences. All these things make the reading of Judge Williamson's opinions a pleasure. There is no exhausting repetition, no excessive quoting from other opinions. It is, of course, easier to quote

than to analyze and formulate. Nor do his opinions go to unreasonable lengths. True, they are not as succinct and pithy as those of Mr. Justice Holmes; but Mr. Justice Holmes' style has left his great qualities unappreciated except by those who are legal scholars. As a prominent lawyer once remarked: "Mr. Justice Holmes does not speak my language." Judge Williamson does "speak" our language, and he speaks it well. Furthermore, Judge Williamson has displayed an epigrammatic quality that reminds one of the associate justice, as, for example, "It is not necessary for the carrier to violate the law twice in order to be held liable once." (Alexander v. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co., 221 S. W. 712, l. c. 715). If "the style is the man" Judge Williamson may confidently leave his reputation in the hands of his colleagues in the profession.

On January 1, 1921, Judge Williamson returned to Kansas City, where he now resides, and again entered upon the practice of the law.

JOSEPH DICKSON, JR.

Joseph Dickson, Jr., member of the St. Louis bar, largely specializing in corporation law, was born in St. Louis, April 12, 1876, his parents being Joseph and Elizabeth (Robertson) Dickson. The father was for many years a distinguished and successful lawyer of St. Louis, his record reflecting credit and honor upon the history of the bar of this city. He was of Irish descent and nativity and came from the Emerald isle to the new world about 1850. His wife's people were from New York and were descended from Dutch ancestry.

Joseph Dickson, Jr., obtained a public school education in St. Louis and afterward attended Washington University where he pursued his more specifically literary course. He was from 1896 until 1898 a student in the Harvard Law School and completed his course in the St. Louis Law School which in 1899 conferred upon him the LL. B. degree. He then entered upon the practice of his profession after being admitted in the circuit court of St. Louis in 1899. His attention has since been given to general practice of law but his taste has inclined him to corporation practice and he is accorded a large clientage in this field. He is also known through his connection with financial interests, for he is the vice president and one of the directors of the Mound City Trust Company and a director of the Southwest Bank of St. Louis.

On the 27th of November, 1901, in his native city, Mr. Dickson was united in marriage to Miss Sydney F. Boyd, a daughter of William G. Boyd of St. Louis and a niece of the Hon. David R. Francis, who was ambassador to Russia during the World war. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have one daughter, Mary Francis, who was born August 21, 1902.

Mr. Dickson gives his political allegiance to the republican party, and he is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis. He belongs to two Greek letter societies, to the Phi Delta Theta, and to the Phi Delta Phi. He is also a member of the Harvard Club of St. Louis. He and his wife move in those social circles where intelligence is received as a passport to the best society and they have a most wide and favorable acquaintance in St. Louis, while in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability Mr. Dickson has gained a most enviable position.

LEMUEL THURSTON PATTERSON.

Lemuel Thurston Patterson, cashier of the Farmers State Bank and a valued resident of Louisiana, was born on a farm in Buffalo township, Pike county, June 10, 1857. His father, Cleaver A. Patterson, was a native of Pike county. His parents were farmers and he followed that occupation until his death in 1920 at the age of ninety-one. The paternal grandfather, William V. Patterson came to Pike county in 1809 from St. Louis county and the great-grandfather came from North Carolina and settled on the land in Calumet township. He owned the land where Bellefontaine's cemetery now stands but traded this for land in Pike county. The great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. The mother was before her marriage to Cleaver A.

Patterson, Mildred Woods, a daughter of William O. Woods of Pike county. She was a native of Virginia where her father engaged in farmiug, their ancestors, who were of English descent, having lived there for generations. The death of Mrs. Patterson occurred in 1916.

Lemuel T. Patterson received his early education in the public schools of Pike county, later attended Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, and completed his education at La Grange College where in due time he was graduated with the degree of A. B. He engaged in farming on his own account after his graduation from college and for four years taught in the country schools. In 1899 he removed to Louisiana but continued to manage his farm as he is doing today. His initial step into public service was made in 1902, at which time he was elected county clerk of Pike county, an office he held for four years. In 1910 he was elected judge of the county court and has since served with the exception of one two-year term. Mr. Patterson is a strong advocate of education and has been a member of the Louisiana school board for eight years. He has also served the public as a member of the city council. In 1911 he entered the service of the Farmers State Bank as cashier. At this time the bank had a capital of fifty thousand dollars and Dr. D. M. Pearson was president. E. E. Unsell is now president of the institution and Mr. Patterson is a director as well as cashier of the bank. Mr. Patterson keeps all of the work of the institution well in hand, is prudent in the extension of credit and yet recognizes fully the opportunity for service to the community through the encouragement of new business enterprises.

On the 12th of September, 1883, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Willie E. Wilcoxen, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Mackey) Wilcoxen of Pike county. The Wilcoxen family were originally from Kentucky while the mother was a native of Pike county. One child, Thurston, has been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson. Thurston Patterson is now connected with the bank as bookkeeper. He was in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Ft. Sheridan, representing William Jewell College of Liberty, Missouri, but before he could enter into active service the armistice was signed. He was, however, made instructor in military training at his college.

Mr. Patterson is an adherent of the democratic party, but has not given a great deal of time to political affairs. He is an active member of the First Baptist church of Louisiana, which he has served as deacon for two years, trustee for many years, and superintendent of the Sunday school for several years. From 1899 to 1912, he was clerk of the Salt River Association of Baptist churches. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Elks. Mr. Patterson is of a very studious nature and much of his spare time is spent in reading. The community has the utmost confidence in his integrity and he is recognized as one of the prominent men in the financial circles of Pike county.

HIRAM CLAY MARTIN.

Hiram Clay Martin, president and general manager of the Murphy Door Bed Company of St. Louis, has worked his way upward to his present enviable position from a humble clerkship and his life splendidly illustrates the force of determination, energy and perseverance as factors in the world's work. He was born at Lancaster, Missouri, October 30, 1881, a son of John Jasper and Louisa (McLaughlin) Martin. The father, who has now retired from business, still makes his home in Lancaster and is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Scotland county where his people settled early in the nineteenth century. The Martin family is of German extraction. John J. Martin wedded Louisa McLaughlin, a daughter of Hiram McLaughlin. She was born in Indiana and came to Missouri with her parents when a maiden of but nine summers. The McLaughlins were from Scotland, settling in Virginia in early colonial days and becoming residents of Missouri about 1820. Mrs. Martin has passed away, her death occurring in 1917.

Hiram C. Martin obtained a public school education in Lancaster, Missouri, pursuing his studies to the age of nineteen years, when he came to St. Louis and here obtained employment with the Stephens Lithographing Company as a clerk. He continued with that company for three years but in the meantime won promotion, so that the latter part of his service was as cashier. He won unique prominence in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as manager of the baby incubators.

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After the fair he went upon the road selling candy and ceased his activities as a traveling salesman to open a candy brokerage business in Chicago, where he resided from 1905 until 1912. While a traveling salesman he covered nearly the entire United States. His connection with his present line of business dates from 1913, in which year he organized the Murphy Door Bed Company of St. Louis. He is still at the head of this business as president and general manager, with offices in the Chemical building. In this connection he has built up a business of large and gratifying proportions. What he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his innate powers and talents. He recognized the conditions of the times and felt with the increasingly high rents, making it desirable to secure limited space in renting, anything which would increase space could lead to the establishment of a successful business. He saw how great a utility and convenience the Murphy door bed could be in the small apartment and to its sale he devoted his energies. All who know him speak of him as an excellent salesman and an enthusiastic and willing worker. Indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and his entire life has been dominated by industry and firm purpose. Thus it is that he stands at the head of a most successful enterprise which he established in 1913 and which in the seven years of its development has reached notable proportions.

On the 20th of December, 1911, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Stella Noe, a daughter of Robert Noe, of Hardin county, Kentucky, and a representative of one of the old and prominent families of that state of English lineage. They have become the parents of two sons: Hiram Clay, born in 1916; and Robert, born in 1920.

During the World war Mr. Martin devoted practically all of his time to the service of the government, his work being principally in connection with the Red Cross. He was a member of the speakers committee and one of the prominent representatives of the organization in this connection, for he is a most impressive and effective talker, and his belief and interest in the organization led to unbounded enthusiasm in that direction. He organized and afterward supervised various chapters of the Red Cross all over the state of Missouri and his work along that line was of untold worth and value. Mr. Martin is a Mason, belonging to the Lodge of Love, No. 259, A. F. & A. M., at Lancaster, Missouri, while he is now connected with St. Louis Consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is likewise a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In spite of the demands of a steadily growing business he has for the past six years also given much of his time toward the organization of Rotary Clubs and is still actively engaged in that work. In 1919-20 he was district governor for the seventeenth district, which embraces Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. He is well known throughout these three states in Rotarian circles, for his ability as an organizer and his forcefulness as a speaker have brought him prominently to the front. He says in a most convincing manner anything he desires to express to an audience, always holds the attention of his hearers and impresses them with the value and worth of the cause for which he is pleading. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association. His religious faith is indicated by his connection with the Grace Methodist Episcopal church and his political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party. He is highly regarded as a business man and citizen, while in social circles he is most popular. At all times his championship of public measures is eagerly sought, for he attacks everything in which he becomes interested with a contagious enthusiasm.

ROBERT CARTER TUCKER.

Robert Carter Tucker, one of the younger representatives of the Kansas City bar, was born at Higginsville, Missouri, July 21, 1893, his parents being Joseph and Rose (Goodwin) Tucker, both of whom were natives of Indiana. The father, who was a jeweler, following that business throughout his active life, is now deceased. The mother is a resident of Kansas City. The family numbered five children.

Robert C. Tucker was educated in the public schools of Higginsville, Missouri, and in the Central high school of Kansas City prior to entering the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in the class of 1917. He secured his law training in the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in

1916. He had attended its evening classes while working at the New England National Bank and it was subsequent to his graduation from the law school that he spent a year in post-graduate work at the University of Michigan. Prior to his graduation from the law school he was admitted to the bar in Kansas City, where he has practiced since. He is associated with one of the leading law firms—that of Harding, Deatherage, Murphy & Stinson, occupying offices in the Scarritt building. While engaged in general practice, he specializes somewhat in realty and corporation practice. While he was a student in the University of Michigan he was a member of the Webster Debating Society and he possesses considerable power and ability as a speaker, being deliberate but convincing.

On June 30, 1920, Mr. Tucker married Miss Irene Elizabeth Doyle, a native of Kansas City, Missouri, and a daughter of Walter T. and Matilda (Grass) Doyle. Her father is one of the owners of the Kansas City Photo Supply Company.

Mr. Tucker is a member of the City Club and other well known organizations of Kansas City. He is active in the work of the church and Sunday school, serving as steward in Slavens Memorial Methodist Episcopal church, and he contributes liberally of his time as well as his money to local charities. He is a Boy Scout master and recognizes the value of wise training and environment as a protection for the youth of the city. He is active in democratic politics and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He turns to tennis for diversion and recreation, and to whatever he gives his attention he brings enthusiasm and loyal support. He was a Y. M. C. A. worker at Camp Funston early in the history of that camp and later left the Y for the officers' training camp. He is at all times impelled by an earnestness and force of character that secures advancement, and when in the training camp he won a lieutenancy. His friends speak of him as a rising lawyer, young and likable, with ability to see the right side of the issue. He is constantly adding to his knowledge because he is a good student and displays marked application to his work.

CHARLES O. FRENCH.

Charles O. French, a well read lawyer and diligent man, thoroughly reliable and faithful to the interests of his clients in the practice of law at Kansas City, was born at Monticello, Indiana, March 26, 1875. His father, William French, is a native of Marion county, Ohio, and has followed the occupation of farming as a life work but is now living retired at the age of eighty-four years, making his home in Abilene, Kansas. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union and became a member of Company G, Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, remaining at the front throughout the latter period of hostilities. He has long been a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Rebecca J. Mattox, also a native of Marion, Ohio, and to them were born five children who are yet living.

Charles O. French pursued his education largely in the public schools of Nebraska, attending the high school at Auburn, that state, after which he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for a few years. This was merely preliminary to other professional labor, however, for a desire to become a member of the bar led him to enter the University of Nebraska, in which he pursued a three years' academic and law course. He was graduated therefrom as a member of the class of 1901, and be it said to his credit that he made his own way through the university, prompted thereto by a laudable ambition and determined purpose which have constituted the elements in a growing success as the years have passed. He was admitted to the bar of Nebraska in 1901 and in that year entered upon the active practice of law at Auburn. In 1908 he was admitted to practice at the bar of Missouri and opened an office in Kansas City, where he has since remained. As the years have passed he has made steady progress, continuing a close student of his profession and carefully preparing his cases at all times, so that he is never surprised by the unexpected attack of an adversary, being always ready for defense and in his own case citing the reasons for his position. He has a large and important clientage among men engaged in the land business and oil industry, and gives his entire attention to his profession. He has built up a good law practice because he has done his work well, has been industrious and is thoroughly trustworthy. He is a man of unusual energy and ability, possesses good judgment and is a clear,

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logical thinker. Moreover, he is a man of high character and is always controlled by those sentiments that honorable men approve. He belongs to both the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations.

In 1905 Mr. French was married to Miss Susan S. Lowrey, of Lincoln, Nebraska, a daughter of Joseph Lowrey, representing one of the old pioneer families of that state. They have become parents of two children: William W. L., thirteen years of age; and Charles Pinckney, aged nine. Mr. French belongs to the Knife & Fork Club of Kansas City and he was formerly very active in Nebraska politics as a supporter of the republican party, serving as chairman of the county central committee. Fraternally he is connected with Ivanhoe Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he is a consistent member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is serving as steward. He writes readily, wielding a facile pen, and is the author of some clever verse. Moreover, he possesses oratorical ability, is happy in his choice of language and of illustration and never fails to hold the attention of his auditors upon any question which he discusses before the public.

JOSEPH ERRETT BANKHEAD, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Errett Bankhead is one of the representative physicians of Clarksville and is adding prestige to the name he bears by his skill in the profession which he has chosen as his life work. He is descended from a fine old Virginia family and traces his ancestry back to Scotch origin. He was born in Missouri on the 21st of September, 1864, a son of Dr. Cary Randolph Bankhead and a grandson of John W. Bankhead, the founder of this present Missouri family.

John W. Bankhead, the grandfather of the subject of this review, was born at Monticello, Virginia, in 1810, a son of Charles Lewis and Annie Carey (Randolph) Bankhead, the latter a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. His birth occurred in the home of President Jefferson. Throughout his entire life Charles Lewis Bankhead engaged in planting near Charlottesville, Virginia. His father was Dr. John Randolph Bankhead. Of the two families the Randolphs are the most ancient in American history, having been among the settlers of the Jamestown colony on the James river which was founded by Captain John Smith. The Bankheads trace their lineage back thirteen generations to Pocohontas, the Indian girl who saved the life of Captain John Smith and who subsequently married John Rolfe. A daughter born to John and Pocohontas Rolfe married a Randolph. In the acquirement of an education John W. Bankhead attended the University of Virginia, and was later united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Poindexter Christian, a daughter of an aristocratic family residing in Albemarle county, Virginia. In 1841 he removed with his family and slaves to Missouri, and purchased several thousand acres of land in the Edgewood community of Pike county. Here he fearlessly battled untamed nature and winning out lived to witness all the changes of the old regime to the new. His whole soul was with the Confederacy, and even the lapse of nearly a third of a century—from the close of the war until his death—failed to assuage his grief over what he thought to be the ingratitude of the nation. He retained much bitterness toward the forces which killed slavery and took away without compensation much of his personal property. Although his freed men still remained on and about his plantation his heart was lost to its old interests and he accomplished but little after the war, enjoying for the most part the company of his devoted wife and children. In 1895 he lost his wife, her passing taking away one of the last daughters of the old regime, and only two years after this sad event he passed to the great beyond. John W. Bankhead was reared in the Episcopal faith and he lies beside his wife in the Episcopal cemetery at Prairieville. Four children had been born to this union, namely: Captain Archie C., who commanded a company in General Price's army during the Civil war and who was a conspicuous figure around Prairieville and Edgewood for many years; Dr. Cary R., father of the subject of this sketch; Thomas, deceased; and Martha who became the wife of Howard K. Norris and who died in Clarksville.

Under such environment Dr. Cary R. Bankhead passed his youth. He was born on the 4th of March, 1835, near Charlottesville, Virginia, and died March 12, 1907. He attended the University of Missouri from which he was graduated and subsequently studied medicine in the Old St. Louis Medical College, from which latter institution

he was graduated prior to the outbreak of the war. He began practice in Spencersburg where he resided for one year, at the end of which time he located in Paynesville. For fifty years his home was in the latter place, during which time he engaged in medical practice. Dr. Bankhead was an ardent democrat but of a reticent nature both in times of peace and war. Like his father he was a strong southern sympathizer but he kept a close mouth and won a warm spot in the heart of a Union provost marshal who more than once kept a Federal bullet from ending his life in some lonely spot. He was married to Miss Amanda Ellen Errett, a daughter of Rev. Joseph J. Errett, a Christian minister, who was born in New York where he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Davis. Of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Bankhead nine children were born, namely: Martha; Dr. Joseph Errett, subject of this sketch; Mary, married to Mark M. Gillum of Clarksville; Dr. Charles L. of Paynesville; Nellie, the widow of Dr. Smith of Clarksville; Henry Russell who is engaged in farming near Edgewood; Dr. Cary R., Jr., a dentist in Clarksville; Kate; and Bessie Guy, a teacher in the public schools of Clarksville.

Dr. Joseph E. Bankhead received his elementary education in the Paynesville Institute, and in later years upon deciding on the medical profession as his life work, studied medicine for two years in the University of Missouri, and completed his studies in a four years' course at the Missouri Medical College, which has since become the medical department of the Washington University. He began the practice of his profession in Clarksville and has gradually built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and now holds precedence as one of the most skilled physicians and surgeons in Pike county.

Dr. Bankhead has been twice married. He was wedded the first time on the 12th of November, 1890, to Miss Laura Hughs, a daughter of the pioneer, Captain Benjamin Hughs. There were no children born of this union and her death occurred April 4, 1900. On the 4th of November, 1901, Dr. Bankhead was again married, this time to Miss Bessie Cake, a daughter of Rev. E. B. Cake of Decatur, Illinois, who married Jennie Errett, a cousin of Dr. Bankhead's mother. One child, Ellen Cary, has been born of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Bankhead, her birth taking place on the 15th of February, 1905.

In regard to politics Dr. Bankhead is a stanch supporter of the democratic party, and fraternally he is connected with the Masons and is past grand master in the Odd Fellows. In connection with his work he is a member of the Pike County Medical Society, of which he was the second president, and he is likewise a member of the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In these organizations he is a valued and active member. An evidence of his great popularity in the community is well illustrated by the following incident. When the World war broke out Dr. Bankhead volunteered for active service in the medical department, and passed his first examination successfully. It was at this time that a petition was drawn up and signed by hundreds of people in the community protesting against his leaving even for army service. They felt that they could not do without his medical skill. Before the matter could be decided the armistice was signed. There is perhaps no other physician in the county or even country who has had such tribute paid to his skill. Dr. Bankhead is a member of the Volunteer Relief Medical corps.

GEORGE P. VIERHELLER.

The attractiveness of St. Louis as a place of residence is evidenced in the fact that the great majority of her native born sons retain their residence here, recognizing the fact that St. Louis offers to her citizens advantages and opportunities which are unsurpassed elsewhere. Such is the record of George P. Vierheller, who is the secretary of the zoological board of control, with offices in the Municipal Courts building. He was born in St. Louis, July 30, 1882, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Daub) Vierheller. The father, a native of Germany, came to America in 1854, making his way direct to St. Louis, and in the early '60s engaged in the retail shoe business, which he conducted for a decade or more. Later in life he was in the United States mail service in which he continued until 1892, when he retired from active life. He passed away in St. Louis at the age of sixty-eight years. During the Civil war he served in the Missouri Home Guard and in politics was ever a stanch republican, giving active support to the party. His wife was a native of St. Louis and a daughter

of the late George P. Daub and his wife, who were of German birth and became residents of St. Louis in 1844. Mrs. Vierheller is still living and by her marriage became the mother of three children, George P., Charles and Laura, all of St. Louis.

George P. Vierheller was educated in the public schools of St. Louis to the age of thirteen years, when he started out in the business world on his own account. He has since been dependent upon his labors for all the success he has achieved and enjoyed. His first position was that of messenger in which capacity he continued for a year and then took up the study of telegraphy which he followed for some time as an operator with the firm of Logan & Bryan, grain brokers of Chicago, remaining in their service for ten years. He next entered the grain, stock and bond business in St. Louis, being employed by various firms of this city until 1910, when he accepted the position of deputy election commissioner under Oscar E. Buder, which office he filled until appointed to his present position as secretary of the zoological board of control on the 1st of May, 1919.

On the 30th of June, 1904, at St. Charles, Missouri, Mr. Vierheller was married to Miss Ida Lang, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Dr. Frederick and Margaret Lang, the former a veterinarian. Mr. and Mrs. Vierheller have one child, Marguerite, who was born in Marceline, Missouri, June 29, 1905.

When America was at war with Germany Mr. Vierheller took an active part in promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds and assisted in the Red Cross and other drives. In politics he has always been a stanch republican and for the past ten years has been an active worker in the ranks of the party, his opinions carrying weight in its local councils. He is a member of the Tower Grove Gymnastic Society and also a member of the Century Boat Club, associations which indicate something of the nature of his interests and recreations.

GEORGE STOCKHAM HESSENBRUCH, Ph. D.

Dr. George Stockham Hessenbruch, president of the Industrial Engineers' Corporation and enjoying an international reputation as a gas engineer and coal tar by-products expert, has made distinctively valuable contributions to the world's work along the line of engineering and research work. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1875, and is a son of Frank and Carrie A. M. (Stockham) Hessenbruch. The father of the American branch of the family was Theophilis Hessenbruch, who on coming to the new world settled in Philadelphia. Dr. Hessenbruch's father was a very successful cutlery merchant of that city and also extensively engaged in the manufacture of cutlery, conducting a manufacturing plant in Germany, where he resided for many years. During that period he served as deputy consul for America. In politics he was a democrat and took an active interest in political affairs. He passed away in Germany in 1913 at the age of sixty-three years, while his father lived to the notable age of ninety-four years. The mother of Dr. Hessenbruch was born in Philadelphia, and was a descendant of the Duponts and the Poincettes, prominent Pennsylvania families, the latter being of French-English descent. Mrs. Hessenbruch is still living, making her home in Philadelphia.

Dr. Hessenbruch of this review, the only child born unto his parents, was educated in the Technische Hochschule at Charlottenburg, Germany, and was graduated in mechanical and electrical engineering from the University of Berlin, Dr. physicalis cum laude. Since that time he has practiced his profession, his principal work being in gas and coal tar by-products and by-product coke ovens. He has taken the keenest interest in research work and has done important service in the carbonization and distillation of high volatile coals and the development of processes for the distillation of coal at low temperatures. He came to St. Louis in 1898 and has since practiced his profession here, and in 1919 established his present company under the name of the Industrial Engineers' Corporation consulting engineers of St. Louis. Prior to this, or in 1916, he became associated with Eugene H. Abadie in a partnership relation as consulting engineers. In the present connection the company is prepared to make a thorough investigation of any new industrial undertaking, give a complete report as to its feasibility, investment required, probable revenue, operation cost, market conditions and future expansion. The report is

so detailed as to contain all the necessary data to enable the banker or inventor to judge of the advisability of the undertaking. In this way they handle power projects, gas projects, make scientific examination of wastes which are always a result of manufacturing and search for processes by which part or all of such wastes can be turned into marketable and salable products. Expert men pass upon every phase of the business, and make reports, examinations, valuations and investigation. Another branch of the business is chemical engineering, and construction is also one phase of the work of the new corporation. Dr. Hessenbruch is devoting a great deal of his time to consulting practice. He has been very actively identified with the development of coal tar by-products and much of his attention is given to research work in this field. He has developed new processes for the recovery of benzol, tulol and xylol and the manufacture of such dyes as malachite green, Prussian blue, sulphur black, alizarine, etc. He developed a process for pickling steel known as the Hessenbruch process, eliminating the loss of iron thereby. Dr. Hessenbruch has been and is very active in research work on "oil shales," having developed in conjunction with Mr. George Wallace a very practical, efficient and economical process for the distillation of oil shales and is considered an authority on this subject. He has written many scientific articles in the line of his profession including one entitled Coal, another Coal Tar Products, another Modern By-Products, Coke Oven Constructions, and the Coal Tar Dyes. He is a member of the American Institute of Gas Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, and is an honorary member of la Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale, de l'Academie Latine, de la Renaissance nationale.

In St. Louis, on the 4th of November, 1911, Dr. Hessenbruch was married to Miss Evelyn Huey, a native of Illinois, a daughter of Alvarez and Mary Huey. They have become parents of a son, George Stockham, Jr., who was born in St. Louis. Dr. Hessenbruch resides at Webster Groves, where he occupies a beautiful country home. During the war period he served for nineteen months in the ordnance department being connected with the chemical laboratories of the United States government. He belongs to the City Club, to the Automobile Club and to the Chamber of Commerce. He is identified with the various Masonic bodies having attained the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and the Thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and the Mystic Shrine, and he has filled various offices in the different branches of Masonry. He belongs to the Webster Groves Episcopal church and in politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment without regard to party ties. He is recognized as one of the scientific experts of the country in all departments of engineering and is rapidly building up an extensive business as the head of the Industrial Engineers' Corporation.

THOMAS JAMES BRODNAX.

Thomas James Brodnax occupies a position as one of the leading grain men of Kansas City through his connection with the Frisco Elevators Company, receivers, shippers and exporters of grain. As the president of this company he has directed its policy and shaped the development of the business, which has grown along substantial lines. He dates his permanent residence in Kansas City from 1891 and is a native of Greene County, Alabama. His father, Henry W. Brodnax, was also a native of Alabama and was a planter and export merchant of Mobile, Alabama. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He died in 1898. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel Margaret Meriwether, was a daughter of Dr. Zachary Meriwether.

In the acquirement of his education Thomas J. Brodnax attended the schools of Greene county, Alabama, and the Southern University at Greensboro, Alabama. He began his business career in connection with a general store in the cotton market in 1884 at Eutaw, Alabama, and afterward went to New Orleans. He first visited Kansas City in 1888 as a representative of John T. Brodnax & Company of New Orleans, Louisiana, and in 1891 he became a permanent resident of this city. In the same year he established a grain business on his own account and formed the copartnership of Brodnax & McLiney. In 1917 he became one of the incorporators

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of the Frisco Elevators Company, of which he is now the president. Through the intervening years since coming to Kansas City he has made for himself a most enviable position in connection with the grain trade. Steadily he has worked his way upward, gaining broadening experience and knowledge as the years have passed, and his keen business insight and enterprise have constituted salient features in his growing success. His prominence as a business man is indicated in the fact that he has twice been elected vice president of the Kansas City Board of Trade and later was elected to the presidency, succeeding Joseph Bradenbach.

In 1891 Mr. Brodnax was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Margaret Deardorff, a daughter of Lewis Deardorff, a pioneer lumberman of Kansas City. They have one son, Louis M., who is now twenty-one years of age and is a student in the University of Missouri.

Mr. Brodnax is a member of the Kansas City Club, Mission Hill Country Club, Blue Hills Golf Club and of the Chamber of Commerce. His interest in golf and outdoor sports and recreation is thus indicated. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, in which he is serving as treasurer and also as a member of the vestry. His interests are broad and varied and his cooperation can be counted upon to further every plan and purpose for the general good. All who know him recognize his forcefulness and resourcefulness as a business man, for in his career he has shown excellent power in coordinating seemingly diverse elements and in bringing to success anything that he undertakes.

RUFUS LEE HIGGINBOTHAM.

Rufus Lee Higginbotham, one of the prominent lawyers of Bowling Green and prosecuting attorney for Pike county, was born in Louisville, Lincoln county, July 19, 1878. His father, James W. Higginbotham, was a native of Virginia, his birth having taken place at Forks of Buffalo, Amherst county, that state. In early life he engaged in merchandising but afterwards became a farmer, which occupation he followed to the time of his death which occurred April 28, 1911. He had three brothers, H. H. H., T. J. H. and Pitt who served in the Confederate army under General J. E. B. Stuart. Pitt was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. James W. Higginbotham was too young for active service. The Higginbothams are of English descent, the original family coming from the northern part of England, having a charter or land grant from King George III to lands in what is now Amherst county, Virginia. They engaged in planting and were large slave holders, and their ancestry is easily traced to some time before the American Revolution. The paternal grandfather was Rufus Higginbotham, and the uncle, Fletcher Higginbotham, resides in the old family home in Amherst county, having managed to save the home and about two hundred acres of land on Buffalo river from the wreck of fortunes that followed the Civil war. The house which was built of brick brought from England is still in good preservation. In looking through old family memoirs letters are found written from Fitzhugh Lee to Henry H. Higginbotham, alluding to and addressing him as "Dear Cousin Henry." The mother, Mary D. Paxton, was a native of Missouri, and the daughter of Luke H. Paxton a merchant of that place. The members of this family had resided in Lincoln county since early in the nineteenth century. Mrs. Higginbotham is still residing at the family home in Louisville.

Rufus L. Higginbotham pursued his education in the public schools of Lincoln and Pike counties until at the age of sixteen years when he went to Watson Seminary at Ashley, Pike county, where he remained for two years. At the termination of this period he entered Pike College at Bowling Green and in due time, 1898, was graduated with the degree of A. B. For one year after completing his college course he taught in the country schools and then entered the law department of the state university at Columbia, where he took a two years' course and was graduated in 1901 with the degree of LL. B. In June, 1901, he was admitted to the bar of Pike county and went to Sapulpa, Oklahoma. After taking the federal bar examination he entered into the practice of his profession in that city on his own account and without a partner. For about six months he engaged in his profession, when he was offered the position of claim agent for the Missouri-Pacific Railroad, Iron Moun-

tain Division, and was stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas. For nine and one-half years he served in this capacity, and then in 1911 he returned to Pike county and opened an office at Bowling Green. In connection with his law practice he conducted a farm some seven miles south of Bowling Green, which farm he still manages. He has never formed a partnership, preferring to practice on his own account and he has conducted his practice, which is mostly general, on the highest of principles, and he has built up a good patronage.

Since age conferred on Mr. Higginbotham the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the principles for which the democratic party is sponsor. He is active in all public matters, was elected prosecuting attorney for Pike county in 1918 and was re-elected in 1920. A contemporary writer says of him: "He possesses eloquence of language and a strong personality; a thorough grasp of the law and ability accurately to apply its principles, combined with an earnest, dignified manner and marked strength of character, are factors in his effectiveness as an advocate."

On the 19th of February, 1906, at Augusta, Arkansas, Mr. Higginbotham was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Maude Morris, daughter of W. P. Morris, a blacksmith and cabinet maker of that place. Her father saw active service during the Civil war and fought under General Nathan Forrest in the artillery, Confederate army. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh and twenty-five years later his death occurred as a result of these wounds. The mother of Mrs. Higginbotham is still residing in Augusta. Mrs. Higginbotham is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy and is president of the Shakespeare Club of Bowling Green. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham, namely, Mary Lee, James Morris, and William Rufus, all of whom are attending the public schools of Bowling Green. The family are faithful members of the Christian church and Mr. Higginbotham serves this organization as deacon, secretary of the official board of the church at Bowling Green, secretary of the county board of the Christian churches, assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and for several years has taught the Ladies' Bible class. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias belonging to Wynne Lodge of Wynne, Arkansas, and he is also a member of the Elks. In connection with his profession he is an active member of the Pike County Bar Association of the state of Missouri and of the American Bar Association. He is fond of outdoor sports and particularly enjoys a good game of baseball. Mr. Higginbotham stands for high ideals in his profession and has gained the confidence and high regard of all his fellow citizens.

Mr. Higginbotham has two brothers, Henry H. who is a farmer in Hartford, Pike county, and Jay Higginbotham who lives at home with the mother. He also has two sisters, Mary E., now the wife of Lemuel A. Wells, a farmer in Hartford township, and Anna P., who is the wife of O. N. Johnson, a garage man of Bowling Green. This family is prominent in the social and civic improvements of their community and Mrs. Rufus Higginbotham is a leader in the W. C. T. U. work of Bowling Green and is treasurer of the Christian Women's Board of Missions of the Christian church.

EUGENE LUNGSTRAS.

Eugene Lungstras, who for many years conducted an extensive dyeing and cleaning business in St. Louis, passed away on the 19th of March, 1902, when he was sixty-five years of age, for his birth occurred at Hittdorf near Cologne, Germany, May 17, 1837, his parents being Peter and Louise Lungstras. The father carried on merchandising in Cologne until 1862, when he came to the new world, and after a residence of nine years in St. Louis, departed this life in 1861.

Eugene Lungstras received a good business education in a German school and when about sixteen years of age made his way to the new world, crossing the continent to St. Louis. From that time forward he was identified with the business development of Missouri, although he did not continue permanently in St. Louis at that period. For a time, however, he had a clerkship in the wholesale dry goods house of Doane, Kind & Company, with which he remained for four years. In 1861 he went on the road as a traveling salesman for a St. Louis concern that dealt in sutlers' supplies and in 1862 became connected with the dry goods house of William

Barr & Company. In 1864, by permission of the Federal military commandant of the district, he took a stock of sutlers' supplies to Nashville, Tennessee, and there profitably disposed of his goods. Following his return to Missouri he established a clothing and merchants tailoring house in Sedalia and continued successfully to conduct his business at that point for a number of years. While thus engaged he returned to his native land for a visit and while in Prussia acquainted himself with the business of dyeing and cleansing clothes of all kinds. When he again came to the new world he believed there was opportunity for the establishment of the dyeing and cleaning plant in St. Louis, and disposed of his commercial interests in Sedalia, removing to this city in 1873. Here he opened business at Second street and Carondelet avenue, but four months later his plant was entirely destroyed by fire. He then secured another location and as the years passed his patronage steadily increased. In 1882 the business was incorporated under the name of the Lungstras Dyeing & Cleaning Company, of which he became president, with Charles Springe as secretary and treasurer. The business continued to grow and develop until its employes numbered about one hundred, and three separate branches were maintained in different parts of the city.

Mr. Lungstras was married in New York city, April 30, 1873, to Miss Elise Springe. She crossed the Atlantic from Germany and Mr. Lungstras met her at the port in New York. The same day he received a telegram which informed him concerning the destruction of his plant by fire. This was somewhat of a cloud upon the horizon of their happiness. However, they abandoned their contemplated wedding trip and returned to St. Louis, where Mr. Lungstras at once took up the task of re-establishing the business. As the years went on his patronage steadily increased and when he put aside the activities of life the business was taken up by his two sons, who have extended it until they now have twenty stores in various sections of the city. To Mr. and Mrs. Lungstras were born three children: Robert; Elsa, who is the wife of Adolph Meyer, president of the Meyer Supply Company of St. Louis; and Paul, who is associated with his older brother in the conduct of the business which was established by their father. Mr. Lungstras passed away March 19, 1902. He had been a resident of America for almost a half century and had never had occasion to regret his determination to try his fortune in the new world, for he here found the business opportunities which he sought and in their utilization advanced steadily toward the goal of success.

CARY RANDOLPH BANKHEAD.

Cary Randolph Bankhead, who for three years has been engaged in the drug business in Clarksville, was born on the 2nd of January, 1878, at Paynesville, Pike county, the son of Dr. Cary R. and Amanda Ellen (Errett) Bankhead. Further mention of this distinguished family is made in the review of Dr. J. E. Bankhead, on another page of this work.

Cary Randolph Bankhead acquired his education in the Pritchett Institute of Paynesville from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen years and then entered the dental department of the University of Iowa from which institution he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of D. D. S. Upon the completion of his education he began the practice of his profession in Clarksville. He early rose to the top of his profession and built up a large and lucrative practice. Along with his three years dental education Mr. Bankhead studied pharmacy, and since 1917 has conducted one of the best drug stores in Clarksville. He has retired from active dentistry but is called upon in all cases in which advice and consultation are necessary. In the conduct of his business Mr. Bankhead has always used the most honorable methods and he believes that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement.

On the 18th of October, 1905, at Bowling Green, Mr. Bankhead was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lucilla Miller, the daughter of Henry B. and Martha L. Miller. Mr. Miller was one of the early settlers of Pike county. The Miller family were originally from Virginia and on their way west stopped in Kentucky from which state they came to Missouri, settling in Pike county. A brother of Mrs. Bankhead, Henry B. Miller, is one of the leading citizens of Montana, being connected with a bank at Livingston. He is prominent in fraternal organizations being

exalted ruler of the Elks of Montana and the grand inspector of the commanderies of the Knights of Pythias of Montana. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bankhead three sons have been born, Henry Miller, Cary Randolph, Jr., and Joseph Russell, the two former sons being pupils in the Clarksville schools.

Mr. Bankhead is a democrat and a stanch supporter of the principles for which the party stands as sponsor. Although he has always taken an active part in local politics he has never been a candidate for public office. He is a faithful member of the Christian church and for many years has been special organist for that church. Mr. Bankhead received no musical education but has remarkable skill and touch on piano and organ. His playing is entirely by ear and his first public appearance was made at the age of four years. He is a Mason, being a member of Clarksville Lodge, No. 17, Missouri Consistory No. 1 Lodge of St. Louis, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason in the Scottish Rite.

Although the greater part of Mr. Bankhead's time is devoted to his work he finds recreation in fishing, in which sport he is quite efficient. He is a great lover of his home and he spends many musical evenings with his wife and sons.

WILLIAM PENDLETON ANDERSON.

The history of William Pendleton Anderson constitutes an important chapter in connection with the industrial annals of Missouri. From a small beginning he has developed interests of gigantic proportions and throughout the entire period has employed constructive measures, his path never being strewn with the wreck of other men's failures. His powers of organization, his ready adaptability and his enterprise have made him a dynamic force in connection with the development of the business interests which constitute the basis of Missouri's prosperity. Mr. Anderson was born in East Liberty, Allen county, Indiana, February 14, 1865, his parents being J. L. and Mary C. Anderson. In early life the father followed farming but later became connected with his son in the lumber business, and up to his death on the 14th of February, 1920, he was in charge of the supply department of the Gideon-Anderson Lumber & Mercantile Company.

William Pendleton Anderson acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town and afterward attended high school in Decatur, Indiana. Thus today he is a man of most liberal education, due to his wide reading of the best authorities on all leading subjects that have to do with his business, economic, manufacturing, social and political interests. He makes it his purpose to inform himself thoroughly upon any subject which engages his attention and he is thus enabled to speak with authority upon many questions that elicit general interest. After starting in business his first three years were devoted to farming and through that period he developed into a man of affairs, recognizing and utilizing business opportunities in other directions. He became connected with the timber and sawmill interests at Monroeville, Indiana, where he rented a small sawmill which he operated for about two years. He then became associated with his father, J. L. Anderson, and his brother, M. S. Anderson, in the purchase of a larger sawmill at Wren, Ohio, which they operated for about three years. Having developed into a good sawmill operator and foreseeing a future in the lumber business for a man with ability and energy W. P. Anderson began to look about for larger fields of operation and decided to make an investigation of chances offered in connection with the lumber industry in southeast Missouri. In the spring of 1900, in company with a brother-in-law, F. E. Gideon, he made the trip to this state and found conditions to be as reported. Accordingly, in September he removed the mill from Wren, Ohio, to the present site of Gideon. His initial purchase of property was a body of timber covering four sections. Associated with him in this undertaking was his brother, M. S. Anderson, and his brother-in-law, F. E. Gideon, the three entering into a partnership relation and immediately beginning operation. A short time after this Louis Houck built the roalroad through this part of the country, constructing the line that now belongs to the Frisco system, and thus shipping facilities were easily accessible. In the following spring after Mr. Anderson came to southeastern Missouri, he was joined by another brother-in-law, M. V. Mumma, and a Mr. Snider, who removed a mill to Missouri, purchasing four and one-half sections of timber and

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land. The mill was operated for a year, at the end of which time Mr. Snider decided to return north. Mr. Anderson then purchased his interest in the mill and organized the Clarkton Lumber Company as a partnership concern. This company was later consolidated with the firm formed by F. E. Gideon, W. P. Anderson, M. S. Anderson and M. V. Mumma, the business being conducted under the style of Gideon and Anderson. After the consolidation of the Gideon & Anderson interests with the Clarkton Lumber Company, the name of the Gideon-Anderson Lumber & Mercantile Company was assumed. The business was carried on as a partnership until 1908, when Mr. Gideon retired, and the company was then incorporated under the name of the Gideon-Anderson Lumber & Mercantile Company. It was in 1905 that Mr. Anderson and his associates entered into the mercantile business in a small way and in 1918 they completed and now occupy one of the largest and most substantial mercantile establishments south of St. Louis. They also organized the Commercial Bank of Gideon, which is located in the same building and of which Mr. Anderson is the president.

In 1908 the Gideon-Anderson Lumber & Mercantile Company built a line of railroad from a point about eight miles south of Gideon, Missouri, to Malden, Missouri, a distance of about twenty miles, and incorporated the undertaking under the name of the Gideon & North Island Railroad, Mr. Anderson becoming the president. Further extending his interests he was instrumental in closing a deal with the O. B. Gwynn Slack Barrel Stave Company in which he purchased the entire plant and stock of this company, incorporating it under the name of the Gideon Cooperage Company, of which he became president. In 1918 he closed a deal with the Boynton Land & Lumber Company and the Mill-Shoals Cooperage Company at Boynton, Arkansas, purchasing a large body of timber and the lumber mill and cooperage plants of these companies, thus forming the Anderson-Poorman Manufacturing Company. In 1917 the plant and business of the Senath Cooperage Company was purchased, the plant being located in Senath, Missouri, whence it was removed to Leachville, Arkansas, and there the business was incorporated under the old name of the Senath Cooperage Company, Mr. Anderson likewise becoming president of this concern. In 1906 he was instrumental in organizing the Bank of Clarkton at Clarkton, Missouri, of which he also became president. He is now the president of many corporations, all of which are directly or indirectly the outgrowth of a small leased sawmill which he began operating in Monroeville, Indiana. These include the Gideon-Anderson Lumber & Mercantile Company, the Gideon Cooperage Company and the Gideon & North Island Railroad, all of Missouri; the Bank of Clarkton at Clarkton, Missouri; the Anderson-Poorman Manufacturing Company of Boynton, Arkansas; and the Senath Cooperage Company of Leachville, Arkansas.

At Decatur, Indiana, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Mumma, a daughter of David and Anna Mumma, of Decatur. Her father was a farmer who removed from Ohio to Indiana with his parents at a very early day, continuing a resident of Decatur to the time of his demise. The death of Mrs. Mary M. Anderson occurred in 1908. There were four children of that marriage: James C., who is associated with his father in business in St. Louis; Frances Anna, the wife of J. W. Daugherty, of Gideon; Opal M., wife of Maynard C. Johnson (both deceased); and Olive Bernice, the wife of W. B. Turner, of Malden, Missouri. In 1910 Mr. Anderson was again married, his second union being with Miss Hulda Jane Young, of New Madrid county, Missouri, who is a close relative of the De Lisle family of Portageville, Missouri. To the second marriage have been born two daughters, Lucille and Louise.

Mr. Anderson is a man of pleasing appearance and has a very strong personality, and anyone meeting him face to face would recognize that he is what in this country we term a square man. There is about him nothing sinister and nothing to conceal. His ease of address, his quietude of deportment and his decision all indicate a right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. He is a consistent member of the Kingshighway Presbyterian church at St. Louis and he belongs to the Midland Valley Country Club, of which he is a director. He is also well known in the Hoo Hoo, a prominent association of lumbermen, and in the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Extremely progressive and public spirited, he is recognized as one who has contributed in unusual measure to the greatest development of southeastern Missouri. He has always been a man of action rather than of theory. He possesses marked fore-

sight and takes a broad view of all business deals and prospects. He has always been a stanch advocate of higher education for the youth of the land and believes in holding the most advanced ideals before the young. It has always been one of his customs to give to any deserving man the opportunity to develop and prove his ability. In a word he is constantly extending a helping hand and knows that the most valuable assistance is that which gives the individual the opportunity to help himself.

FRED BELLEMERE.

Fred Bellemere, who since 1914 has engaged in the practice of law in Kansas City and since January 1, 1916, as senior partner in the firm of Bellemere & Langsdale, was born July 1, 1888, in the city which is still his home, his parents being George Lafayette and Ellen (Schmucker) Bellemere. The father was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, and in young manhood came to Kansas City, where he arrived in 1873. He engaged in business as vice president of the Farmers Coal Company until 1883 and through the succeeding twenty years conducted a grocery business with substantial success, retiring from active life in 1903 and spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He passed away October 31, 1915. The mother, who was also a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, died January 15, 1920.

Fred Bellemere acquired his education in the schools of Kansas City and also prepared for the bar as a student here, entering the Kansas City Law School, but in the meantime had been connected in various other ways with the business interests of his community. In 1903 he entered the employ of the Kansas City Gas Company and worked his way up with the corporation until he became credit man, in which position he was serving in 1914, when he resigned to enter law practice and has since continued his work as a representative of the legal profession in Kansas City. He has made steady progress in a calling where advancement is proverbially slow and already enjoys a good clientage that is continually becoming more and more important in its character. He belongs to the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations and is a member of Thomas Hart Benton Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity.

Mr. Bellemere was married to Miss Mary Lee Combs, a daughter of Murray Lee Combs, a farmer of Lamar, Missouri, and to them has been born a son, Fred, Jr. Mr. Bellemere gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. Although taking an active interest in politics, he has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon the interests and duties of citizenship in other connections. He belongs to the City Club, the Kansas City Automobile Club and also to the Knights of Pythias. He has a wide acquaintance in the city where his entire life has been passed and the sterling worth of his character is indicated in the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

CHARLES W. GRAVES.

That St. Louis offers many attractions as a place of residence and many opportunities as a place of business is indicated in the fact that so many of her native sons have remained within her borders and have made for themselves an enviable position in both social and business circles. Of this number Charles W. Graves is a representative, here born December 5, 1886, and is a son of the late Charles R. Graves, who during the last ten years of his life filled the office of clerk of the circuit court. He was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, March 8, 1853, and was a youth but sixteen years of age when his parents died. Soon afterwards he came to St. Louis where he completed his education and in young manhood learned the carriage-maker's trade which he followed until 1893. For the greater part of this period he engaged in business on his own account and was very successful. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the republican party and for thirty years took a very active part in political and civic interests of St. Louis. At one time he served as secretary of the city council and always gave his aid and support to those projects

FRED BELLEMERE

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and plans which he deemed vital to the city's welfare and advancement. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and he also belonged to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In his descent he came of an old Virginian family. He passed away June 11, 1916, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Whittaker, was born in Illinois and is a representative of an old English family. She still makes her home in St. Louis. She became the mother of two children, the younger being Joseph W. Graves, also living in this city.

The elder son, Charles W. Graves, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis but when a lad of thirteen years started out to earn his own livelihood. He afterwards resumed his education, however, for he had become desirous of entering upon the practice of law as a life work, and in 1914 was graduated from the Benton College of Law with the LL. B. degree. From 1911 until his father's death he had been associated with him as deputy clerk of the circuit court. He is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association and he is concentrating his efforts and attention upon his law practice, his devotion to his clients' interests having become proverbial. He is always thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases and his reasoning is always clear, forceful and logical. At the time of the World war professional and personal interests were put aside and on the 18th of July, 1918, he entered the service as a member of the Tank Corps and served overseas for eleven months.

On the 16th of June, 1906, Mr. Graves was married to Miss Mabel Davis, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Alonza Davis, a representative of one of the old families of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have two children: Charles Russell, born in St. Louis, December 25, 1907; and Jack, born September 13, 1918.

Politically Mr. Graves is a republican and believes firmly in the party but has never been an office seeker. During the war period he was a member of the twenty-seventh ward Legal Advisory Board and participated in other war activities before joining the army and going to France. Fraternally he is connected with Itaska Lodge, No. 420, A. F. & A. M. and with the St. Louis Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of these organizations, enjoying the highest respect of his brethren of the fraternities.

FREDERICK J. BANNISTER.

The record of the business life of Frederick J. Bannister is a stimulating one, as it is illustrative of the possibilities that are before the American youth. Starting out in a humble capacity as a clerk with The Long-Bell Lumber Company, he is today second in the organization in a position of executive and administrative direction. This result has been accomplished through the natural unfolding of his powers, his life illustrating the fact that activity does not tire but develops strength and resistance.

He was born in Watertown, New York, November 21, 1869, his parents being Charles W. and Annie (Lamasney) Bannister, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. The father became a farmer and stockman and followed agricultural pursuits in New York until 1877, when he removed to Olathe, Kansas, spending his remaining days in that state. To him and his wife were born nine children, five of whom are yet living.

Frederick J. Bannister supplemented a public school education by a night course in Spaulding's Commercial College in Kansas City, prompted thereto by a recognition of the value of educational training as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties. He started out in the business world in the employ of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, as bookkeeper in Kansas City and Pittsburg, Kansas, later going to Hackett, Arkansas, where he was connected with the operation of the coal mines for two years. In 1890 he became associated with the Kaw Valley Paint & Lead Company, leaving that company in 1892 to enter the employ of The Long-Bell Lumber Company as bookkeeper. His fidelity, industry and capability soon won the attention of the officers of the company and led to his promotion through intermediate positions until he has at length reached the vice presidency of this corporation, being elected thereto in 1903. He is also the president of fifteen subsidiary companies of the parent company.

Mr. Bannister is a man of even temperament and is the same pleasant gentleman to rich or poor, high or low. He is easy of approach and ready to accommodate, even in the midst of the absorbing and exacting duties involved in his numerous offices. So far as anyone can see, he is never thrown off his balance for even a minute—a faculty that few men possess. Throughout his entire business career he has displayed splendid ability to organize and lead men. He and his wife are devoted to country life and both of them have made it their purpose to encourage the development of the community in which they live and to lend their vigorous support to all progressive projects. Their farm is located near Hickman Mills, Missouri. Mr. Bannister is a Jersey cattle enthusiast and takes part in all Jersey activities throughout the country. On his modern farm, fifteen miles from Kansas City, he maintains a splendid herd of pure-bred Jerseys. In 1914, 1915 and 1916 his herd was exhibited at various shows over the country, and was the premier exhibitor at all places where the herd appeared, including the National Dairy Show held at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1916. Mr. Bannister, in addition to his other interests, is a director of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City.

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Frederick J. Bannister and Miss Edith Nevius, a native of Ironton, Ohio, and daughter of C. L. Nevius. They have become parents of a son and a daughter: Edward J., twenty-eight years of age, who is engaged in the lumber business in Kansas City; and Louise, the wife of E. C. N. Brown, secretary of the Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Bannister are members of the Christian church, and he belongs to the Kansas City Club, to the Hillcrest Country Club, and Mid-Day Club and the City Club. He keeps in touch with the trend of the times, is thoroughly familiar with all current topics and is an interesting conversationalist who expresses himself clearly upon any subject which he discusses. In a word, he is direct, energetic and forceful, and these qualities have been the dominant elements in the attainment of the success which has made him one of the foremost representatives of the business life of Kansas City and the west.

HORACE G. BEEDLE.

Horace G. Beedle, first assistant comptroller of St. Louis, was born in O'Fallon, Illinois, October 20, 1868. His father, Samuel H. Beedle, was also a native of O'Fallon, born in December, 1840. He became a successful farmer but at the time of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations and joined the Union army, serving as a corporal for three and a half years in Company I of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and thus rendered valuable aid in the Union cause. He married Ella Bowler, of American parentage, the wedding being celebrated in O'Fallon, Illinois, in 1866. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters: Stella, deceased; Horace G., of this review; Hubert B.; Nellie E., who has passed away; and Samuel S., who married Ella Ogle.

Horace G. Beedle attended the public schools, passing through the grammar grades to the high school, and later was a student at the Illinois State Normal for three years. From 1890 until 1892 he taught school at O'Fallon, Illinois, and through the succeeding four years was engaged in the printing business as general manager of an office. From 1896 until 1899 he was secretary for the Merchants League Club, which brought him considerably into public prominence. In 1899 he was elected a member of the state legislature on the republican ticket from the third district of Missouri and through the greater part of the time since then has been in public office. From 1900 until 1909 he was in the internal revenue service as deputy collector and for two years thereafter was secretary of the election board. From 1911 to 1913 he was secretary to Mayor Frederick H. Kreismann. From 1913 until 1917 he acted as chief clerk in the law department of the City of St. Louis and from 1917 to the present time has been first assistant comptroller of the city. His public record has been characterized by unfaltering fidelity to duty and at all times has been steadfast in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation.

In St. Louis, on the 4th of April, 1899, Mr. Beedle was united in marriage to Miss Florence Paynter Childress and they have become parents of a daughter, Clyde H., who is now the wife of James Lyon Gartner, of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

While Mr. Beedle has long been well known through his connection with public offices, he is also a factor in the business circles of the city as president of the Crescent Insurance Company, with offices in the Granite building of St. Louis. He belongs to Magnolia Lodge No. 626, A. F. & A. M., and is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Eastern Star. He is likewise connected with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and with the Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and thus manifests his deep interest in all forces and activities which are vital to the welfare of the commonwealth. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has given stalwart allegiance to the republican party.

JOSEPH CONRAD WEBER.

Joseph Conrad Weber, who is widely known as one of Louisiana's leading and highly respected citizens, has been actively engaged in business there for a goodly number of years as proprietor of a confectionery and catering business. His birth occurred September 1, 1886, in Cologne, Germany, and he is a son of Joseph and Anna (Hastings) Weber. Joseph Weber, who is engaged in the coal mining business in Springfield, Illinois, was born in Westphalia, Germany, and in 1887 came to the United States with his wife, and Joseph C. Weber, the only child, then but one year old. He removed directly to Springfield and there he has since resided. The mother was a native of Trier, Germany, a daughter of Jacob Hastings, a farmer and land owner who died about 1900 at the age of eighty-seven years. A high social and business position was enjoyed by the family in Germany and one of her brothers was royal chef in the German court. Another of her brothers occupies a position of importance in connection with the railroad service in Germany.

In the acquirement of an education, Joseph C. Weber attended the public schools of Springfield, Illinois, and after putting aside his textbooks at the age of sixteen years secured a position as a general helper in a dairy at Springfield. He worked in that capacity for a year and then suffered an illness which disabled him for work of any kind for a year. Regaining his health he was employed by the C. J. Franks Candy Factory in Springfield where he remained for six years, and taking advantage of all opportunities offered learned much about the manufacture of candy. Deciding on this business as his life work, he went to Chicago in 1904 and for a short time was employed with the Shields Candy Company, after which he returned to Springfield and entered the employ of the Bonansinga Bros., candy manufacturers, with whom he remained for about ten months. Desiring also to become a caterer he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he had charge of the candy and ice-cream department of the Jandorf Catering Company, one of the biggest concerns of its kind in Michigan. Here he remained for five months, at the end of which time he removed to the Boldt Catering Company of Dubuque, Iowa, to accept a like position. At the end of eight months spent in their employ he returned to Springfield, but only for a short time. He was again employed as manager of the candy and ice-cream department, this time by the Busy Bee Candy Company at Hannibal, Missouri. Six months later he removed to Louisiana and opened up a confectionery and catering business at 312 Georgia street, this venture proving so successful and his patronage growing to such proportions that he found it necessary to increase his accommodations, and in 1917 removed to his present location. He purchased some property and fitted it up to supply his every need. From the very start of his business venture he manufactured ice-cream and candies and now he supplies ice-cream through a radius of sixty miles in all directions, both in Illinois and Missouri. In 1920 he opened a new up-to-date factory on Fourth street where he has a capacity of one thousand five hundred gallons a day. From the farmers in the vicinity he purchases the richest of their cream which he puts into his ice-cream and candy, with the result that his goods are of the very highest and purest quality. Mr. Weber conducts his business alone, never having had a partner.

On the 17th of June, 1905, Mr. Weber was married to Miss Katie Feger of

Springfield, daughter of August Feger of that place, a retired farmer. He was born in Essen, Germany, and came alone to Illinois when sixteen years of age. He had brothers and sisters living around Ashland and New Berlin, Illinois. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Weber two children have been born, namely: Charline and Dorris, both of whom are school girls.

Mr. Weber gives his political allegiance to the republican party and though urged by his friends to take office has refused, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs which are constantly growing in volume and importance. He is a Mason, belonging to the Perseverance Lodge, No. 92 of Louisiana, the St. Louis Consistory of the Scottish Rite in which he has obtained the thirty-second degree, and is a member of Pike Chapter, R. A. M. of Louisiana. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and the Elks. He is now serving his first term as president of the Louisiana Chamber of Commerce, giving stalwart support to its well defined plans and projects for the upbuilding and improvement of the city. Outside of his business life Mr. Weber is well known as an entertainer, always taking an active part in all local, musical and theatrical entertainments, and he is a lover of good musical plays. He is fond of the hunt and each season puts in some time coon and fox hunting. He has a wide acquaintance and his social qualities have gained him warm friendship, while his business enterprise has made him widely known.

JOHN H. OVERALL.

Law Offices of Frank K. Ryan, 506 Olive St., St. Louis.

January 8, 1904.

Mrs. Mary R. Overall, City.

Dear Madam:—

As secretary of the meeting of the members of the Saint Louis Bar held Jauuary 2d, 1904, in memory of their late brother lawyer and your gifted and lamented deceased husband, John H. Overall, I have the honor to herewith transmit to you and to your family the resolutions of such meeting, which set forth facts and testimonials that constitute for his great worth and many virtues an enduring monument that is to be made a part of the records of the courts in which, as his life work, he faithfully and diligently practiced his profession, and where, with marked success in the calling which he always honored his brilliant talents and grand traits of character were indeed nobly exemplified.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANK K. RYAN.

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR

of the City of St. Louis, in Honor of the Memory of John H. Overall, January 2d, 1904, in Division 4 of the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis.

Judge Klein: Gentlemen of the Bar, it seems fitting that there should be an assemblage of the lawyers to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased co-laborer and brother, John H. Overall.

There is no one who knew Mr. Overall intimately but felt that there was something strong and vigorous in the man, strong in his intellectuality, strong in his moral sense, strong in his convictions of right, and strong as a lawyer in the discharge of his duty. His daily life was marked and emphasized by those qualities which distinguish the lawyer of success and ability. He had courage and independence, he possessed and exercised diligence and patience in the performance of his duties; he had a high sense of devotion to his profession, the profession of the law, and an undoubted sense of right and wrong and fearlessness in the execution of his duties. Under such circumstances, and with a man of this kind it seems that the Bar of St. Louis, from whom he has been taken, should leave a record of their sentiment of respect to his memory so that the same may be recorded in the records of the courts where he practiced, and although these records may be as a sealed book to the public at large, they contain, after all, the only and most durable record which the lawyer can leave behind him.

It is in order, gentlemen, to elect a chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Judson: Mr. Chairman, I move that Col. Wells H. Blodgett act as chairman.

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The motion was put and carried and Col. Blodgett assumed the chair.

Col. Blodgett: Gentlemen: I appreciate the honor of presiding over this meeting of the bar of St. Louis called to bear testimony to the name and character of one of our number who has recently passed from our midst, one of such distinguished character and ability as our friend John H. Overall.

It is thirty years this last month since I first met Mr. Overall at the Macon court which was held in December, 1873. He had then been only a short time at the bar, but had been elected prosecuting attorney for the circuit composed of Randolph, Macon, Howard, Boone and Callaway counties, and one of the first duties he was called upon to discharge was the prosecution of the Underwood Brothers. They were people of influence in the community, people of good family, of property, and previous good reputation. They were charged with having committed murder of two members of the Menifee family, and when their arrest took place no one in all Missouri would believe it possible that the charge could be well founded. It looked and seemed as though the sentiment in the community was such that it would be impossible to bring them to justice, even if they were guilty. At that time north of the river there were such men as Thomas L. Anderson of Macon, Odon Guitar and James S. Rollins of Boone and John F. Williams of Macon. They were retained to defend in this case, but that energetic and clear headed young prosecuting attorney, all there was to represent the state in that trial, discharged his duty in such a forceful and vigorous way that notwithstanding all the opposition which confronted him, notwithstanding the influence and the wealth of the family charged with the crime, and their friends, and notwithstanding the character of the distinguished counsel who were employed to defend them, he successfully combatted point after point, and, at the close of the case, when he summed up the testimony, with vigorous logic and a wonderful command of facts and language he carried conviction to the minds of the jury, and, notwithstanding all opposition, the defendants were found guilty and executed. It was one of the greatest of triumphs, and everybody at that time in all North Missouri was as familiar with the name of John H. Overall as we are here today. Every lawyer in every county was speaking of him in the highest terms and admitting that he was the foremost of all the young men north of the Missouri River.

Later on he came to and located in the city of St. Louis, and you all know his career here. You all know that John H. Overall was one of the lawyers who never misled or deceived anybody, who always presented his case upon its merits and whose word was always just as good as his written obligation; and you all felt that the honor of the legal profession was at all times and under all circumstances safe in his hands.

Gentlemen, what is your pleasure? I presume the first business in order will be the election of a secretary.

Judge Bond thereupon nominated Frank K. Ryan as secretary of the meeting, and Mr. Ryan was unanimously chosen to fill that position.

On motion of Mr. Judson that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft and present a suitable and proper memorial, the chairman appointed the following committee:

Frederick N. Judson; Col. George D. Reynolds; Judge Henry W. Bond; Judge H. S. Priest and Judge Valle Reyburn.

The committee retired for consultation and upon its return submitted the following:

The following is the memorial adopted by the members of the Bar of St. Louis at a meeting held January 2, 1904, concerning the death of the late John H. Overall:

John Henry Overall was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, March 26, 1845, and died December 23, 1903. His father was Major Wilson L. Overall, who came to Missouri in Territorial days, represented the county in the General Assembly and was a prominent and respected citizen. His mother was Eliza A. Williams, a woman of rare force of character, and was widely known as the first woman in the United States to become editor of a newspaper. Mr. Overall graduated from the University of Missouri in 1865, with the highest honors of his class and at the Harvard Law school in 1867.

While at the Harvard Law school he assisted Professor Emery Washburn in writing his great and authoritative work on real estate law.

Returning to Missouri, Mr. Overall opened a law office in Macon and soon

thereafter was elected Circuit Attorney for that circuit. In this office he soon won distinction by the thoroughness of his preparation, his ability as an advocate, and his high sense of duty. He resigned this office in 1872 to accept the appointment of Dean of the Law School in the State University. He held this chair for a few months, organizing the school, and then resigned to enter general practice in St. Louis. He married in 1874 Miss Mary Rollins, daughter of the Honorable James S. Rollins, one of the most distinguished public men of the state and father of the University of Missouri.

In 1875 Mr. Overall formed a partnership with Honorable James O. Broadhead. This firm continued until 1878 when Mr. Overall formed a partnership with Frederick N. Judson under the name of Overall and Judson. This firm continued for seven years, when in 1885 the Honorable Warwick Hough retiring from the Supreme Bench as Chief Justice entered the firm, which continued until 1890 under the name of Hough, Overall and Judson. Since the dissolution of that firm, Mr. Overall has practiced alone.

Mr. Overall, from the beginning of his professional career, took high rank as a thoroughly trained lawyer, clear and direct in his application of legal principles to the facts of complicated cases, a wise and trusted counselor and a thoroughly equipped, manly and forceful advocate. On a number of subjects he became an authority, recognized as such by the bar and by the public. Thus, in the complicated questions involved in the long judicial conflicts between the State and Federal Courts as to the validity of township and county bonds issued in Missouri, Mr. Overall was recognized as the best equipped lawyer in the United States. He took a prominent part in every phase of the protracted litigation, secured from the Supreme Court of the United States its decision overruling its former judgment, establishing the validity of township bonds, which had heretofore been held invalid by both the Supreme Court of the United States and by the supreme court of Missouri. He also obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States its judgment of the invalidity of the act of the general assembly making it a penal offense for a county judge to assess a tax for the payment of bonds, without an order from the circuit court. So thoroughly informed was Mr. Overall on all the details of the questions involved in this protracted litigation, that his opinion was recognized as authoritative by the bar and the public on questions relating to the validity and the collection of municipal bond issues.

Mr. Overall also was recognized as an authority on the subject of election contests. He was retained as counsel in all such cases and it may be said that through his arguments he largely made the law on many questions involved in the opening of ballots and the conduct of contested elections. He was also prominently identified with the most important litigation in the department of municipal law, involving the powers of municipal assemblies, the construction of the city charter, and the granting of municipal franchises. He was actively employed in the organization and building of the Merchants bridge and the connecting railroads, and in laying out the towns of Madison and Granite City. On the subject of the condemnation of property, for railroad and other public uses and the many difficult questions involved, he was recognized as one of the best equipped lawyers of the state, and was retained in all such litigation in our courts.

Other phases of his distinguished and varied professional career might be noticed. Whatever the question involved, he was always recognized as a thoroughly trained, resourceful and high minded lawyer.

In his relations with his professional brethren, Mr. Overall was always courteous and considerate. It was impossible for him to take an unfair advantage of an adversary.

Mr. Overall uniformly declined to be a candidate for any political office. He was strongly importuned in 1886 to accept the nomination for congress which was tendered him; but he felt constrained by the pressure of interests and professional engagements to forego any political ambition. In 1889 he was induced by the Honorable David R. Francis, then elected governor of the state, to accept membership and the presidency of the police board of St. Louis. He held this position for four years and distinguished himself as an upright and efficient officer, maintaining a high standard of discipline in the force.

In his personal relations, though undemonstrative, he was devoted in his friendships, never hesitating to champion the cause of a friend who had won his confidence. He enjoyed the universal respect, as well as the warmest attachment, of those privileged to be his friends. It was impossible to know him without realizing that he

was the embodiment of manliness, courage and fair dealing. Intellectually and physically, he possessed rare attractions. To a handsome and chivalrous personality he added mental gifts which shone with conspicuous lustre at the Bar of which he was one of Missouri's most disitnguished members. He stood in the front rank of St. Louis attorneys and made a record in his profession attained by few of his contemporaries.

Mr. Overall leaves surviving him his widow and four children, his eldest son, John H. Overall, Jr., a graduate of Yale University, being now a member of the senior class of the St. Louis Law school.

In his domestic life and in his tenderness and pride as a husband, and father, Mr. Overall exhibited these personal characteristics in their richest bloom. His home, wife and children were the centers of his pride and affection.

As his professional brethren we mourn his loss and tender his bereaved family our warmest sympathies in their affliction.

(Signed) Frederick N. Judson
Henry W. Bond
Henry S. Priest
Valle Reyburn
Geo. D. Reynolds
Committee
Wells H. Blodgett
Chairman.

Frank K. Ryan, Secretary.

Mr. Judson: In moving the adoption of this memorial as an expression of the Bar, I cannot refrain from saying a few words of personal tribute to my partner of many years standing. As recited in the memorial, Mr. Overall and myself, when we were young men, became partners, and in one form or another our professional association continued until his death. Our formal partnership terminated in 1890, hut we were connected from time to time in litigation so that our intimate professional relations have been continuous since 1878. It was impossible for anyone to be associated with Mr. Overall without being impressed with the essentially moral qualities of the man. He was warm hearted, impulsive, devoted and loyal to his friends, and these characteristics were conspicuously shown in his professional life. His professional career is set forth necessarily with brevity in this memorial, but one cannot he but impressed, in reading this summary, with his great strength of character as a lawyer. He seemed to have the power of grasping, almost by intuition, the essential points of a complicated case, perhaps the most distinguishing mark of a good lawyer. The quickness of his intuition, the thorough grasp which he acquired of a case, made him a most formidable advocate, and a most resourceful counselor. No one could he associated with him in professional life without being profoundly impressed with these exceptionally strong characteristics which would have placed him in the front rank at the Bar of any city. I cannot recall any professional career during my long connection with the legal profession which has been so marked in leaving on the jurisprudence of the state such a permanent record as that of Mr. Overall. It was because he had so thoroughly mastered the cases in which he was engaged that he speedily took the front rank on such questions as the issue of municipal bonds, contested elections and condemnation proceedings. It is a matter familiar to all in the profession that his opinion has become authority on such matters.

Of his personal characteristics I feel compelled to speak in terms of warm commendation. He was a good and loyal friend, and possessed a high sense of honor in all his dealings with his fellow men. The memory of his career will be appreciated as long as any of us remain who were his associates at the St. Louis bar.

No further remarks being made the question was put on the adoption of the memorial as read and it was adopted as being the unanimous expression of the sentiment of the meeting.

On motion of Col. George D. Reynolds, with amendments by F. N. Judson, R. F. Walker and H. S. Priest, that the chairman appoint a committee of representatives of the Bar to present the memorial adopted to the supreme court of the state, the St. Louis court of appeals, the circuit court of City of St. Louis, the circuit court of Boone county, the circuit court of Macon county and the circuit court of the United States for this circuit, the chairman made the following appointments:

United States circuit court: George D. Reynolds. St. Louis court of appeals: Henry W. Bond. Circuit court City of St. Louis: H. S. Priest. Circuit court of Boone county: Odon Guitar. Circuit court of Macon county: Webb M. Rubey. Supreme court of Missouri: Jacob Kleln and **F. N. Judson.**

On motion of Mr. Judson it was agreed that a copy of the memorial should be transmitted to the family, and the secretary of this meeting was designated to perform that service.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN H. OVERALL, JR.

John H. Overall, Jr., who rendered distinguished service to his country as special agent for the war trade board and who is a leading lawyer of St. Louis, was born at Columbia, Missouri, August 28, 1881, and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state. His grandparents in the paternal line were Wilson Lee and Eliza Ann Overall, the former an officer of the American army in the War of 1812, while the latter was the first woman in America to own and edit a newspaper. The ancestral line is traced back to Bishop John Overall, who was dean of St. Paul's cathedral in London from 1602 until 1632 and was one of the principal translators of the bible under King James I. John Henry Overall, Sr., son of Wilson L. Overall and father of J. H. Overall of this review, was a distinguished citizen of Missouri and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He wedded Mary E. Rollins, daughter of the Hon. James S. Rollins, a distinguished citizen of the state and founder of the University of Missouri.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character John H. Overall, Jr., is a worthy scion of his race. After attending the public schools of St. Louis he continued his education in Smith Academy, completing a preparatory course by graduation with the class of 1899. He then entered Yale University and won his Ph. B. degree in 1902. He afterward attended the St. Louis Law school, which conferred upon him the LL. B. degree in 1904, and he was honored with the class presidency. While at Yale he was prominent in athletics and established new intercollegiate records at the half mile and the mile. Prior to the completion of his law course he was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1903 and began practice in the office of his father, whose death occurred the same year. He then became associated with F. N. Judson, his father's former partner, with whom he continued from 1903 until 1910 and since then has followed his profession independently, specializing in the law of municipal bonds and taxation. He has become widely recognized as an authority on the collection of defaulted municipal bonds, having successfully adjusted and refunded, as attorney for the bondholders, the old railroad debts of several Missouri counties as well as numerous other issues in other states. Mr. Overall is now practicing with offices in the Federal Reserve Bank building, and makes his home in St. Louis county. The war having made it necessary to control the exports and imports of the United States by a license system, the war trade board established a branch office at St. Louis, covering the surrounding territory of a dozen or more states. Mr. Overall accepted appointment as manager of the St. Louis office at one dollar a year. During his period of incumbency, he issued licenses to the extent of two hundred million dollars and by authority of the railroad administration act and laws regulating the customs, in many important instances expedited the movement of shipment across country and at the outer ports. Numerous complicated questions also arose in connection with the trading with the enemy act, which, on account of his legal training, Mr. Overall was able to solve with entire satisfaction, as will appear from the following:

WAR TRADE BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RESOLUTIONS OF JUNE 3, 1919

Resolved that the War Trade Board hereby accept the resignation of Mr. John H. Overall as special agent of the board at St. Louis, Missouri, said resignation to take effect as of May 10, 1919;

Further Resolved that the War Trade Board do hereby extend to Mr. Overall their thanks for the valuable services which he has rendered to the board as special agent of the board at St. Louis, Missouri, and the board further express to Mr. Overall their full appreciation of the able, conscientious and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of this office.

On the 25th of May, 1910, Mr. Overall was married to Miss Martha Cupples Scudder, granddaughter of Samuel Cupples, whose great philanthropy made him widely known. Mr. and Mrs. Overall have three children: Amelia Cupples, John H. (III) and Maude Cupples. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and in political belief Mr. Overall is a democrat, serving as secretary of the Wilson Club in 1916. He belongs to the Delta Psi, a Yale Greek letter fraternity, and is well known in club circles, having membership in the Racquet, Noonday, Sunset Hill and St. Louis Country Clubs of St. Louis, in the New York Racquet and Tennis Clubs, the Yale Club of New York, the St. Anthony (N. Y.) Club and the National Golf Links of America of New York. He has always been interested in athletics, to which he turns for recreation. Along professional lines he is a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association and he is widely known through his contributions to the literature of the profession, being the author of "Overall on Municipal Bonds," published in 1912, and co-author in "Judson on Interstate Commerce," published in 1905. His practice has been extensive almost from his initial point in the profession. His record reflects credit upon a name long honored in the annals of Missouri.

FREDERICK WILLIAM KASTOR.

Frederick William Kastor, vice president of the H. W. Kastor and Sons Advertising Company of St. Louis and Chicago, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, April 15, 1870. His father, Herman W. Kastor, was born in Bavaria on the 26th day of October, 1838, and came alone to America when a lad of but fourteen years. He landed in New York city, where he remained for about twelve years and then made his way westward. In his youthful days he had acquired a liberal education in the public and polytechnic schools of Bavaria, and while still living in New York he was married in 1860 to the daughter of his business partner, Mr. Rudolph. When the Civil war broke out he became a corporal in the Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry and saw active service for a period of two years as a lieutenant in the First Kansas Regiment. Later he went to Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kansas, afterward removed to Atchison, Kansas, and subsequently went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he became editor and part proprietor of a daily and weekly newspaper, there remaining from 1869 until 1895. In the latter year he sold his paper at St. Joseph and removed to St. Louis. Here he organized the H. W. Kastor and Sons Advertising Company in connection with Louis Kastor, one of his seven sons. The other sons came into the business from time to time and in 1905 the father turned the entire business over to his sons and withdrew from connection with active business life. He continued a resident of St. Louis until called to his final rest in 1919, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-one years.

Herman W. Kastor was united in marriage to Theresa Rudolph, in May, 1860. They became the parents of seven sons and three daughters. The sons were named as follows: Benjamin H., who resides in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and is now retired from business; Louis, Ernest, Richard, William and Arthur, all of whom reside in Chicago and Frederick W., of St. Louis. Thus all of the brothers with the exception of Benjamin H. are active in the management of the business. The corporation has offices in Chicago and St. Louis, and in the latter city, Frederick W. is the representative. The corporation is one of the largest and most favorably known in the advertising field in this country.

Frederick William Kastor obtained his early education in the public schools of St. Joseph and when he left the high school at the age of nineteen years he engaged with the John S. Brittain Wholesale Dry Goods Company in the sample department. There he remained for three years and then removed to Kansas City to take charge of the salesmen for the Smith-McCord Wholesale Dry Goods Com-

pany, with which he was associated until 1913, when he joined his father and his brothers in the advertising business, being the last of the brothers to merge his interests with the business which had been established and promoted by the father.

On the 20th of February, 1894, Mr. Frederick William Kastor was married in St. Joseph to Miss Pearl Buzan, a daughter of Squire Buzan, of that city, and of Mary Elizabeth (Walker) Buzan. Her father was born in Illinois and when thirty years of age removed to Forest City, Missouri, while later he became a resident of St. Joseph and was there numbered among the prosperous merchants. He died in 1893. To Mr. and Mrs. Kastor have been born three children: Theresa, who in 1920 became the wife of Harry Gibson Zelle, connected with the Certain-Teed Roofing Company; Herman Walker, a graduate of the Jackson Academy in 1920 and now pursuing a course in Illinois State University; and Mary Helen, who is attending Hosmer Hall.

Mr. Kastor is a democrat in his political views and gives stalwart support to the party but never seeks nor desires office as a reward for party fealty. He belongs to the Advertising Men's Club, to the Sunset Hill Country Club and to the Chamber of Commerce and in the latter organization is a member of the good roads committee. His home is at No. 6208 Washington Boulevard, in Parkview. His favorite diversions are bowling and fishing and he spends the summer months in touring different parts of the country. In his business career he has made steady progress and is actively and prominently connected with one of the most important and largest advertising agencies of the United States, whereby he has attained the position that enables him to enjoy the leisure he devotes to travel and outdoor sports.

THOMAS GROVER ORR, M. D.

Dr. Thomas Grover Orr was born on a farm near Carrollton, Missouri, May 9, 1884. His parents are Thomas A. and Mildred Jane (Cook) Orr, both of whom were natives of Illinois, born near Kinderhook. After the Civil war the father came to Missouri, settling near Carrollton in 1869. During his early life he was a farmer by occupation but later became interested in banking through connection with the Citizen's Bank of Bosworth. For twenty-five years after coming to Missouri he taught school and was an able educator, always retaining a deep interest in the cause of education and proving his championship of the public school system in many ways. He was elected county treasurer two terms on the democratic ticket and at all times took an active and helpful interest in politics, education, and in the general upbuilding and progress of his community.

Dr. Orr received his primary education in the country schools and later attended and graduated from the high school in Carrollton. He was graduated from the University which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1907. From the University of Missouri he went to Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1910. After spending two years in the hospitals of New York he came to Kansas City and began the practice of general surgery. He immediately became active in the various medical societies and is now a member of Jackson County Medical Society, Medical Association of the Southwest, Missouri Valley Medical Society and a Fellow of the American Medical Association. He is also a Fellow of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, a society which draws its membership from among those of the profession in the city who have shown marked efficiency along particular lines of scientific medical work. Before these societies he has presented various papers on general surgery which have been published in the leading medical journals of the country. He is an attending surgeon to the Kansas City General Hospital, St. Lukes Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and the University of Kansas Hospital in Rosedale, Kansas. In the Medical Department of the University of Kansas he is associate professor of surgery and chief of the Medical School Dispensary.

In 1918 Dr. Orr responded to the country's call and was commissioned a captain in the Medical Corps for service in the World war. For a short time he was stationed at Camp Greenleaf and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Later he was transferred to the United States General Hospital at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where he spent

DR. THOMAS G. ORR

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a year in the department of surgery, being chief of the section on war amputations. It was during his hospital service at this station that he was promoted to the rank of major with which commission he was discharged in October, 1919.

In New York city Dr. Orr was married to Miss Irene Helen Harris, a daughter of David Harris of Syracuse, New York. They now have one son, Thomas Grover, Jr. Fraternally Dr. Orr is a Mason. His religious belief is manifest in his connection with St. Paul's Episcopal church in which he is an active worker. He is a member of the Shawnee Golf and Country Club. In politics his position is that of an independent democrat. He is interested in all that pertains to community affairs and public progress and especially medical education. Much of his time is spent in teaching medicine and one of his chief interests in life is the advancement of medical science. Since taking up the practice of surgery in Kansas City he has made steady advancement, and while at present only thirty-six years of age his position is one of enviable prominence among the surgeons of western Missouri.

MORRIS TUCKER.

Morris Tucker, attorney of law at St. Louis, was born November 12, 1869, in Gollub, Germany. His father, Joseph Tucker, now deceased was a native of Zempelburg, Germany, and was an educator, following that profession in his native land throughout his entire life. He passed away in Gollub in August, 1878, at the age of sixty-six years. The mother of Morris Tucker bore the maiden name of Rebecca Herschkowoitz, and she too was born in Germany. She became the mother of six sons and four daughters and passed away in Gollub, Germany, in 1888 at the age of sixty-six years.

Morris Tucker, the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of his native city and in the high school at Strassburg, Germany, after which he attended the University of Berlin. He afterward entered the government service in the legal department, first occupying a position at Gollub and later at Preussisch Stargard. He next went to Thorn, Germany, where he remained a year. On the expiration of that period he came to the new world, crossing the Atlantic in the fall of 1888 and making his way direct to St. Louis.

On reaching this city Mr. Tucker entered the life insurance business as a representative of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, serving as assistant superintendent. He operated successfully along that line until 1893, when he entered the law school of Washington University and upon completing his studies passed the required bar examination in 1894. Since that time he has continuously and successfully engaged in practice and now specializes in corporation and real estate law. He is also a director of and legal adviser to several corporations. His business affairs are carefully and wisely conducted and his enterprise and determination have enabled him to overcome all obstacles and difficulties and continually to work his way upward.

On the 25th of April, 1918, in St. Louis, Mr. Tucker was married to Miss Eleanore Kohn, a native of St. Louis, and a daughter of Louis and Charlotte (Roth) Kohn. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have one son, Joseph Louis, born in St. Louis March 13, 1919. Mr. Tucker votes for the republican party which he has supported since becoming a naturalized American citizen. He is a Mason, holding membership in Meridian Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to the Jewish church. He came to America with moderate means and worked his way through college. His success is due entirely to his own efforts and in a profession depending solely upon individual merit he is making steady progress.

FLAVEL ROBERTSON.

Flavel Robertson, an attorney at law of Kansas City, whose professional career has been characterized by conscientious devotion to duty and to the highest standards of his profession, was born December 8, 1888, in the city which is still his home. His father, R. Selden Robertson, was a native of Saline county, Missouri,

and Nathaniel S. Robertson his grandfather, was born in Virginia. R. Selden Robertson became actively identified with the stock yards at Kansas City and conducted a profitable business as a dealer in live stock. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained high rank, becoming a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Linwood Boulevard Christian church, in which he served as a deacon and in other official offices. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party. He passed away in 1917, respected and honored by all who knew him. He married Laura Purcell, who was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, and is now living in Kansas City. She became the mother of six children, four of whom died in infancy, the others being Flavel and Laura, the latter now attending school.

Flavel Robertson was a pupil in the public schools and also in the Central high school of Kansas City and later was graduated from the University of Kansas with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910. During his college days he became a member of Pi Upsilon. He pursued his law course at Yale University and in 1912 won the LL. B. degree. While in the eastern college he became a member of Phi Alpha Delta. In 1912 he was admitted to the bar and has since continued in the practice of law, concentrating his efforts and attention entirely upon corporation law. He is now connected with one of the most prominent legal firms of Kansas City, representing large lumber and other corporate interests.

After America entered the World war Mr. Robertson went to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, Illinois, and while at the training camp there won the rank of second lieutenant. He was later sent to France, where he remained for nineteen months and during that period was an instructor in the schools there. He won promotion to the rank of first lieutenant.

Mr. Robertson is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is connected with Temple Lodge No. 299, A. F. & A. M., and also with Orient Chapter, R. A. M. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Linwood Boulevard Christian church, in which he is serving on the official board. He is a man of excellent judgment whose opinions carry weight in the councils in which he is heard. His aid and influence are always given on the side of progress and improvement and the sterling worth of his character is recognized by all who know him.

JOHN C. HIGDON.

John C. Higdon, one of the prominent representatives of patent law at the St. Louis bar, was born in Griggsville, Illinois, January 7, 1860, his parents being John Erasmus and Sarah (Baldwin) Higdon. After completing a high school course in Kansas City, Missouri, his parents having in the meantime removed to this state, he continued his education in the William Jewell College and qualified for life's practical and responsible duties by pursuing a mechanical and electrical engineering course with the view of specializing in patent law. However, his school and college work were not continuous, for when a lad of fourteen years he initiated his business career by securing employment in a machine shop, where he remained for several years before taking up the study of law. It was his activity in that field of endeavor, combined with the desire to enter upon a professional career, that led him to specialize in the field to which he now gives his attention. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and in 1890 he organized the firm of Higdon & Longan, successors to Higdon & Higdon, which had been established in Kansas City in 1887.

Mr. Higdon became a resident of St. Louis in 1889 and has for a third of a century been counsel in important cases relating to patents, trademarks and copyrights. In the suit of the United States court against the bridge trust at St. Louis he prepared and filed a brief, as a friend of the court, in the Unted States supreme court. He was one of the counsel in the noted Clamorgan-Collins suit, a suit in which he defended the young wife when it was attempted to dissolve the marriage contract on the ground that she is a negress. He is the author of two books: "The Real Object of the American Patent Laws—To Benefit the Whole People, Not to Enrich a Few Owners of Patents;" and also a volume entitled "Extension of Patents by Judicial Decisions." He belongs to the American Bar Association and his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession acknowledge his prominence in his

JOHN C. HIGDON

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chosen field of labor. On application by Mr. Higdon and G. H. Foree to have ballot boxes opened and ballots recounted on allegations of fraud, Judge C. B. Faris rendered the decision that the federal corrupt practices act did not govern primary elections.

In March, 1888, Mr. Higdon was married to Miss Eunice Elmine Garretson, of St. Louis, who passed away in 1907, leaving three children, Jack G., Henry Longan and Eunice. In 1908 Mr. Higdon was again married, his second union being with Miss Gertrude Hortense Holloway, of St. Louis.

Mr. Higdon is well known in the leading clubs of the city. He became a charter member of the Mercantile Club and is also a member of the Automobile Club of St. Louis, the St. Louis Engineers Club and is an associated member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His religious faith is that of the Christian Science church.

GEORGE EDWARD SILVER.

George Edward Silver is the vice president, manager and secretary-treasurer of the Electric Light & Power Company of Bowling Green, and is one of the representative business men of that place. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 23, 1894, a son of William F. and Evelyn (Pierce) Silver. His father was for many years manager of the Pierce Building and chief of the real estate department of the Commonwealth Trust Company. William F. Silver was born in Silvermount, Hartford county, Maryland, and died October 4, 1912, in St. Louis. The town in which his birth occurred was named in honor of the Silver family. The grandfather, James Silver, was born on the home place of twenty-five thousand acres, which land has been in the family since 1706. The property remains intact save as it has been split up and divided among the family. On the side of the paternal grandmother is preserved an old deed granting three quarters of the state of Illinois. The Silver family came from Edinburg, Scotland, in 1706. The mother of George Edward Silver was Evelyn Pierce, a daughter of Rice Pierce of Rice Station, Tennessee, which place was named in honor of the family. Rice Pierce engaged in planting and the family had resided in Tennessee since leaving Virginia, in which state they first settled. The plantations of the family were extensive and at one time they were in possession of fifteen hundred slaves. Four of the uncles of Mrs. Silver were officers in the Confederate army, all of whom were killed in action. Her father was also in the service but not on the battlefields. A first cousin of Mrs. Silver is Thomas Pierce, general attorney for the Terminal Railroad at St. Louis. He is the son of former United States Senator Pierce of Tennessee, who was a member of the senate for a period of twenty years.

In the acquirement of an education George Edward Silver attended the public schools of St. Louis, and graduated from the Soldan high school with the class of 1912. He then became connected with the Cambria Steel Corporation, first as helper, and by steady application and industry soon became traveling salesman for the firm. He remained with them in that capacity for a period of three years, at the termination of which time he connected himself with the Seating & Cabinet Company at Jackson, Tennessee, having charge of their office at Chattanooga. For one year he served in that capacity and when the concern went out of business he became a traveling salesman for the National Biscuit Company, working out of Memphis, Tennessee. After a year in their employ he returned to St. Louis in the latter part of 1916, and went on the road for W. R. Compton & Company, dealers in stocks and bonds. It was during his eight months service for this company that the World war broke out, and not waiting for the draft he enlisted in May, 1917, but was not inducted into the service until the 14th of June of that year. He enlisted in the marines, becoming a member of the Eighty-third Company of the Sixth Regiment of the United States Marines, which was a part of the Second Division, and was sent to Paris Island, South Carolina, for three months' training, after which he was sent to Quantico, Virginia, for an additional four weeks, and on the 24th of October, 1917, sailed for France from Philadelphia. They landed at Brest and were the first American troops in that city. From there they were sent to Bordeaux for two months training and at Chaumont-la-ville stayed two months when their training was completed, whence they removed

to the Verdun sector and on the 15th of March, 1918, were in the trenches. They served in this sector until the 15th of May, when they were thrown into the Marne defensive and participated in the battles of Blancmont and the Argonne-Meuse. The Second Division lost ten percent of the total casualties but Mr. Silver was neither wounded nor gassed, although he was treated for gas poisoning, being detained in a hospital for a month. For almost five months he was under continuous fire and at the time the armistice was signed, was ready to cross the Meuse under fire. On November 17, 1918, his company started on foot, as members of the Army of Occupation, through Belgium, Luxemburg, and Prussia. They were on the march seventeen days and in addition to their necessary equipment were loaded with various war trinkets. On the 13th of December they arrived in Leutesdorf, near Coblenz, Germany, and were stationed there for nine months. At the termination of that time they were returned to Brest, making the trip in box cars and being on the road three days and nights, and some time later sailed for New York, landing there August 4, 1919. After participating in the mammoth parades held in New York they were sent to Quantico, Virginia, where they were discharged on the 13th of August, 1919. Mr. Silver received his discharge as line sergeant. He then returned to St. Louis and bought an interest in the Pike County Electric Light & Power Company at Bowling Green of which he became vice president, secretary-treasurer, and manager, which offices he is still holding. The company was incorporated in 1908 with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and it furnishes the city with light and power. He also owns and operates the American Laundry at Louisiana, Missouri. Although Mr. Silver is but a young man he has proved successful in his various business undertakiugs and is rapidly becoming one of the leading citizens of Bowling Green.

On the 4th of June, 1920, Mr. Silver was united in marriage to Miss Vera Jane Holcomb, a daughter of Preston T. Holcomb, a live stock dealer in Bowling Green, whose death occurred about 1900. Mrs. Silver is a native of Bowling Green, as was also her father, and she is a member of one of Missouri's oldest and most prominent families. Her mother was the daughter of Dr. McNutt, a prominent physician of Columbia, Missouri.

Mr. Silver has followed an independent course in politics, although he slightly favors the democratic party. He has never taken an active part in politics and has neither sought nor desired public office. Both Mr. and Mrs. Silver are consistent members of the Presbyterian church and he takes an active interest in the Bible class. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Elks. For recreation he turns to the great outdoors and is a lover of all such sports as football, baseball, etc. Thoroughness is one of the marked characteristics of Mr. Silver and he has mastered every detail of his own business. He has a very wide and favorable acquaintance and occupies a position of prominence by reason of his business ability and standing, his social qualities and his public spirit.

CHARLES S. BUTTS.

Charles S. Butts, chief engineer of puhlic utilities in St. Louis, possessing the quick Intelligence, splendid foresight and sound initiative so necessary in one occupying this position, coupled with unfaltering industry, has made a splendid record in the office which he is filling. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1867, and is a son of Frederick Butts, deceased, who came to America from England when about twenty-one years of age. He was an artist doing landscape and portrait work and won well warranted fame in this connection. He served actively in the Civil war and ever proved himself a loyal citizen of his adopted country.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Butts were born three sons and three daughters: William, who is an engineer in California; Clarence, who follows engineering in Tennessee; Emma, deceased; Hattie, who is the widow of James Harris; Annie; Charles S. of this review.

Charles S. Butts ohtained a grammar and high school education in Cincinnati, and also attended a private engineering school. He has always given his attention to engineering work and from 1896 until 1898 was engaged in the location and construction of railroads in Michigan. During the ten succeeding years he was engineer of the Citizens Street Railway at Indianapolis, Indiana, and became assistant engineer

for the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, occupying that position from 1900 until 1902. He next became resident engineer of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad at Marquette, Michigan, thus serving until 1904, when he again became engaged in location and construction work for the Illinois traction system at Springfield, Illinois. From 1906 until 1910 he was engineer of maintenance of ways, at Cleveland, Ohio, and through the succeeding year was supervisor of the Nickel Plate Railroad at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1911 he became identified with the public interests of the city of St. Louis, in connection with the construction of streets, sewers, docks and bridges and was also general superintendent of the municipal bridge. In a word he is engineer of public utilities, having continuously and satisfactorily occupied this position for the past nine years. One of the local papers spoke of him as "quick to think, quick to see and quick to decide on any point that demands these qualities in anything that he does. He has shown marked originality and initiative in all of his work. His capability haa been tested and sustained in various departments of work. He is equal to many positions and is far beyond a one-idea or one-position man. He is known as a high grade technical and practical expert in this exacting field and his history has proved him a man of varied and exceptional ability. For two years he was chief engineer of the St. Louis and suburban railroad, two years assistant engineer of the St. Louis street department, and he built one hundred and twenty-five miles of the McKinley electric road and for four years was in the sewer department of St. Louis." He belongs to the American Association of Engineers and the Engineers Club of St. Louis, and embraces every opportunity that contributes to his efficiency and promotion.

Mr. Butts was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Berherich, the wedding being celebrated at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1900. They now have one daughter Thelma Marie, who is attending the University of Missouri; and one son, Carl, aged nine years. Mr. Butts is a Protestant in religious faith. During the war he was an active supporter of all those interests which made for public and national welfare and in days of peace he has been equally loyal to projects for public progress.

JOHN HAYDEN LA RUE.

John Hayden La Rue, a prominent stock dealer in Clarksville, was born in La Rue county, Kentucky, on the 26th of November, 1848. His father, John McDougle La Rue, lived his entire life in La Rue county and died there in 1853. The family which is of French origin originally spelled their name La Roux, but this was changed in some early period to the more simple spelling which is now used. Members of this family were prominent in the days of Daniel Boone and La Rue county was named in honor of them. Their ancestry is traceable to the Huguenots. The mother of John Hayden La Rue was Brunette Darsey of Irish extraction and a Kentuckian by birth. Her death occurred in 1858.

The parents of John Hayden La Rue passed away in his early childhood, and at the age of five years he was brought to Lincoln county by his two elder brothers and his seven sisters. Here he attended school until the age of sixteen years when he entered an academy in Auburn, where he completed his education. For five years he engaged in farm work, part of the time working for his brother-in-law James Teague. He then decided to go into farming on his own account, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres in Lincoln county near New Hope where he resided until 1885. He then removed to Pike county and for about twenty years ran a threshing machine, making his home in Calumet township close to Dover church where Dr. J. F. Cook, a Baptist preacher, was pastor for many years. Dr. Cook was ordained by Alexander La Rue of La Rue county, Kentucky, an uncle of the subject of this review, and a noted Baptist minister of that day. Much of Mr. La Rue's time was devoted to the breeding of fast horses and he owned such record-breakers as Soundmore, Billy Jordan, and One More. In connection with his horses he operated a farm in Pike county. In 1904 he returned to Clarksville and purchased a livery and sales stable which is still in operation. When the livery business began to wane Mr. La Rue commenced to deal in mules and livestock. In addition to this business he deals in real estate, and owns two farms of one hundred and sixty acres each near Clarksville and considerable town property.

Mr. La Rue was married at Clarksville on the 6th of June, 1871, to Miss Lydia

Elsberry Cannon, the daughter of Ephraim Cannon, a large landowner of Lincoln county, having had some eleven hundred acres in that county. An uncle of Mrs. La Rue's, Robert Elsberry, owned the land on which the town of Elsberry now stands, and it was named in honor of him. Ephraim Cannon was a first cousin of Joseph B. Cannon, former speaker of the house of representatives who resides at Danville, Illinois. At the time of his death her father was seventy-eight years of age. John Cannon, the grandfather of Mrs. La Rue, was born in South Carolina in 1792 and removed to Lincoln county when a young man, in the early part of the nineteenth century. He lived to the age of eighty-one years. Mrs. La Rue's mother was Nancy Ann Elsberry, who was the daughter of William Elsberry who was born in Maryland and served in the Revolutionary war. From Maryland he went to Kentucky alone on horseback and after residing there for a few years removed to Missouri. While in Kentucky he was married to Lydia Owens a member of the prominent family of that name, her father being the well known Johnathan Owens. Seven children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. La Rue; Leon Leslie is a farmer residing near Dover, Pike county. He is married to Jean Beasley; the second son, William Cannon, died in 1919 leaving a widow and three children. His wife was previous to her marriage; Fay Allen, daughter of Prof. William Allen of the Clarksville high school; Clarence McDougle, another member of the family, conducts a grocery and market in Clarksville. He married Margaret Owens, a daughter of John Owens and they are the parents of two children; Emery Dean resides in Hannibal where he deals in live stock. His wife was Miss Mollie Harvey, daughter of Joseph Harvey of Clarksville; one son, Clyde Merdeth is in business with his father and he is married to Nellie Parker, daughter of J. Frank Parker, a farmer near Clarksville; another son, Claude Hayden, resides in Wichita, Kansas, and is married to Edith Carroll, a daughter of Calvin Carroll of the Clifford Banking Company of Clarksville. Two children have been born of this union; the last member of the family is Homer Cleveland, who is also in business with his father. He married Ruby May Bryant, daughter of Edward Bryant, an extensive farmer near Clarksville.

Mr. La Rue and his family have always been very close to each other. In the early days when all the boys were at home, there was only one bank account and purse, each contributing his earnings to this purse and drawing out the amount needed. The two boys who are still at home, being connected with their father in business, continue this custom. It was perhaps the home cooperation that has made of each of the sons the successful business man he is today, for the early home influence brings much to bear upon the later life of each individual.

Mr. La Rue has always been a stanch supporter of the democratic party but has neither sought nor desired public office. He is a faithful member of the Baptist church. He has risen to his present position of importance in the community solely through his own effort, and in his business dealings has always been fair and honorable. He spends his time in the superintending of his two farms and in stock dealing, and is indeed a citizen of whom Pike county and Clarksville may be proud.

JOHN FREDERICK LLEWELLYN.

The contribution which John Frederick Llewellyn made to the world's work was valuable and his memory is of inspirational worth to all who knew him. Becoming a resident of Mexico in 1869, he continued to make his home within the borders of the city until his demise in 1917, and throughout the period he took most active and helpful part in upbuilding the city and promoting its progress. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, September 13, 1845, and came of English parentage, being a son of Robert and Abbie (Knott) Llewellyn. He seldom spoke of the fact that he was a lineal descendant of Llewellyn ap Gryffydd, the last Welsh prince, who fought to establish independence for Wales and who was slain in 1282 A. D. by the vassals of King Edward I, since which time the title, Prince of Wales, has been bestowed upon the eldest son of the ruling British monarch. Mr. Llewellyn was also related to Robert Peel, who was the British premier before Gladstone, and to John Bright, of Birmingham, who was speaker of the British house of commons during the period of the Civil war in America. The ancestral

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records of Mr. Llewellyn were kept intact but were referred to by him as a matter of historical interest rather than a claim to nobility.

The early education of John Frederick Llewellyn was gained in the high school at Louisville, Kentucky, and when fifteen years of age he secured a position in the Carey Chemical Works, where he had many narrow escapes from explosives, of the possibilities of which he then had no knowledge. With the determination and perseverance which characterized his whole life, he patiently and persistently stuck to his work, enduring all sorts of hardships uncomplainingly. Thus he obtained a practical knowledge of chemistry, which made him in later life one of the best pharmacists of the state of Missouri. He had an active, inquiring mind which, coupled with studious habits and a wide range of reading, made him a man of broad information and a well rounded character. He was so thoroughly informed upon many subjects that it was a common occurrence for the townspeople to go to him for information upon any subject concerning which they desired knowledge.

In the year 1869 Mr. Llewellyn became a resident of Mexico, Missouri, and established the drug store that still bears his name, remaining active in the business to the time of his demise. He was not only an experienced chemist but also was regarded as a superior theoretic and practical pharmacist. With the growth of the city and the further settlement of the county his business steadily grew until it assumed extensive proportions. It was in the basement of his store that the first electric light plant not only of Mexico but of this section of the state was established in 1885, and people came from miles around to see the lights that "burned without oil," the success of the undertaking being the talk of the times. This was only one of the many contributions which Mr. Llewellyn made to Mexico's progress and improvement. The weather records which he kept were pronounced by bureau heads at Washington as the most nearly perfect of any sent in by correspondents throughout the country. Before he was appointed local observer, meteorological science was unheard of in this section. He was ever a friend of education, possessed one of the largest privately owned libraries in his section of the state and he was a prominent member of the State Historical Society. He gave the lot and labored untiringly to secure the establishment of the Carnegie library in Mexico and he did not hesitate to support any project or measure that would prove a factor in the dissemination of valuable knowledge.

On the 2d of October, 1879, Mr. Llewellyn was married to Miss Sarah Caroline Duncan, daughter of Merritt Young Duncan, who for forty-seven years resided in Audrain county, passing away at the age of seventy years. He was born in Callaway county, Missouri, July 18, 1830, his parents being Joseph Curd and Nancy (Madox) Duncan, who were natives of Virginia. He obtained his early education in the ocmmon schools of his native county and afterward attended Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois. Following his graduation he remained throughout life a student, becoming well acquainted with classics and reading Virgil, Cicero and Caesar with fluency. He became a resident of Mexico in 1852, when but twenty-two years of age. It was on the 25th of October of the same year that he wedded Mary Baskett, of Fulton, sister of Dr. T. J. Baskett of Mexico. After two years' residence in the city he removed to what is known as the Duncan place in the northern part of Mexico. It was then outside of the corporate limits. In 1856 he was elected clerk of Audrain county, occupying the position for five years, during which time he read law and was admitted to the bar. He won a reputation as an able advocate and continued in law practice until 1886, when he retired to private life. For two years during the Civil war he served as public administrator. He was always a stalwart democrat save on two occasions, when he voted the greenback ticket. From 1871 until 1876 he was president of the Mexico Savings Bank. About 1885 he erected an attractive residence on Anderson street in Mexico and there he and his wife spent their remaining days, her death occurring about two or three years prior to the demise of her husband. For more than fifty years Mr. Duncan was a devoted member of the Christian church and long served as one of its elders. He was also prominent in Masonic circles and belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. At his death he left two sons and two daughters: Thurston Baskett Duncan, of Los Angeles; Walter Curd Duncan, of Fulton, Missouri; Mrs. Arthur Brown, of Boston, Massachusetts; and Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn. The last named by her marriage became the mother of three sons and a daughter, of whom three are living: Henry W., who is now a druggist at Marshall, Missouri; Frederick Wil-

liam, who is conducting the drug store of Llewellyn & Sons in Mexico; and Mrs. Abbie L. Snoddy.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn were active and prominent members of the First Presbyterian church of Mexico and he took a most keen interest in everything pertaining to the uplift of his community, generously supporting all plans and projects for the public good and continually extending a helping hand wherever assistance was needed. He was a lover of art and of music—a taste inherited by his daughter, Mrs. Snoddy, who is teacher of instrumental music in the Mexico high school. He belonged to Hebron Lodge, No. 354, A. F. & A. M., and to Crusade Commandery, No. 23, K. T., and when death called him on the 26th of January, 1917, after the impressive funeral service conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Wallace at the First Presbyterian church, the burial service was conducted by the Masonic lodge with the Knights Templars as escort. The great concourse of people who gathered to pay their last tribute of respect of John Frederick Llewellyn indicated the high position which he had held in public regard throughout the many years of his residence in Mexico. It has been said that probably no citizen of Audrain county was more widely known. In nothing was he ever content to choose the second best. His entire life in every relation was swayed by the highest ideals and the noblest purposes and his career was ever faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation.

REV. EDWARD FAIRFAX BERKLEY, D. D.

In a history of those forces which have contributed most to the moral progress of the city, which have done most to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate and have taught man to count as of value the things of the spirit rather than those of material worth, Dr. Edward Fairfax Berkley deserves prominent mention. He was not only the teacher and preacher, but a man of the deepest sympathy—great-hearted, kindly, helpful, who recognized the fact that it is "human to err," and was therefore ever ready to extend a helping hand to guide another safely over the pitfalls of life that he might reach those mountain heights where the air is clearer and the vision broader. He was from 1857 until the time of his death closely connected with the moral progress of St. Louis, and therefore aided in molding the history of the city perhaps more largely than its great merchants, manufacturers or professional men.

Dr. Berkley was born in Washington, D. C., September 20, 1813, his parents being George and Mary (Cross) Berkley who represented old American families, the former being descended from the old English houses of Fairfax and Berkley. Having completed his more specifically literary education in Bristol College, located on the Delaware river above Philadelphia, he entered upon preparation for the Protestant Episcopal ministry in the theological school at Lexington, Kentucky, founded by Bishop Smith of that state. The experiences of his early life had developed the moral and sympathetic elements of his nature and his self-reliance and force of character, and these proved an excellent groundwork for his labors in the ministry for which his college training so well prepared him. Owing to the death of his father when Dr. Berkley was yet young, and to the burning of Washington city by the British, he was forced to earn his living and to contribute to the support of his mother and sisters. While serving an apprenticeship on The National Journal at Washington he delivered the paper to the state, treasury, war and navy departments, taking the daily copy to Henry Clay, then secretary of state, and the acquaintance which then sprang up between the great Kentucky statesman and the poor boy was renewed when in later years the latter had become a famous minister of the gospel. He baptized Mr. Clay, prepared him for confirmation and administered the burial rites of the Episcopal church when the great Kentuckian was laid to rest in June, 1852. Dr. Berkley's children cherish a ring which was on the hand of the great statesman when he died and which he had bequeathed to their father as a token of his esteem.

Dr. Berkley was admitted to the order of deacons and ordained at Christ church at Lexington, Kentucky, in December, 1838, and was immediately called to become rector of that parish, where he entered upon active work of the ministry, in January, 1839. He continued in that charge until November, 1857, and in the mean-

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time did extensive missionary work throughout central and western Kentucky, establishing churches at Paris, Maysville, Mount Sterling, Cynthiana and other places. He came to St. Louis in response to repeated calls from St. George's church and continued his pastoral labors in connection therewith from 1857 until 1871. Even then St. Louis remained the field of his labor, for soon after he had resigned from St. George's he organized St. Peter's Parish and was instrumental in erecting its house of worship on Grand avenue, near Olive street. He succeeded in freeing that church from all indebtedness and resigned the pastorate when in the seventieth year of his age, after which he accepted no regular charge, although he again and again supplied pulpits or assisted his friends and brother ministers in some phase of the church work. He was recognized as one of the most prominent divines of the Episcopal church, an eloquent, earnest, forceful and logical speaker, whose utterances carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. The State University of Missouri honored itself as well as him when it conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

On the 2d of May, 1839, Dr. Berkley was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Slaughter Maury, only daughter of Francis Fontaine Maury and his wife, Matilda (Fry) Maury. Her death occurred January 8, 1890, and seven years later Dr. Berkley passed away, his life being brought to a close on the 3d day of May, 1897. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Frances M., the wife of P. H. Patriarch; Mary Fairfax, who married W. Ward Childs; Matilda Fontaine, the wife of Lorraine F. Jones; Charlotte J., who married Thomas B. Coles; Sarah Thornton, the wife of Shepard Knapp; Edward F., who married Carrie K. Hendee and died November 24, 1914; and Henry Fry, who married first Anita Ribot of St. Louis and second Miriam Gratz Hough of Kirkwood, Missouri.

While Dr. Berkley was ever an ideal husband and father and an eminent representative of the ministry of the Episcopal church, there were also other phases in his life which called forth the admiration and well-merited honor of his fellowmen. His sympathies were ever with his beloved Southland and he did a great deal for the people of that land during and after the Civil war, through his personal influence, as his friends were legion, and by giving public readings—for he was a noted elocutionist—and raised large sums of money which were devoted to their relief. He was a man of broad humanity, utter unselfishness, a man with a keen sense of loyalty to duty, all of which proved during the terrible cholera epidemic which raged in St. Louis in 1866. Early that summer he left the city with his family but returned as soon as the news of the scourge came to him and remained throughout the time of the epidemic aiding the doctors in nursing and encouraging the people, visiting the sick and burying the dead without regard to color, condition, or creed.

His early political allegiance to the whig party was changed to the democratic party and he was ever fearless in the expression of his honest conviction. However, he accorded to others the right of forming their opinion and the same tolerance was manifest in his every other relation of life, although he labored zealously to establish principles which he deemed of vital significance to mankind. When he spoke people listened, he had a wonderful command of language being particularly gifted as an orator and with equal power he would make appeal to the higher sentiments or the reasoning faculty of man. His cheerful personality, his kindly spirit and his sympathy drew men toward him and he reached out in generous charity of thought and deed to all who needed his assistance in a material or spiritual way. There is no measure for the influence of such a life, but the memory thereof remains as a blessed benediction and an inspiration to all who came within its radius.

HENRY C. HAIN.

Henry C. Hain, who is conducting the only mail order paint business in St. Louis, has built up an enterprise of extensive proportions under the name of the O. L. Chase Company. He was born at Boonville, Missouri, December 26, 1856, and has spent practically his entire life in this state. His father, George J. Hain, was a native of Switzerland and came to America about 1835, making his way direct to Missouri, where he resided throughout his remaining days, passing away in 1873. He was a wagon maker by trade. He married Sophie All, a native of Germany, who crossed the Atlantic in 1844, when sixteen years of age, and settled at Boonville, Missouri, where she formed

the acquaintance of George J. Hain and became his wife. To them were born four children, two of whom have passed away. The children were William, Carrie, George and Henry C., but George and Henry C. are the only ones now living. The mother's death occurred in 1912, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years.

After attending the public schools of Boonville, Henry C. Hain remained at home until he attained his majority and then removed to Nevada, Missouri, where he was successfully engaged in the retail confectionery business for a time. Later he sold his interests there and returned to Boonville, where for four years he occupied the position of deputy postmaster. In 1885 he became a resident of St. Louis and here turned his attention to the jewelry business, in which he was successfully engaged until 1893. In that year he took charge of the diamond department of the Eisenstadt Jewelry Company, with which he was connected for fifteen years, but on account of the condition of his health he was obliged to resign and took up his present business, which was originally established by O. L. Chase and is still conducted under the name of the O. L. Chase Company. Mr. Hain became the sole proprietor thereof in 1910 and now specializes in the sale of house paints and accessories. This is an exclusively mail order business, being the only exclusive mail order paint house in St. Louis and possibly in the state. The business has been developed to extensive proportions, the trade covering all parts of the United States and Canada. Along legitimate lines and through progressive methods he has developed the business to one of gratifying proportions and his success now places him among the prosperous residents of St. Louis.

On the 16th of April, 1883, Mr. Hain was married at Boonville, Missouri, to Miss Katie E. Fox, a native of Boonville and a daughter of Charles and Mary Fox, both representatives of old St. Louis families. Her father is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hain have one child, Mary Eva, now the wife of Dr. Joseph H. Harper, of Nevada, Missouri.

Politically Mr. Hain is a republican and fraternally is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He also belongs to the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Normandie Golf Club and the United States Chamber of Commerce. During the war he was much interested in activities for the support of the government and his daughter, Mary Eva, became a member of the Red Cross Motor Corps and after the war gave her time and talents as an entertainer, in which she is very proficient. Along the lines of an orderly progression Mr. Hain has steadily advanced in his business and each forward step has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, which he has eagerly embraced until he is now regarded as one of the most enterprising representatives of the paint trade in St. Louis.

NEILL ALEXANDER McMILLAN.

While the public knows Neill Alexander McMillan as a most capable banker and resourceful business man, those who come within the closer circle of his acquaintance testify to the possession of those social and genial qualities which make for wide popularity and which at all times command the highest respect and confidence. He is executive manager of the First National Bank in St. Louis and the president of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, but this indicates only one phase of a many-sided activity that has led in substantial measure to the business development of St. Louis and has covered as well many activities for the benefit of his fellowmen.

Neill Alexander McMillan is a native of Coosa county, Alabama, his parents being Archibald A. and Scotta H. (McKenzie) McMillan. In his youthful days he attended private schools and afterward a commercial college and in 1880 he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business at Waxahachie, Texas. Extending the scope of his activities in 1881, he became the organizer of the private bank of Patrick McMillan & Company at Waxahachie and in 1882 founded the First National Bank of Waxahachie, of which he continued as cashier until the close of the year 1886. Seeking the broader field of labor offered in Dallas, Texas, he became one of the organizers of the National Exchange Bank of that city in January, 1887, and was made cashier thereof, so continuing for a decade.

The year 1897 witnessed the arrival of Mr. McMillan in St. Louis, where he became the treasurer of the Union Trust Company, so continuing until it was merged in April, 1902, into the St. Louis Union Trust Company, of which he was the vice president until October, 1909, when he was elected to the presidency. A list of his business connections

covers many of the important interests of the city. He is now a director and chairman of the board of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, director and executive manager of the First National Bank, director and president of the Union Trust Company, treasurer of the Bogey Investment Company, director and chairman of the executive committee of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railroad, director and member of the executive committee of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad, director and assistant treasurer of the Marshall & East Texas Railroad, chairman of the four per cent bondholders protective committee of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, a member of the board of trustees of the George D. Barnard estate, vice president of the West Texas Abstract & Guarantee Company, a director of the Texas Electric Railway Company and the Dallas Securities Company and connected with still other important business interests.

On the 2d of April, 1890, in Dallas, Texas, Mr. McMillan was married to Miss Mattie Caruth. He finds his recreation in reading, golf and motoring and in the pleasant associations that come with his membership in the St. Louis, University, Bankers', Round Table, Noonday, St. Louis Country, Racquet and Bogey Clubs. Of the last named he is a director. The nature of his interests is further indicated in his connection with the Chamber of Commerce and with the Civic League and his political endorsement has always been given to the democratic party. His interest in the public life of the community, of the commonwealth and the country has been manifest in many ways. He is the president of the Bankers' Club of St. Louis, was made chairman of the finance committee of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Red Cross and was chairman of the executive committee of the finance committee in the campaigns of June, 1917, and 1918 to raise funds for the Red Cross. He was made vice chairman for the state of Missouri of the Young Men's Christian Association War Council, was treasurer of the Blewett Memorial Committee, was a member of the capital issues committee of the Eighth Federal Reserve District, was chairman of the committee to audit the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis in 1918, was chairman of the recruiting committee for the Officers' Training Camp, a member of the advisory committee of the Civic League of St. Louis and chairman of the bankers' executive committee of the St. Louis Liberty Loan Organization. He has been called "a very able man, calm, level-headed, clear-sighted and genial, who makes many friends." One whose acquaintance with Mr. McMillan covers a quarter of a century, having to do with both his business and social interests, speaks of him as "a most determined and persevering man but one who is never obstinate and is always tactful and patient; deliberate but never dilatory; cautious but never timid; tolerant of the opinions of others but on questions of honesty or fair dealing rigid and uncompromising; not without vision yet a born conservative in banking and business transactions." He is furthermore spoken of as a man of genial disposition, domestic in his tastes and very fond of entertaining in his own home, possessing a keen sense of humor and a faculty for attracting young and old. Nothing has ever seemed to disturb his genial good nature, to thwart his energy and progressiveness in business. Another has said: "He understood the national bank laws as well as anyone I ever knew. He was a thorough accountant and I thought then, and still think, was as nearly a perfect banker as I have ever known. He was the soul of honor—his word being as good as his bond—and he impressed all with whom he came in contact with his sterling integrity and honesty of purpose."

SIMEON A. HANDY.

For a quarter of a century Simeon A. Handy has been a member of the Missouri bar and after practicing for nine years at Westplains, Missouri, removed to Kansas City, where he has since enjoyed an extensive practice of a distinctively representative character. He was born April 7, 1872, and is a representative of an old family of Greensburg, Kentucky. His father, Simeon Handy, Sr., was owner of a tobacco plantation and carried on general farming as well. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he was connected with the Masons. At the time of the Civil war he served with the Confederate army in defense of his loved southland, and he passed away in 1873, when his son and namesake was but a year old. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Melvina Vance, has also passed away.

Their only child, Simeon A. Handy, was educated in the public schools of

his native state and in the academy at Monroe, Kentucky, before entering the Vanderbilt University, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the bar in 1895 and entered upon the active practice of his profession at Westplains, Missouri, where he remained for nine years. He came to Kansas City in 1903 and for some time practiced alone. He now occupies well appointed law offices and enjoys a fine practice, for as the years have passed he has given proof of his ability to handle important litigated interests, for he possesses a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and is seldom, if ever, at fault in applying these principles to the points in litigation. While he continues in the general practice of law, he has always largely specialized in corporation cases. He belongs to the American Bar Association and he enjoys the high regard of his professional colleagues and contemporaries.

In 1899 Mr. Handy was married to Miss Dorothy Durnell, a native of Howell county, Missouri. They hold membership in the Christian church and are highly esteemed by many warm friends. Mr. Handy is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also of Kansas City Chapter, R. A. M. He likewise belongs to the City Club and is interested in all those forces which make for the upbuilding and welfare of the community and for the advancement and progress of the commonwealth.

JAY HOLCOMB NEFF.

"No man's life better exemplified real American spirit, honor and an equal justice to fellowmen than did that of Jay Holcomb Neff," wrote one who had long known him. "His record is as a magnificent and unperishable monument." Well earned were the words of praise which were everywhere on the lips of all who knew Mr. Neff when the news of his demise was received. His sterling integrity of character, his fairness to all, his high principles and his thoroughly human spirit and attitude, expressed in deep sympathy and consideration for others, made him ever a man whom to know was to esteem and love, and his life history contains much that is of inspirational value to all who were associated with him. A native of Hartford City, Indiana, he was born July 6, 1854, and was a son of Andrew Jackson Neff who won the rank of colonel while commanding the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment in the Civil war. He was the eldest of a family of six sons and a daughter and was the first of the brothers to be called to the home beyond, his surviving brothers being: George N., vice president and general manager of the Drovers Telegram Company; Walter P., secretary and managing editor of the paper; Frank C., a practicing physician of Kansas City; Theodore L., who holds a professorship in the University of Chicago; and William T., a retired minister of the Methodist church, now living at Butler, Missouri.

The family residence during the boyhood days of Jay H. Neff was in a suburban home, first near Hartford City and later near Winchester, Indiana. He was ambitious to secure a good education and as family finances did not permit of a college course he resorted to various kinds of labor in order to gain the money that would enable him to pursue his education. One of the pictures which he cherished in later life was a photograph of himself as he was carrying a hod up a ladder, the picture being taken by a friend. This was one of the methods which he used to improve his limited exchequer. He also taught school and engaged as a book salesman through the country. When he had accumulated a sufficient sum he attended Ashury University in Greencastle, Indiana, a school that was later endowed and became known as De Pauw University. There he was graduated in 1877, winning highest scholarship honors in his class, of which he was elected president. He then entered upon the study of law and for two years followed the profession in Peru, Indiana, but was at length attracted to the west and in 1881 made his way to Kansas City, then a growing western town. But when he arrived he found that there were scores of other ambitious young lawyers who had opened offices here and the legal business of the city was not such as to provide a living for all. Mr. Neff entered into partnership with L. C. Slavens, then one of the leading representatives of the Kansas City bar, and made every effort to win success through economy and untiring labor, but conditions were against him. It

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was then that he turned to the field of journalism and obtained employment in a publishing house that was putting out the Kansas City Daily Price Current, but at that time the live stock industry had not obtained a stronghold in Kansas City and the paper was not proving a profitable investment. With keen sagacity, however, Mr. Neff recognized that the future had much in store for the live stock industry in this section of the country and he purchased a half interest in the paper on which he had been working as a reporter. It was about this time that the mammoth packing interests were centering their attention upon Kansas City as an excellent market for the live stock production of the west, and soon after the business entered upon an era of wonderful growth and expansion, so that Mr. Neff acquired the interest of his partner in the paper and changed the name to the Daily Drovers Telegram. That was the initial step toward the attainment of the success which ultimately crowned his efforts. With the growth of the live stock industry in the west the circulation of his paper constantly grew and it became one of the most profitable trade journals of the Mississippi valley. His splendid powers of organization, his executive ability and his sound business judgment were brought into play in this connection and, broadening his efforts, he became part owner of the South Omaha Drovers Journal and also of the National Stock Yards Reporter at St. Louis. His investments, too, included stock in a number of banks and trust companies throughout the west and steadily his business grew in volume and importance until he ranked with the men of affluence of Kansas City, thus rising from a humble position until he became a dominant factor in business circles of the west.

Mr. Neff was married twice. In the old days of his boyhood at Winchester, Indiana, he won the love of Miss Ellen Ward, daughter of Thomas J. Ward, and to their marriage was born an only child, Ward Andrew Neff. The mother passed away soon afterward and he contracted a happy marriage with Miss Sarah Green, sister of T. J. and J. J. Green, of Kansas City. Mrs. Neff, together with his son, survives. At the time of Mr. Neff's demise he was enjoying an extended camping trip in the west with his wife, this being the third successive summer which they had passed in the region contiguous to Yellowstone Park. Mr. Neff was a most prominent Mason, the honorary thirty-third degree having been conferred upon him. His political allegiance was ever given to the republican party and his support of its principles was an effective force in promoting the success of the party in Kansas City. In 1904 he was elected mayor and later was the republican candidate for congress from his district. He found great enjoyment in travel and visited all parts of the world. He was a lover of nature in every phase and he greatly enjoyed fishing and hunting in the wilds of the west. No higher testimonial of the character of Mr. Neff can be given than in quoting from the employes of the Drovers Telegram, who on learning of the passing of Mr. Neff wrote: "An inestimable loss to all of us—this is the feeling today among employes of the Daily Drovers Telegram as the result of the sudden death of Mr. Jay H. Neff. The printers, the members of the field and business departments and the employes of the editorial staff—all in the Telegram building—are just beginning to realize that the shocking report of Mr. Neff's death means the passing of a friend who was always eager to encourage those who manifested what he considered a worthy spirit—sincerity and determination to be right and to succeed. Zest for work and freshness of feeling, it has been said, are among the qualities great men and women never lose. Mr. Neff, in connection with the Drovers Telegram, exemplified his zest for work, which was reflected continuously in the paper. And as his activities extended to the directorship of financial institutions, the mayoralty of Kansas City, the presidency of an insurance company, and the trusteeship of the university in which he gained his early education, he emphasized that quality. So strong, in fact, was his zest for work that, despite the many demands made upon him in Kansas City, he asked even the humblest of his employes at times not to hesitate to bring their difficult problems to him. Although occupied with varied interests, which would have tried the tempers of most men, there was never an occasion when he failed to display through his demeanor a friendliness now altogether too rare. The story of Mr. Neff's success was repeated to the members of the Telegram's force frequently. We of the editorial and field force heard it from veteran stockmen in and out of Kansas City, who remembered calling at the office when the paper was housed in what they described as a 'shack.' Many of those admiring

stockmen have told us of their own accord about meeting Jay Neff out in the yards while he was determining the state of the market and later finding him helping to 'put the news into type.' All of this we learned from stockmen and farmers who seemed to find joy in imparting the information to us, for they felt, we were told, that the commodious Drovers Telegram building of today and the paper itself stand as a monument to his untiring work. Mr. Neff's energy, which inspired all who came in contact with him, was typical of that which has elevated the southwest to a commanding position in the live stock and agricultural world. In directing his employes and in performing public duties which devolved upon him, Mr. Neff impressed his associates by his terseness. He trusted in the men he enlisted in his aid to such an extent that he considered minute instruction needless. His attitude toward his assistants was indicated by him to the public in his address to the city council of Kansas City when he became mayor in 1904. At that time he said in part: 'I know the personnel of the city officials who are in front of me well enough not to suppose anything else than that you face the official duties for the next two years with thorough loyalty to our great city, and with a large measure of fidelity to the principles of good government. I shall therefore not attempt to lecture on what constitutes a faithful discharge of your duties. My attitude, on the contrary, is a sort of partnership proposition in which you will co-labor with me for the consummation of certain things we all stand committed to.' Through this manner Mr. Neff exerted an influence, direct and indirect, which we, the employes of the Telegram, believe will make us better servants of the world until we, too, are called away. What his influence has been on the vast grain and live stock producing territory in which he labored we cannot say now. We can only recall the voluntary expressions of appreciation that have come to us of the service of the Daily Drovers Telegram, expressions which made us happy over the fact that we were so fortunate as to be members of its staff under the leadership of Mr. Jay H. Neff."

It has been said that an individual cannot be judged by the manner in which he treats his friends and social acquaintances but by his attitude toward those in his service. Judged by this standard, Jay Holcomb Neff was a man who in every way measured up to high ideals. Those in his employ were not part of a great machine, but were his friends, laboring with him for a given end, and they recognized that at all times they had his kindly interest and could count upon him for justice and right in all things. He gave hope and courage to many and his life was ofttimes an inspiration to those with whom he was associated.

WILLIAM H. LOEHR.

William H. Loehr, president of the Loehr Employment Association of St. Louis, was born in Alton, Illinois, September 8, 1880. His father, Henry Loehr, was a native of Germany, and on coming to America made his way direct to Alton, where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred when he was sixty-five years of age. In his business career he became a successful merchant. He married Augusta Heldeman, also a native of Germany, who came to America with her husband and is still living in Alton. To them were born three sons and three daughters.

William H. Loehr, the youngest of the family, after attending the public schools became a student in Shurtleff College of Illinois. When eighteen years of age he became connected with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company as an accountant and was associated therewith for a decade. He next became chief clerk with the Western Electric Company, occupying the position for a year, after which he resigned to assume the management of Leigh Brothers in 1908. He has since been continuously identified with the business. On the 1st of May, 1920, Mr. Loehr purchased and incorporated the business which is now conducted under the name of the Loehr Employment Association and they are successors to the Leigh Brothers Employment Association. In this connection has been developed the largest employment bureau in Missouri. The business was incorporated on the 1st of May, 1920, with Mr. Loehr as president. His long previous experience well qualified him for the position which he is now filling and his keen foresight and enterprise have been vital factors in developing the business to its present gratifying proportions.

In Clayton, St. Louis county, Missouri, Mr. Loehr was married in 1900 to Miss

Maime Rodemeyer, a native of Alton, Illinois, and a daughter of William Rodemeyer. In his political views Mr. Loehr is a democrat and from 1915 until 1919 he served as city park commissioner of Alton. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons as a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 25, A. F. & A. M., and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Coming to St. Louis when a young man of eighteen years, he has steadily worked his way upward, his developing powers bringing him into enviable business relations.

JOHN THOMAS SLUGGETT, JR.

John Thomas Sluggett, Jr., engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis since 1912, has worked his way steadily upward through his own efforts, for he has never entered into partnership relations and has gained his advancement through individual merit and fidelity to the interests of his clients. He was born in St. Louis, October 18, 1886, and is a son of John Thomas Sluggett, Sr., whose birth occurred in Hannibal, Canada, but who came to St. Louis in early life. John Thomas Sluggett, Sr., is of English descent, and for many years has been connected with the Blackwell-Wielandy Book & Stationery Company, of this city. He wedded Mary Pendergast, a daughter of Thomas Pendergast, who in his boyhood removed to St. Louis and became a real estate dealer and builder, erecting many houses on his own account and then placing them on the market for sale. His daughter, Mrs. Sluggett, is still living in St. Louis and so far as known John Thomas Sluggett, Jr., and his parents are the only people of that name in the United States.

John Thomas Sluggett, Jr., obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city and afterward attended Christian Brothers College until he was sixteen years of age, when he started out in the business world by becoming porter and all around helper with the Blackwell-Wielandy Company. He spent a year with them and was afterward employed for a year and a half in a similar manner by the John L. Boland Book & Stationery Company. His next work was with the Cupples Wooden Ware Company as office clerk, and for seven years he continued with that house, during which time he won various promotions until he became credit man. While identified with the Cupples Company he diligently kept on with his studies and pursued an evening course in the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1911 with the LL. B. degree. While a student in the law school he successfully passed all of his examinations that secured his entrance to the bar, December 17, 1910. He did not at once enter upon practice but took up the work of the profession in October, 1912, when he opened an office in the Syndicate Trust Building from which he removed in 1913 to the Pierce Building, where he now has his office. He has made a steady progress in his profession, holding to high standards in his practice, and has ever displayed the utmost devotion to the interests of his clients. So rapidly has his practice grown that he is obliged to employ assistants in his work. Mr. Sluggett is a member of St. Rose's Catholic church and he gives his political support to the republican party. He belongs to Midland Valley Country Club and the Automobile Club. He has little time for fads or amusement, giving almost undivided attention to his professional interests which are constantly growing in volume and importance.

GEORGE WILLIAM PRIBE.

George William Pribe who is identified with the firm of Pribe & Sons, Carriage and Auto Shop, to which pursuit he has given his attention since adult age, was born March 4, 1868, in Louisiana. His parents were Henry Albert and Nancy (Marzolf) Pribe, extended mention of whom is made on another page of this work.

George William Pribe obtained his education in the public schools of Louisiana and graduated from the high school there at the age of sixteen years, with the class of 1885. After completing his education he entered into the carriage business with his father, in which line of work he has continued. For thirty-seven years this business has been known by the firm name of Pribe & Sons and before that time it was known under the name of Albert Pribe, who originated the business.

Under the guidance of Mr. Pribe the business has rapidly developed and now in addition to the carriage line he does a large automobile business. Mr. Pribe is well known in the business circles of Louisiana, in which city he has spent his entire life, and his worth as a man and a citizen is widely acknowledged.

In politics, Mr. Pribe has always given his allegiance to the democratic party, but he has neither sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies and efforts upon his business affairs, which have been wisely directed. He was, however, a member of the city council for a short time. Mr. Pribe was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church and he is a consistent member of the First church in Louisiana. For many years he was a teacher, treasurer and secretary of the Sunday school. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias, he belonging to Anchor Lodge, No. 60, of Louisiana of which he is past chancellor. He is also a member of the Court of Honor of Louisiana. Mr. Pribe has never married and is making his home at 907 North Carolina street. He is indeed a "worthy son of a worthy sire" and his life, inspired by the example of his father and guided by the most honorable principles, has commanded for him the respect, confidence and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

RT. REV. MGR. JOHN J. TANNRATH.

Rt. Rev. Mgr. John J. Tannrath, chancellor of the archdiocese of St. Louis and pastor of the Church of St. Louis of France, was born April 26, 1864, in the city where for these many years he has labored with signal success for the uplift and benefit of mankind. His parents, Benjamin and Caroline (Hunt) Tannrath, were natives of Saxony, Germany. They were married in New York city, to which they had migrated in young manhood and womanhood. About 1858 they moved to St. Louis. The father served as a captain in the Union army during the Civil war and was connected at different periods with the artillery and with the cavalry. When the country no longer needed his aid and support he returned to St. Louis and engaged in the decorating and upholstering business. He passed away in 1903 at the age of seventy-eight years and was survived for about seven years by his wife, who died in 1910 at the advanced age of eighty-five.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. John J. Tannrath was educated in St. Louis University, in which institution he began his classical course, and at Teutopolis, Illinois, in St. Joseph's College, where he completed his classical studies. He next entered the Benedictine Fathers' School at St. Meinrad, Indiana, where he took his philosophical and theological course, and on the 26th of February, 1888, was ordained to the priesthood at Vincennes, Indiana, by Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis.

Subsequently the subject of this sketch returned to St. Louis and was made assistant priest at St. Peter's church at St. Charles, Missouri. A year later he was transferred to his native city as assistant pastor of St. John's church at Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, in which position he labored until 1896, when he was made assistant chancellor of the archdiocese of St. Louis. On the 3rd of March, 1898, Archbishop Kane appointed the Rev. J. J. Tannrath to the position of pastor of St. Agnes' church, the appointment being made through the following letter: "By advice of my council I hereby appoint you pastor of St. Agnes' church of this city. I hope by the grace of God you will be able to cope with the many and various difficulties of the parish. I will not expect you to remain there more than two years and hope you will have sense enough to resign after that time. (Signed Archbishop Kane.)"

Well did the archbishop write "many and various difficulties!" Only they who recall the story of those days and the peculiar conditions then obtaining in St. Agnes' can realize the burden implied in his Grace's phrase. One who is well acquainted with that story tells us how generously and efficiently the new pastor assumed and carried the burden: "As a priest Father Tannrath excels in preserving harmony in his flock, in keeping up the finances and in carrying on difficult work successfully. He assumed his duties at St. Agnes' church, a parish burdened so with debt that its property had been sold at auction. He restored this parish, quieted all factional differences and after a few years made it one of the most prosperous, spiritually and financially, of any in the city."

The success achieved in St. Agnes' it was, no doubt, which opened the eyes of Father Tannrath's superiors to his fitness for further administrative duties. In

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1910 he was named chancellor of the archdiocese and on the 5th of September, 1915, the following letter from Archbishop Glennon added to this charge the peculiarly difficult task of rehabilitating the old cathedral. The wording of this missive, which transferred Father Tannrath from St. Agnes', is open testimony to the nature of this task:

"My dear Father Tannrath: I hereby appoint you pastor of the old cathedral of St. Louis. I am anxious to see both the old cathedral, its memories, and some of its civic and ecclesiastical glories preserved and to that end I am asking you to sacrifice yourself. Very respectfully, John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis."

The new pastor of the oldest church in the Mississippi Valley plunged into the work assigned to him with the energy characteristic of him, even while his devoted parishioners of St. Agnes' were using every available means to induce his superiors to recall the order of transfer. He probably realized how futile were bound to be these efforts of appreciative and affectionate co-workers with him in the trying days at St. Agnes'.

In his new charge, as a zealous downtown pastor, Father Tannrath's entire life is an act of benevolence. He has restored the old church and put in order the venerable parish-house, which has been entirely remodeled throughout. Reformation of fallen characters, rehabilitation of those who have wasted their substance, care of defective children, practical sympathy for the unemployed—all these mark his daily life. He has organized a parochial school that is unique in its cosmopolitan character. In it are gathered children of all nations and creeds; children from the far East, from Germany, Austria, Hungary, Jugo and Czecho-Slavakia, Italy and France. These children are given a thorough training that makes for the best development in the principles of American citizenship. There is no tuition charge for the education given them. The scholarly ability of Mgr. Tannrath finds expression in his insistence upon education for all his children, including the very poor. There are nearly twenty different nationalities now represented in the old cathedral parish school and in June, 1919, he conducted the first graduation exercises held there in forty years. He has opened new rooms for the school and takes the keenest interest in the development of the children who gather in its halls.

Mgr. Tannrath's diversions are conscientiously taken with the prime aim of keeping fit for his high calling. On vacation periods he indulges in fishing. A brisk walk or drive, a social hour with a fellow priest, a musical evening, or a dinner given in his own home are the lines of his customary recreations, and it was at a dinner given by him at the old cathedral in honor of the papal delegate, Mgr. John Bonzano, and many visiting bishops, that announcement was made several years ago of his elevation to the papal household, with the rank of monsignor. He is noted for hospitality among the clergy and for social gifts of a general nature which have attracted to the old cathedral many old families of the city, who have interested themselves in the poor and in the upkeep of the stately building. He originated the society known as Daughters of St. Louis of France. He has a thorough knowledge of music, is a good pianist and ranks well as a music critic. He is an appreciative patron of grand opera, a competent instructor of the fine choir in his own church. His knowledge of composers and their works covers every musical writer in the American and European schools. He is especially a devotee and an authority upon church music. One of his chief characteristics is his candor, and the clean-cut, straightforward manner in which he administers the various trusts reposed in him has built for him an excellent reputation among business men of all classes.

As a citizen Mgr. Tannrath has done much to promote the welfare of his city and to aid in its various philanthropic activities. His altruistic spirit, his ability for making friends and his untiring interest in the growth and development of St. Louis have made him one of her foremost residents. He is a member of the University Club, the Civic League, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Mgr. Tannrath keeps abreast with current literature, is a good linguist and finds enjoyment in works on psychology, poetry, music and art. His preaching is characterized by straightforward, convincing speech without unnecessary ornamentation; in secular addresses he excels in witty, unstudied repartee, so that he is much sought after as an after dinner speaker. His executive ability and depth of judgment have won for him the following important offices in the St. Louis diocese: Chancellor of the diocese, member of the board of directors of Kenrick Seminary, member of the board of consultors to the archbishop and member of the Calvary

Cemetery Association board. The value of his work for mankind is widely acknowledged, while his service to the church in harmonizing, organizing and directing the development of the Catholic faith in St. Louis is recognized and appreciated by every one who realizes the need of just these qualities in the life of the church today.

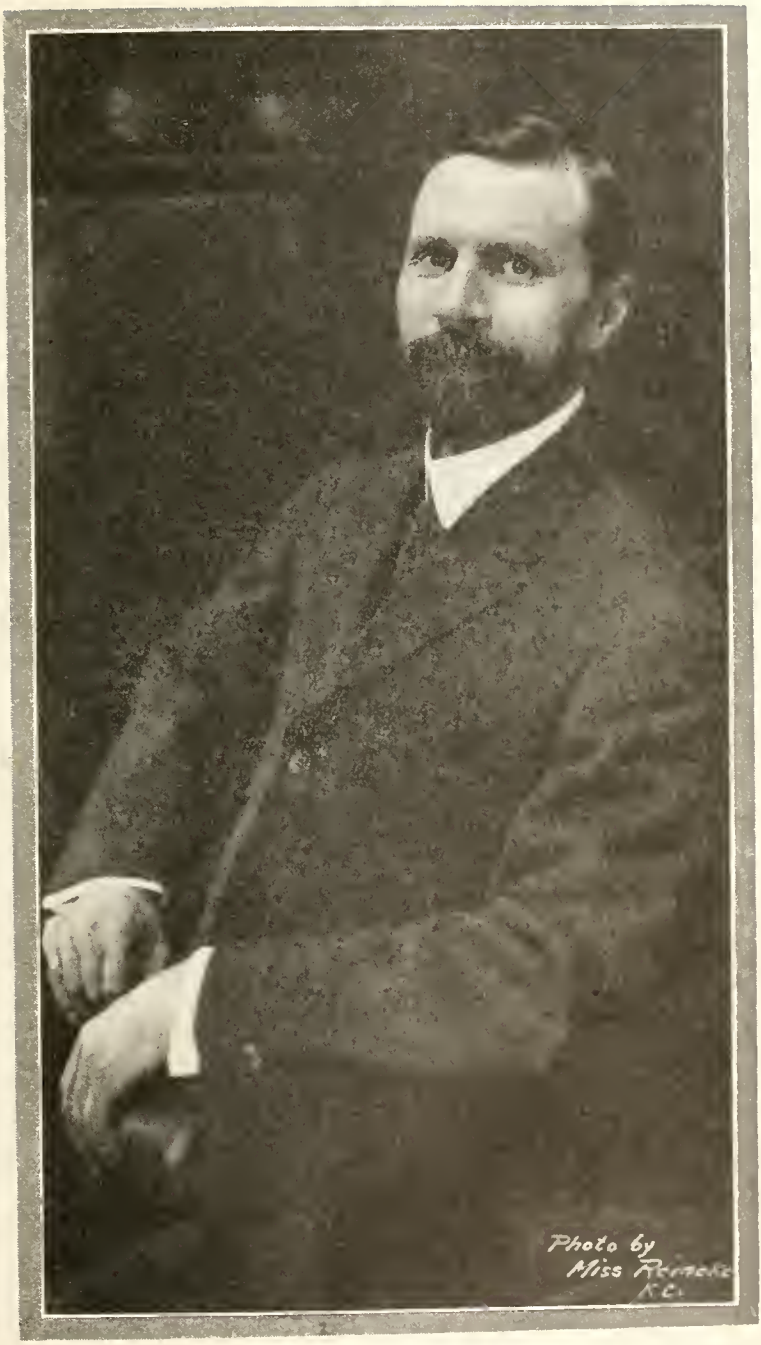
WILLIAM HARRISON BROWN.

Fairness, justice, kindliness and nobility of character were the distinguishing features of the life record of William Harrison Brown, who from life's morning to its eventide was a resident of Kansas City, honored by his professional associates, respected by all who came into contact with him, but more than that, loved by those whom the opportunities of friendship brought often to his side. He was born February 26, 1864, and in the acquirement of his education attended the ward and high schools of Kansas City and after pursuing a preparatory course entered the University of Missouri in the year 1880. He applied himself with such diligence to his studies that he completed in three years the regular four-year course and was graduated with honor when a youth of nineteen. In 1884 he was admitted to practice at the Jackson county bar and entered at once into a partnership with his father, P. S. Brown, Sr., and Benjamin Chapman under the firm style of Brown, Chapman & Brown. He remained continuously a member of the firm until January, 1916, when his failing health obliged him to withdraw. In the meantime various changes in the partnership occurred and its personnel at the time he put aside practice was indicated in the firm style of McCune, Harding, Brown & Murphy. During the last twelve years of life he suffered from a physical affliction that compelled him to be an office rather than a trial lawyer, yet he was one of the most indefatigable members of his firm and his counsel was of the greatest value to his associates. He died in Kansas City, Missouri, April 6, 1916.

In 1896 William H. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Miller, who by one of his biographers has been mentioned as "a most estimable lady, whose devotion to her husband during their married life, and especially during the past ten years, when much of the time he was physically incapacitated, has made the closing years of his life bright and sweet, in the midst of trial and suffering, through her loving administrations and sympathy." In his later years Mrs. Brown was the daily attendant to her husband on his trips to and from his office and their interests were always as one.

Mr. Brown was widely known not only throughout Kansas City but throughout the country as a thirty-third degree Mason. In December, 1890, he was initiated into Rural Lodge, No. 316, A. F. & A. M., and became a Master Mason on the 28th of January, 1891. In the fall of the same year he was elected senior warden of his lodge and in 1893 was chosen worshipful master. On the 30th of April, 1891, he became a member of Orient Chapter, No. 102, R. A. M., and on February 26, 1892, was made a member of Shekinah Council, No. 24, R. & S. M. He joined Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T., July 23, 1891, and on the 11th of September of the same year was made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Ararat Temple and during the years 1895 and 1896 was illustrious potentate thereof. He was long a most active worker in the Scottish Rite bodies, taking the degrees in November, 1891, and in October, 1893, he was elected by the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, a knight commander of the Court of Honor and six years later was elected and coroneted a thirty-third degree honorary member at Washington, D. C. At the same time he received the Royal Order of Scotland degrees in the provincial grand lodge of the order. There was no other fraternal organization that received so largely his aid and he was everywhere spoken of as a most beloved member of the organization by reason of his amiable nature, his talents and his estimable characteristics. At his passing the Kansas City Masonic bodies prepared a most beautiful and fitting memorial of him, speaking of him as one "whom to know was to love."

While his activities in Masonry made Mr. Brown widely known throughout the country, he ranked in Missouri as one of the eminent representatives of the bar of the state, and beautiful tributes were paid to his ability as a lawyer and to his character as a man in a joint memorial service of the Kansas City Bar Association, held in honor of Judge Isaac H. Kinley and Willam Harrison Brown. On this



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occasion Judge McCune said: "I had an affection for him which I think was rather unusual among men, and that was one of the characteristics of Harry Brown, that those who came in contact with him soon learned to love him. It was true in our office. His associates and the employes of the office all held him in affection, and it was a peculiar thing about him and his relationship with his clients, that they seemed to hold him in affectionate regard and came to him not only as the counselor, but as a friend, and brought their troubles of every kind to him. When I became associated with him in 1909 he was already afflicted with a fatal disease, and none knew better than he that there was to be no improvement in his condition. When a man of weak determination or less will would have surrendered and quit the fight or at least would have become morose and nervous, Mr. Brown, through all these years of his physical affliction, has never betrayed the slightest impatience with his lot. He has never been nervous or irritable. On the other hand, sunshine had radiated from his face, and his office has been a center of good cheer and of encouragement for those with whom he has been associated. The nature of his affliction necessarily confined him largely to his office. He had difficulty in standing upon his feet, and so he took little part in the active litigation; but that very fact made him unusually valuable to his associates. Naturally of a just and judicial turn of mind he was, from necessity, removed from the excitement of partisan litigation, and we found him an exceedingly valuable man to go to to consult with, and we really found ourselves trying our cases before him in advance; and it was remarkable how frequently the observations which he made in discussing these cases would coincide with the observations made afterwards by the judge before whom the case was really being tried. * * * It is well that we have men like Harry Brown and Isaac Kinley to refer to as examples of honorable men who have labored in their profession. Thank God they are not all dead; there are others. But these men were of a type to whom the emoluments of the profession were a secondary consideration. I believe that to be absolutely true. They were men to whom their professional good name was the dearest thing on earth; and they found joy and consolation in the fact that in serving their client they did not necessarily do injury to their adversary; and that they were sworn ministers of justice, and that as such it was their duty to maintain rather than to destroy the law as an institution, and they labored to strengthen the foundations of the government under which they lived, rather than to destroy it. That should be the duty of every lawyer. It is better for us that we have known these men and better for the world that they have lived in it, because they have made a permanent, distinct contribution to society and to civilization. If a consciousness of good deeds well performed can bring repose to the soul of the departed, then these two men, of a certainty, have laid down to pleasant dreams and will rest in peace."

On the same occasion John T. Harding said: "If there is such a thing in human nature as integrity reaching the point of the absolute, I say to you it reached it in Harry Brown. We all have propositions to meet every day. We must take positions every day between a shade of right and a shade of wrong. We have got to pass on right and wrong every day of our work. Harry Brown was habitually right. He did not hesitate. He thought quickly. He thought accurately. He never hesitated a second as to his attitude. I admired the man's insight. In some respects it was rare. He was not a trial lawyer. He would not be considered a successful trial lawyer. His sincerity for bad oratory and his impatience for results counted out rhetoric. That element of catering to juries was not in him. He reached a conclusion quickly and presented it in all its nudeness and nakedness and was as near right, on the whole, as any member of this bar in his conclusions. * * * I have never seen greater courage than that exhibited by this kindly and gentle man. Courageous men are usually angular; they are usually rugged; strength projects itself, and you see it at every turn. But Harry Brown's courage was like that of the Spartan boy who carried a wound beneath his clothes. It was never on inspection. He was the gentlest man I ever knew, and that gentleness and iron courage walked one by the side of the other."

David Murphy, at one time a partner of Mr. Brown, said: "It has always been a marvel to me to watch his mind work. He could separate the wheat from the chaff of any proposition we had in hand better and more quickly than any man I ever saw. His mind seemed to go unerringly to the real meat in the proposition. All lawyers are tempted and disposed, because they are really advocates and parti-

sans, to look only at their side of a controversy or a problem. Mr. Brown did that. He had the highest and keenest sense of duty towards his clients; but at the same time I never—and I have been intimately associated with him since 1902—saw any one instance of any desire to overreach the other side. He was so just that I have many times felt that if I had a matter and if he were on the other side I could leave that matter to him, knowing I would get absolute justice at his hands. That cannot be said of many men. With these qualities that go to make up the modern great lawyer and with this sense of justice he coupled other wonderful qualities and characteristics. I think that everybody—nearly every lawyer especially—has times when he becomes irritable and impatient. That is true of most of us lawyers, even though we may have our full physical strength, even though we may be afflicted with no ravaging disease. During all the time that I knew Mr. Brown I never knew him in the office or out to display any irritability. He was affable, he was kind, he was gentle always, and he was a wonderful friend."

CHARLES C. BYERS, JR.

Charles C. Byers, Jr., a member of the firm of Morrison, Nugent & Wylder, and formerly a representative of the legal department of the Street Railway Company of Kansas City, was born May 13, 1887, in the city which is still his home. His father, Charles C. Byers, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1843 and moved to New Mexico, where he engaged in business. He came to Kansas City in 1872 and still makes his home here. He is connected with the city engineer's office and for a number of years has thus been active in public service. During the Civil war he served with the federal army in defense of the Union. He married Lucy Stonestreet, a native of Clark county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Major J. F. Stonestreet, who was with the Confederate army in the Civil war, and who moved to Missouri in 1851 and became a resident of Kansas City in 1869. Mrs. Byers passed away December 18, 1914. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Byers, Sr., were born two children, one of whom, Irvine Stonestreet, is deceased.

The surviving son, Charles C. Byers, Jr., attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he became a student in the Central high school. Later he attended the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1910 on the completion of a classical conrse. He then took up the study of law and won his LL. B. degree in 1912. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and has since practiced his profession, being now identified with the law firm of Morrison, Nugent and Wylder.

On the 10th of February, 1917, Mr. Byers was married to Miss Louise Stipp, of Carrollton, Missouri, a daughter of C. H. E. Stipp, a pioneer resident of this state. They now have one child, Lucy Stonestreet. Mr. Byers is a member of Central Presbyterian church, while Mrs. Byers is a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Byers is a democrat in his political views. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never been an office seeker. In fact he keeps well informed on all matters of general interest and has always been a wide reader. He belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association and to three Greek letter fraternities—the Phi Delta Theta, the Phi Delta Phi and Delta Sigma Rho. He is also a member of the Order of the Coif. His entire life has been passed in Kansas City, where he is widely and favorably known, and that his record has ever been a commendable and creditable one is indicated in the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

CHARLES MULFORD WEMPNER.

Charles Mulford Wempner, who is the secretary of the St. Louis Brass Manufacturing Company, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, August 6, 1868. The father, Albert Wempner, was born in Hessen-Cassel, Germany, and came to the United States in 1846, settling in St. Louis, but afterward removed to Keokuk, where he passed away in 1898. The grandfather was a civil engineer and made the original surveys for the Union Pacific Railroad west of Omaha, where he died and was buried. The

mother of Charles Mulford Wempner bore the maiden name of Mary Lloyd. She was born in Strasburg, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of William Lloyd, who enlisted with a Pennsylvania regiment in the Civil war and was killed in the siege of Vicksburg. His daughter, Mrs. Wempner, passed away in 1885.

Charles Mulford Wempner obtained his early education in the public schools of Keokuk, Iowa, which he attended to the age of fifteen years, and then began working in a book and stationery store of that city. After being there employed for four years, and spending the last year of the period as a traveling salesman, he engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi river with his father, who was captain of a boat. He became a pilot but did not take ont a license. In the fall of 1889 he removed to St. Louis and entered the employ of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, dealers in plumbing supplies, as an order clerk, remaining in that position until 1892, soliciting orders for the steam goods department. He was secretary of the Fay Gas Fixture Company from 1892 until it went out of business in 1901. In the spring of the following year he joined Edwin F. Guth in establishing the St. Louis Brass Manufacturing Company. They established a manufacturing business at Twelfth and Market streets in St. Louis and in January, 1903, a meeting of the stockholders was held which resulted in the election of Edwin F. Guth as president, Joe Chassaing, vice president, Frank Chassaing, treasurer, and Charles M. Wempner, secretary. Under this management the business developed rapidly, the new officers applying themselves most diligently to the advancement of the trade. In 1907 the factory space at Twelfth and Market was found inadequate for the volume of business and the factory was then removed to its present location at Jefferson and Washington avenues. In the early days it was an uphill struggle, but in the face of great odds the company persevered and the policy which they adopted as to sales and advertising resulted in continuous benefit to their trade. In 1911 an entirely new principle of illumination was developed and applied to the unit now known throughout the world as the "Brascolite." A selling organization was incorporated to promote this new unit known as the Luminous Unit Company. Nearly a million Brascolites had been sold up to 1920—an unparalleled achievement in the lighting industry in the space of eight years. The making of elegant bronze lighting fixtures has also progressed rapidly and within the last ten years lighting equipment for several state capitols, innumerable banks, courthouses, hotels, office buildings and thousands of elegant homes throughout the country has been executed by this company. In 1915 the factory was again found to be inadequate and a five-floor addition was built, followed by a larger addition in 1919, so that the factory today has one hundred and fifteen thousand square feet of floor space, or more than double the amount used in 1907. Many other innovations in the lighting industry have been introduced, notable among these being the "Aglite" (all-glass sanitary unit), the "Industrolite" (factory lighting unit), the "Jack O'Lantern" (night light) and numerous other patented improvements. The factory is now the largest and best equipped of its kind in the United States. Every necessary machine for turning the raw material into the finished product will be found here, every operation and stage of manufacture being handled by the most skilled mechanics. Moreover, district offices are maintained in sixteen of the larger cities of the country and these are in charge of specially trained illuminating engineers. There are also agencies in several foreign countries and the company is today doing a volume of business of nearly two million dollars a year, exceeding all other companies of like character, and in fact they have become the largest manufacturers of lighting fixtures in the world. The company is today capitalized for nine hundred thousand dollars. Constant endeavor and advertising have made their name the most widely known in the world's lighting fixture industry.

On the 18th of October, 1889, in Keokuk, Iowa, Mr. Wempner was married to Miss Adelaide Barnesconi, a daughter of Louis Barnesconi of Keokuk, where the family has been represented since the early '50s. Her father was born near Lake Como, Switzerland, and in his boyhood days became a resident of Keokuk. Mr. and Mrs. Wempner have three children: Norma, the wife of Earl M. Vaughn, who is with the International Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, where they reside; Lloyd, the wife of Robert H. Armstrong, of St. Louis, manager of the shoe department of Myles Company; and Marie, at home. The parents are members of St. Mary's Episcopal church and Mr. Wempner belongs to George Washington Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and also to the St. Louis Consistory, in which he has attained

the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is an Elk, identified with the lodge at Keokuk, Iowa, and he belongs to the Triple A Golf Club. Politically he is a republican, interested in the growth and success of the party yet never an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his efforts upon his business affairs, which are wisely and carefully directed, so that he is now a well known representative of the manufacturing interests of St. Louis.

CAPTAIN LORRAINE FARQUHAR JONES.

Strong of purpose, kindly in spirit, holding to high ideals, the life record of Captain Lorraine Farquhar Jones was one which should serve as an inspiration to all who knew him.

His career may be summed up in the single word "Victory." Like the soldier who hears the call of duty, he made straight for his objective and never stopped until he had reached it, whether this objective was the conduct of business interests of importance or the performance of some good deed on behalf of a fellowman. There are many, very many to bless his memory because of his generosity and his benefactions.

As the year was drawing toward its close Captain Jones passed to his reward, on the 19th of October, 1920, when he was almost eighty-three years of age, his birth having occurred on the 9th of November, 1837, in Charlestown, West Virginia.

His father was the Rev. Alexander Jones, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, of which Captain Jones was always a most devoted and loyal member, and his mother was Ann Northey (Churchill) Jones.

When a young man in the twenties Captain Jones responded to the call of his loved southland and joined the Confederate army, serving under two of its bravest and most distinguished leaders—Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson—names which commanded the respect of the "boys in blue" as well as the "boys in gray." Mr. Jones became captain of the Second Company of the Richmond Howitzers and was ever a courageous commander. He helped to fire the first gun fired in Virginia, at Gloucester Point, and he surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox. In the interim he had participated in forty engagements, amongst them the "Bloody Angle," one of the most desperate conflicts of the war; he had two horses killed under him and was three times wounded, which indicates the fact that his was never the command of the tyrant to go, but the call of the leader to come. One who served with him throughout the war said of him: "I desire to write a few facts that I deem due to Confederate history; in fact, a just tribute to American valor in its highest sense. I was a private in the third company of Richmond Howitzers, First Virginia Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia. On May 10, 1864, my battery was captured in the 'Horseshoe' at Spottsylvania Courthouse, Virginia. Our position was about the center of General Lee's army and was of vital importance to both Generals Robert E. Lee and U. S. Grant. After we were captured, and for quite a time, there was absolutely nothing to oppose the Federal advance through this 'gap' in our lines except Captain Lorraine F. Jones and several members of the Second Company of Richmond Howitzers, the company that Captain Jones then commanded. As the horses had all been killed, Captain Jones and a few of his men removed, by hand, the cannon from the breastworks to an open field in their rear and opened fire on the advancing Federals. The odds against this little band were beyond computing, but they checked the advance long enough for reinforcements to reach and recapture the 'gap' before all was lost. I and others who witnessed this soldierly and gallant act know full well that it saved the day, and I believe that it saved the Army of Northern Virginia from signal defeat at that time. Several of that only partially filled detachment were shot down, and, if memory serves me rightly, Captain Jones and possibly one other were left to load and fire that gun alone before the last shot was fired. The names of those grand men should be emblazoned upon fame's immortal page. I pronounce this the bravest and most timely act of all that I witnessed during the War between the States."

Captain Jones' association with St. Louis dates from 1865, in which year he

CAPTAIN LORRAINE F. JONES

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entered the employ of George R. Robinson, Sr., a commission and bagging merchant, with whom he continued until he started in business on his own account. Not long afterward he formed a company in partnership with Dr. Warren, Anderson Gratz and Benjamin Gratz, under the firm style of Warren, Jones & Gratz, and later became one of the founders of the American Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of bagging and cordage. Captain Jones was elected treasurer of this company and his opinion always carried great weight in formulating the policy and shaping the direction of the business. His associates recognized the soundness of his judgment, the breadth and keenness of his vision and his high standards, which at all times conformed to the most advanced commercial ethics. He also figured prominently in financial circles as president of the State National Bank of St. Louis for three years and was a representative of the directorate of many important business enterprises of St. Louis, including the St. Louis Union Trust Company. He retired from active business in 1908 to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. The most envious could not grudge him his success, so worthily had it been won and so wisely used. He was constantly extending a helping hand to a less fortunate traveler on life's journey and his benefactions were almost limitless, but his charity was ever characterized by the most thorough unostentation.

On the 9th of November, 1870, Captain Jones was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Fontaine Berkley, the third daughter of the Rev. E. F. Berkley, D. D., founder of St. Peter's Episcopal church of St. Louis. This marriage was blessed with four sons and five daughters, Annie Maury and Alexander, who died in childhood; E. F. Berkley, Lorraine F. and F. Maury Jones, all residents of Kirkwood, Missouri; Mrs. John B. Pitman of Long Island, New York; Mrs. Joseph R. Matthews and Mrs. Laurence D. Bridge of Kirkwood, Missouri; and Mrs. Benjamin O'F. Randolph of Millwood, Virginia.

Captain Jones lost his sight June 15, 1911, as the result of a severe illness. For nine years he continued to travel life's journey in the darkness. Notwithstanding this affliction he was heard again and again to say: "God has been wondrous kind to me." During this period he sent out what he called his "little preachers," one hundred and forty-five thousand copies of the New Testament and the Gospel of St. John. In many thousand of them he had printed: "From one who has lost his sight and wants to help others gain light everlasting."

A lifelong friend wrote of Captain Jones: "I cannot let the opportunity pass without speaking of the nobility of the man whose word was as good as his bond and who was never known to speak unkindly of anyone, whose charity was unbounded. He surely was a Christian and a gentleman and 'we shall not look upon his like again.' "

His home life was beautiful in the extreme and largely approached the ideal in the loving companionship of husband and wife, father and children.

A friend referring to his death wrote: "Ever since the news reached me I have been unable to get out of my mind a vision of victory, for the Captain was a soldier—a beautiful soldier of life in every sense of the word. Bravely he fought all of its battles, yet how so tenderly at almost every step he stopped by the wayside to lend a helping hand, until at the end of his life's day, in the glory of the sunset, the fullest of its glory, his great Captain called, and the victory of the everlasting was his."

WILLIAM E. VAN PELT.

William E. Van Pelt, secretary of the efficiency board with offices in the Municipal Courts Building, was born in New York City, August 6, 1868. His father, Aaron B. Van Pelt, was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, while the grandfather came from Pennsylvania. The father was a carpenter and builder who successfully followed his chosen occupation, his activity along that line being interrupted only by his service in the Union army during the Civil war. He married Catherine Hunt, a daughter of Thomas Hunt, who was a farmer in Ireland. The marriage was celebrated in New York city in 1865 and they became the parents of four daughters and a son, of whom William E. was the third in order of birth. The others are:

Mary E., the wife of Edward C. Smith, a carpenter; Anna T., the wife of Frank Kerhre, who is a floorwalker for the Grand Leader in St. Louis; Emma R., the wife of O. F. Harbaugh, a motorman for the United Railways of St. Louis; and Catherine, the wife of James Gleason, who is with the Wiggins Ferry Company.

William E. Van Pelt obtained a grammar school education in St. Louis, and afterward attended the Johns Commercial College for a year. He then entered the St. Louis Southwestern Telegraph school, studying to become a telegraph operator, and between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years he worked as an operator for the Missouri Pacific and for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company. For three years after attaining his majority he worked as a carpenter with his father under the firm style of A. B. Van Pelt & Sons, in St. Louis, and at twenty-four years of age he accepted a clerkship in the general office of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, there continuing for thirteen years, or until he had reached the age of thirty-seven. He then resigned and went to work in a registrar's office of St. Louis in a clerical capacity, thus continuing until he had reached the age of forty-six. At that time he was made secretary of the efficiency board of St. Louis and has served in that position continuously until the present time, his record being characterized by the utmost capability and fidelity to duty. He received a medal for his successful salesmanship in the matter of Liberty Bonds and he also contributed to other war activities, and to all those projects which promoted the welfare of the soldiers in camp and overseas.

On the 15th of April, 1895, Mr. Van Pelt was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary Agnes Collins, a daughter of Martin Collins, who is a foreman with the Graham Paper Company. There are four children of this marriage, three sons and a daughter: Aaron B. who wedded Maurine O'Connell and has one daughter; William E., Jr., seventeen years of age; John M. and Dorothy L. aged thirteen years. Fraternally, Mr. Van Pelt is connected with the Woodmen of the World. In his religious belief he is connected with the Mary Magdalen Church of St. Louis, and politically he is a republican. He has always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is a supporter of all those interests which seem to promise progressive citizenship and the advancement of civic interests. His public service has resulted most beneficially to St. Louis, and as secretary of the efficiency board his course has won him high commendation.

HAROLD R. SMALL.

Harold R. Small, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born in Decatur, Illinois, February 19, 1877. His father, the late Dr. Archibald R. Small, was a native of Illinois and a descendant of one of the old families of the state of New York, the ancestral line being traced back to 1774, when James Small settled in Cambridge, Washington county, New York. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1749. His son, Edward Small, was an officer in the militia during the Revolutionary war. Dr. Archibald R. Small was educated in Monmouth College of Monmouth, Illinois, and in the medical department of the University of Michigan, while later he was graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago. He then practiced his profession in Decatur and in Chicago to the time of his death, which occurred in the latter city June 21, 1907. His wife, whose maiden name was Minerva Rainey, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois. Her parents were descendants of early settlers in Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky. The great-grandfather of Harold R. Small on his mother's side removed from Tennessee to Illinois, making the trip with his wife on horseback at a very early day and settled in St. Clair county, Illinois, in the early part of the nineteenth century. The mother of Harold R. Small is still living and now resides in Los Angeles, California.

Harold R. Small was an only child and was educated in the public schools of Decatur, Chicago and Belleville, Illinois, also at Smith Academy in St. Louis and in the law department of the University of Michigan where he received his LL. B. degree in 1899. He then located in St. Louis, where he has continuously followed his profession, specializing to a large extent in railroad and corporation law, being the attorney for Missouri for the Louisville-Nashville Railroad Company. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, and Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

On the 12th of March, 1910, Mr. Small was married in St. Louis to Miss Edna R. Ramsay, a native of Carlyle, Illinois, and a daughter of Rufus and Julia (Tony) Ramsay, both now deceased. Her mother's parents owned and cultivated farm property situated near Chouteau avenue, that entire section of the city being then undeveloped. To Mr. and Mrs. Small has been born a son, David R., whose birth occurred in St. Louis, March 10, 1914.

Politically Mr. Small is a democrat. He belongs to the Triple A Golf Club and was for four years its president. He is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church. During the war period he was a member of the legal advisory board of the twenty-first ward.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AYRES.

A prominent and progressive citizen of Bowling Green is Thomas Jefferson Ayres who is now a member of the state legislature, having been elected in November, 1920. He is a native of Pike county, his birth having taken place near Curryville, March 15, 1845. His father was Thomas Jefferson Ayres, Sr., and he was a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, where he was born in 1800. He was a farmer in Kentucky and came to Pike county in 1830, where he continued in his occupation. The Ayres family were among the original settlers in Virginia and were of Scotch-Irish descent. The father's death occurred in 1871 at the advanced age of seventy-one years. He had two sons, S. B., and A. B. Ayres who served in the Confederate army. S. B. Ayres, who is now deceased, was for some time a physician in Louisiana. The mother of Thomas Jefferson Ayres was Elizabeth Lewis, whose death occurred in 1883. She was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, of English descent. Her family were also among the early settlers of Virginia. A sister of Thomas Jefferson Ayres, the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Martha Cash, is now living near Billings, Montana, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years.

In the acquirement of an education Thomas Jefferson Ayres attended the public schools of Pike county until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he entered Bethel College at Palmyra, Missouri. He gave up his studies at that institution after two years because of impaired health. Before entering college he had taught school for some time and consequently after leaving college he resumed the profession, teaching until the early part of 1870, at which time he was elected superintendent of schools of Pike county. In the spring of 1870 he engaged in the mercantile business, first at Spencerburg and then at Curryville and in 1883 removed to Bowling Green. His was the first in the line of a general country store there and he built up an extensive and gratifying patronage. When he retired in 1901 he was dealing in dry goods, clothing, shoes, etc., and his business was among the most progressive in Bowling Green. Since his retirement he has kept engaged to some extent in real estate, in which line of business he has also won a substantial amount of success. In the financial circles of Bowling Green he is likewise prominent, being a director of the Peoples Saving Bank, of which he has also been vice president. In 1910 he erected what is the finest business block in Bowling Green. It is located opposite the new courthouse. In the election of November, 1920, Mr. Ayres was elected a member of the state legislature on the democratic ticket and without opposition.

Mr. Ayres has been twice married. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Briddell, of Pike county, a daughter of one of the early settlers, and her death occurred in 1910. She had become the mother of two children: Bettie, who is now the wife of Samuel M. Lowry of Claremont, California, a retired farmer; and Mary T., who is the wife of W. G. Raufer, a farmer of Pike county. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry have become the parents of one son, Thomas Jefferson Lowry, who is attending school in Pomona College, California. In 1913 Mr. Ayres was married the second time, his wife being Miss Dora Lee Ogden, a daughter of John Lunsford and Elizabeth A. (Tinsley) Ogden. Mrs. Ayres was born in Pike county near Clarksville, where her father, who was a native of Virginia, had settled at an early day and engaged in farming. John Lunsford Ogden and his father-in-law whose name was Rodney Tinsley, came to Missouri in 1850. Mrs. Ayres' mother was a member of the Tinsley family who for many years engaged in the manufacture of

tobacco in Louisiana. Her mother died at the age of seventy-four years, and the father at the age of forty-eight. The grandfather of Mrs. Ayres on her mother's side was Rodney Tinsley who married Patty Whitten, and both of them died in Missouri.

The political allegiance of Mr. Ayres has always been given to the democratic party and it is a well known fact that he is a stalwart champion of any cause which it espouses. Fraternally he is a Mason, having joined that order at Spencerburg in 1869, and he is a member of the blue lodge of which he is past master. Mr. Ayres was reared in the faith of the Baptist church and he is one of the most prominent members of that institution in Bowling Green. He is now serving as one of its deacons and for eighteen years was a member of the missionary executive board of the Salt River Baptist Association. For seven consecutive years he served as moderator of the association, retiring at his own request. Mr. Ayres has also been superintendent of the Sunday school. Along literary lines he has manifested much ability and has done considerable writing for various publications. Mr. Ayres is widely known as one of the representative citizens of Bowling Green and has contributed much to the growth and development of that place. He is progressive and liberal in his ideas, upright in every word and deed, and a man of rugged honesty. In the county where he has resided throughout his entire life he is recognized as a man of much personal worth and his friends are many and sincere in their admiration of him.

EDWARD W. SCHAUFFLER, M. D.

Man is not judged for what he accomplished for himself but by the benefit of his labor to his fellowmen. Dr. Edward W. Schauffler made valuable contribution to the world work, and particularly were his services of benefit to Kansas City where he located as a pioneer physician in 1868. He promptly became identified with that group of young men who made Kansas City their home after the Civil war, and who constitute the second generation of pioneer citizens. He held his position as one of the prominent and useful citizens of Kansas City up to the day of his death, on October 29, 1916, at the age of seventy-seven years. Dr. Schauffler's father came to Boston as a young man. His scholarship attracted the attention of the American Board of Foreign Missions and he was assisted to further perfect himself in the Oriental languages. He then went to Constantinople as a missionary. Most of his active life was spent in making a translation of the Bible into Turkish, and of the New Testament into Spanish Hebrew.

The subject of this sketch was born in Vienna in 1839, during a temporary residence there of his father, who was overseeing the printing of a part of his new translation. The four sons were all brought up in Constantinople and were familiar with many languages and with the customs of the East. When the Crimean war broke out, the allied French, British and Sardinian troops had their disembarkment camps near the Schauffler suburban residence. Edward Schauffler, a boy of sixteen, became a great favorite with the officers of the British Light Cavalry, the famous "Light Brigade" of Tennyson's poem. He accompanied the troops to the Crimea as an interpreter and was a thrilled spectator of many exciting scenes. The following year he was sent to America to begin his college course at Williams College, in western Massachusetts. The voyage from Smyrna to Boston was made on an American sailing vessel; seventy days without setting foot to shore. The college course was interrupted by a return to Constantinople, where he was appointed assistant secretary of the American Legation.

He came back to New York to some of the hardest years of his life. He worked his way through the College of Physicians & Surgeons, now the Medical Department of Columbia, filling the various occupations of teacher in night schools, reporter for the New York Tribune, and Professor of Languages in an Academy for Girls.

When the country became involved in civil war his patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. He went to the front as a first lieutenant and won promotion to a captaincy ere the close of the war. After the Battle of Gettysburg his regiment was among

DR. EDWARD W. SCHAUFFLER

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the troops detailed for the siege of Charleston, and he was the first federal officer to enter that city when it was occupied by the Northern forces.

Following the close of the war Dr. Schauffler resumed his medical studies and after his graduation sought a favorable location in the west. He visited Omaha and Leavenworth, then towns of considerable commercial importance, and also Kansas City which was little more than a collection of unsightly buildings perched on clay bluffs. That Dr. Schauffler was a man of keen sagacity and broad vision is shown in the fact that he recognized the possibilities of a great city and settled in Kansas City in 1868, continuing his residence there until death ended his labors. All of the experience of the pioneer physician in a frontier district were his. The day after one of the great train robberies by the James boys he was called from home early in the evening and put into a carriage, the curtains of which were tightly drawn. When he attempted to look out a revolver was thrust in his face and he was informed that he was "on a surgical mission and not one of sight-seeing." After a devious trip he was conducted into a cellar, then through a tunnel and up into another house, where he extracted a bullet from a wounded man and applied bandages. He was then taken home in the same way and warned of the wisdom of silence. Dr. Schauffler was certain in his own mind that he had treated a wounded robber.

Dr. Schauffler was from the first a student in medicine. He was the editor of a medical journal and one of the translators of Ziemson's Encyclopedia, one of the great medical classics of the day. For this latter work William College honored him with the degree of A. M. He was an energetic secretary of the District Medical Society and prominent in the council of the Missouri State Medical Association. He was one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical College and for many years was its president. He was a firm believer in organized and ethical medicine and higher standards of medical education and he was always ready to fight and work for his ideals.

Dr. Schauffler was an active member of the Second Presbyterian church and in the latter years of his life of the Westport Presbyterian church. His special activity was in Sunday school work, both in his own denomination and in union efforts. He was a director and at one time president of the first Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly in western Missouri or Kansas, first held at Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence, and then for many years at Ottawa, Kansas. Among local charities he was especially prominent in the Provident Association, of which he was at one time president. During his later years he threw himself vigorously into work for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. He was president of the Kansas City Anti-Tuberculosis Society. It was largely through his efforts that Open-Air Schools were established in Kansas City. For eight years he was one of the directors of the Missouri State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, at Mt. Vernon. Dr. Schauffler not only gave freely of his time to the promotion and management of these agencies but he also took a personal interest in the individual affected, and many a feeble child or adult with tuberculosis came to love him and cling to him for comfort and help.

Edward W. Schauffler, in August of 1869, married Martha Ann Haines, a member of one of the old Quaker families of Philadelphia. Her beauty and sweetness are still remembered by old citizens and her death in 1883 was greatly mourned. Two sons were born of this union, Robert McEwen, in 1871, and Alfred Theodore, in 1873. Both have remained residents of Kansas City. In 1885 Dr. Schauffler was married to Emma Gertrude Wright who had spent her girlhood in Kansas City and was one of the most popular teachers in the public schools of that city. Two children were born of this union: Edward Reynolds in 1889, now a captain in the United States army, and Gertrude Wright, in 1892, now Mrs. Charles A. Anderson, of Maplewood, New Jersey. Emma Wright Schauffler died in 1894. In 1898 Dr. Schauffler married Mary Grace Hibbard of Chicago, who became his companion and helper in many philanthropic enterprises. After her husband's death Mary Hibbard Schauffler made her home in Chicago.

At the time of Dr. Schauffler's death the Kansas City Star said editorially:

"He was reared under most unusual conditions. His father was born in Germany, lived in Russia, was educated in America, and then went as a missionary to Constantinople. The older Schauffler's linguistic ability was the wonder of southeastern Europe. He could preach in perhaps a dozen different languages and ho

had a musical gift which his entire family inherited. For many years the Schauffler Friday-evening Concerts at their home in the village of Behek, on the Bosporus, were attended by the foreign residents of Constantinople, the father playing the flute, and each member of the family some other musical instrument. It was this sort of atmosphere that Dr. Schauffler brought with him to the frontier town in 1868. He made a place for himself at once and he continued one of the leading members of the profession until the last. But his private practice was never allowed to absorb his energies to the exclusion of interest in public affairs. His sympathies were quick, his vision keen, his grasp of questions comprehensive, his culture wide, his genius for friendship notable. It is a charming and vivid personality that has gone out with his death."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of Jackson county:

"ON THE DEATH OF DR. E. W. SCHAUFFLER:

That Dr. E. W. Schauffler has been taken from the little group of persons who are still active in the Society for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis is a deep and personal grief to each of them.

The loss to the city and state seems beyond repair.

The broad and mature experience of a busy life, well lived, was his. He had the knowledge of an active mind, long devoted to high ideals and to careful study and thought; yet the mind and activities of this model citizen were youthful, keen and vigorous to the end.

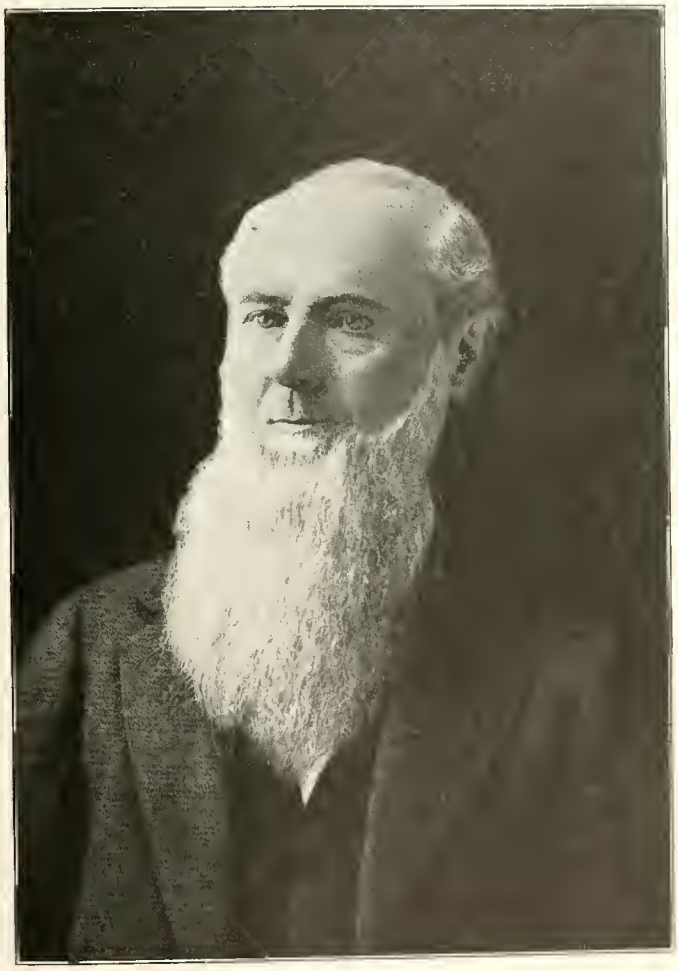
With wonderful energy and the enthusiasm of youth he gave to the service of the people all his great powers of mind and heart, of knowledge and experience

To have lived a long and useful life,
To have served his fellows faithfully,
To have been an inspiration to the young,
And a tower of sympathy and strength to the aged,
To have loved his city and state,
And to have given for them himself—
Are more honorable than all other achievements."

WILLIAM BROWN.

William Brown was the founder and promoter of the extensive business that is now conducted under the name of the Pioneer Cooperage Company in St. Louis. He was born in Washington Boro, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was a representative of one of the old families of that place, where the old Brown homestead is still standing. Reared in the east, he removed from Pennsylvania to St. Louis in 1845, becoming one of the pioneer business men of the city. While en route to his western destination he was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Cox, a native of Chelsea, England.

Following the establishment of their home in St. Louis, William Brown engaged in the cooperage business with Henry T. Blow at Tenth street and Clark avenue. He afterward removed to Cape Girardeau, where he organized a lumber and milling company and established a plant, but later he returned to St. Louis and opened a cooperage shop at Tenth and Walnut streets. About that time he admitted John Seaman to a partnership in the business, under the name of Seaman, Cox & Brown, and they extended the scope of their activities by establishing a branch house in Chicago. Later the name was changed to the Pioneer Cooperage Company, under which title the business is still carried on. Enterprise and diligence characterized William Brown at every point in his career and under his able management was developed a business that became one of the important industrial enterprises of St. Louis. Soon after the founding of this enterprise Mr. Brown became identified with Samuel Cupples, for whom he manufactured much of the woodenware handled in the Cupples establishment. The development of his business was an indication of his initiative, his industry and his laudable ambition. He was also interested in early railroad building in Missouri in order to furnish transportation for lumber. What he undertook he accomplished. He never stopped short of the successful fulfilment of his purpose, for he realized that when one avenue of opportunity seemed closed he could carve out other paths whereby to reach the desired goal. More-



WILLIAM BROWN

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over, the integrity of his methods was never called into question and his record proves that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Brown were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, but only two are now living: Lillie, who is the wife of Thomas S. Gerhart; and William Cox Brown, who is now treasurer of the Pioneer Cooperage Company and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. The death of William Brown occurred in 1888. He had been a resident of St. Louis for more than forty years and had been most closely connected with the industrial development and the business progress of the city through the formative period in which was laid broad and deep the foundation for the present greatness and prosperity of St. Louis. The worth of his work is widely acknowledged by all who know aught of the history of the city through this period.

GEORGE BAKEWELL.

George Bakewell, second son of the late Judge Robert Armytage Bakewell and Nancy Coudroy de Laurèal, was born in St. Louis December 2. 1860.

He was educated at St. Louis University. His first position in the business world was that of messenger for the Third National Bank, St. Louis, in the year 1880, and after having filled various positions of progressive grade in this and other St. Louis banks, he moved to Quincy, Illinois, in 1887, where he held the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Quincy until the year 1899.

In April, 1888, Mr. Bakewell was married to Miss Stella Jean Unsell, daughter of Captain Elias J. and Emily Lander Unsell at Woodlawn Station near Kirkwood, St. Louis county. Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Bakewell, while they were residing in Quincy, were born three sons and one daughter: The eldest son, Robert Unsell, is a member of the Jesuit Order and studying for the priesthood; Edward de Laurèal, the second son, resides in Minneapolis and is district manager and representative of the American Paper Products Company of St. Louis. His wife was Miss Kathleen Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashby Miller of Minneapolis; Dorothy Lee, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. George Bakewell, is the wife of Mr. Page Nelson, representative in St. Louis of the Central Electric Company of Chicago; George, Jr., the youngest child, volunteered and enlisted in Battery A of St. Louis on the declaration of the late war. He served with the A. E. F. in France, as sergeant in the 128th Field Artillery, attended the military school at Saumur, and passed his examinations but did not receive his commission because of the signing of the armistice. He is now residing in Denver, Colorado, and connected with the Western Securities Investment Company.

In 1899 Mr. Bakewell, at the invitation of his brother Paul the well known patent attorney, returned to St. Louis and since that date has occupied the position of chief clerk in the office of which Mr. Paul Bakewell is the head. The present style of the firm is Bakewell & Church, specialists in patent and trade mark law and solicitors of domestic and foreign patents, a firm of exceptionally high standing.

In religion Mr. Bakewell is a Catholic and a member of the Cathedral parish at Newstead and Lindell avenues.

HIRAM BOARDMAN MORSE.

Hiram Boardman Morse, president of the Daily Record Company, publisher of the St. Louis Daily Record, a leading court and business paper, was born in Forsythe, Illinois, November 10, 1864, a son of the late Lemuel Raymond Morse, who was a native of Ohio and of English descent. The ancestral line is traced back to Samuel Morse, who was born in Dedham, England, in 1587 and in 1635 settled in the vicinity of the present city of Boston, Massachusetts. The word Morse is of Scandinavian origin and means walrus, and this seems to indicate that the earliest people of the name were probably walrus hunters. Authentic records give account of five brothers of the name who were among the early colonizers of Massachusetts, and the family was represented by three who actively participated in the Revolu-

tionary war. Lemuel R. Morse was a farmer and stock raiser and was also prominent in local affairs, serving for many years as chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Macon county, Illinois. In politics he was always a stanch republican. He passed away in 1903, at Little Rock, Arkansas, when seventy-three years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna M. Boardman, was born in Granville, Ohio, and was also of English lineage, being a descendant of Samuel Boardman, who was born in Banbury, England, in 1615 and moved to New England in 1638, taking up his abode in what is now Connecticut. To Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel R. Morse were born four children: Raymond L., born in 1858, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, is now a retired farmer, living at Decatur, Illinois; Asahel Underwood, born November 10, 1864, at Forsythe, Illinois, is at Kansas City, Missouri, and is a twin of Hiram Boardman Morse of this review; Lucius Boardman Morse, born in Macon county, Illinois, March 14, 1870, is a retired physician now living at Chimney Rock, North Carolina, where he is conducting a scenic mountain resort known as the Chimney Rock property. This is one of the most beautiful, picturesque and famous resorts of the southeastern part of America.

Hiram Boardman Morse, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the country schools of Macon county, Illinois, and in the University of Illinois at Champaign, which he attended for a year before entering the Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C. He was there graduated in 1887 with the LL. B. degree. His early life, up to the age of twenty years, had been spent upon the home farm, with the usual experiences of the farm bred boy. Following his graduation he became a clerk in the war department in the capital city, there remaining for three years, after which he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and was engaged in the publishing business for three years. On the expiration of that period he came to St. Louis, and on the 12th of January, 1891, purchased a half interest in the paper known as the St. Louis Daily Record, devoted to business interests. The company was incorporated in 1899, at which time Mr. Morse became president and has so continued to the present time. The company publishes a most excellent journal devoted to courts and to the promotion of business interests and is liberally patronized. Mr. Morse is also the secretary and treasurer of the Chimney Rock Company, owners of the resort which is under the direct supervision of his brother.

In St. Louis, on the 5th of October, 1898, Mr. Morse was married to Miss Olive B. Bell, a native of St. Louis, and a daughter of William S. Bell and Laura S. (Tooker) Bell, the father formerly a book dealer of St. Louis. Both the Bell and the Tooker families came from Ohio and were of English descent. The children of this marriage are: Beatrice Southwood, born in St. Louis, August 9, 1901; and twins, Lucius Boardman and Southwood Bell, born January 12, 1907.

Politically Mr. Morse is a republican and at all times manifests a public spirited interest in the general good. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club, also to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, and his religious faith is indicated by his connection with the Pilgrim Congregational church.

JAMES E. CARROLL.

James E. Carroll, attorney at law, practicing in St. Louis as a member of the firm of Igoe & Carroll, was born September 12, 1878, in that city, his parents being Thomas and Margaret (Ryan) Carroll, who were likewise natives of St. Louis. The Carroll family was founded in St. Louis at an early period and is of Irish descent. The first of the name here was Thomas Carroll, grandfather of James E. Carroll, who came from the Emerald isle during the latter part of the '40s. The maternal grandparents, John and Margaret Ryan, were also early residents of St. Louis, where they took up their abode in 1849, both being of Irish birth. Thomas Carroll, reared in his native city, became a lumber merchant and conducted a very profitable business for many years, passing away at the age of sixty-six. His wife died in 1892 and was survived by a family of two sons and two daughters, of which number one son is now deceased.

James E. Carroll, the eldest of the family, was educated in the Catholic parochial schools and afterward attended the University of Missouri and completed his studies in the Christian Brothers College. Thus equipped by liberal literary training for a professional career, he entered the Washington University as a law student

and won his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1906. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and since that time has been in continuous and successful general practice. In 1908 he entered into partnership with Congressman Igoe, under the firm style of Igoe & Carroll, a relation that has since been maintained. On the 10th of June, 1920, he was appointed federal district attorney of the eastern district of Missouri by President Wilson to succeed Walter L. Hensley, resigned. He belongs to the St. Louis, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations and is recognized as an able member of the profession, the firm of Igoe & Carroll occupying a very prominent position at the St. Louis bar.

On the 14th of June, 1911, Mr. Carroll was married in St. Louis to Miss Eleanor Luth, a native of this city and a daughter of Fred and Mary (Collenion) Luth, the Luth family being an old and prominent one in St. Louis, while the Collenions were an old Illinois family of French extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have become parents of four children: Eleanor, born June 10, 1912; Mary, born in October, 1914; Virginia, born September 5, 1916, and Catherine, born August 18, 1920. All were born in St. Louis.

During the period of the World war Mr. Carroll served on the thirteenth ward legal advisory board and took active part in other war measures, doing everything in his power to uphold the interests of the government. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he has been one of the active workers in its ranks for the past nine years. He was reared in the Roman Catholic faith and is a member of St. Pius Parish. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and is well known as a member of the Century Boat Club and of the Missouri Athletic Association. Club interests, however, are always made subservient to his professional duties and since entering upon the practice of law his devotion to the interests of his clients has become proverbial.

OTIS LYMAN CLONTS.

Otis Lyman Clonts, attorney at law practicing in St. Louis since 1912, was born on a farm in Crawford county, Missouri, August 23, 1880. His father, Thomas A. Clonts, was a native of Missouri and a son of the late William Clonts, whose birth occurred in Tennessee and who was descended from an old New England family of German lineage, Otis Lyman Clonts, however, being of the fifth generation in this country. The grandfather was an early settler of Crawford county, Missouri, where he took up the occupation of farming and for a half century remained on the land on which he first located. He was also a Civil war veteran, serving in the Union army and participating in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Shiloh, and other important engagements which led up to the final victory that crowned the Union army. He passed away in November, 1917, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine years. The father of Otis Lyman Clonts is now a retired farmer and still resides in Crawford county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Belle Peters, was born in that county and is a daughter of Montford and Martha Edgar. The former was a member of one of the first families of Crawford county, and came of English ancestry. Mrs. Clonts is also living and by her marriage became the mother of three children: Florence, who is the wife of E. E. Plummer, now residing in St. Louis; Otis L., of this review; and Ethel Chapman, the wife of John W. Chapman residing in Western Kansas.

Otis L. Clonts pursued his education in the public schools of Crawford county, in the Steelville Normal & Business Institute at Steelville, Missouri, and at the Benton College of Law in St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the LL. B. degree. His boyhood days up to the age of eighteen years were spent on the home farm. He worked in the fields during the summer months, while in the winter season he pursued his studies in the rural school. On leaving home at the age of eighteen years he took up the profession of teaching which he followed for two years in Crawford county. On the 28th of December, 1901, he removed to St. Louis, and was first employed in the post office, occupying a position there from January 15, 1903, until 1912. During this time he attended the night sessions of the law school and was admitted to practice on the 15th of June, 1905. Immediately afterwards he entered upon the active work of the profession but also continued

in the post office until 1912, when he resigned that position and has since devoted his entire time and energy to his professional work, his practice steadily increasing in volume and importance during the intervening period of eight years. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association.

On the 25th of December, 1907, Mr. Clonts was united in marriage to Miss Lottie A. Houston, a native of Crawford county, Missouri, and a daughter of Joseph and Frances (Boulch) Houston, the latter a member of an old and prominent French family of Crawford county. To Mr. and Mrs. Clonts has been born a son, Lyman, Jr., whose birth occurred April 3, 1913, in St. Louis. The family now resides at No. 4386 Chouteau avenue.

In his political views Mr. Clonts is a republican. Fraternally he is connected with George Washington Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M. and he is a past patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. During the period of the World war he was a member of the eighteenth ward legal advisory board and was chairman of his precinct in connection with the Liberty bond sales, the Red Cross drives and other war activities. He is at all times actuated by a public spirited devotion to the general good, and his cooperation can ever be counted upon to further the interests of city, commonwealth and country.

CURTIS BURNAM ROLLINS.

Curtis Burnam Rollins, third son of the late Hon. James S. and Mary (Hickman) Rollins and grandson of Dr. Anthony Wayne Rollins, was born at Columbia, Missouri. The grandfather, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was graduated from the old Rush Medical College of Philadelphia and removed to Richmond, Kentucky, in 1806, while in 1829 he became a resident of Missouri. He was an eminent physician in his day and a man prominent in his community. He made the first bequest to the University of Missouri in 1845 for the education of the poor young men and women of Boone county, which bequest is known as the Rollins Aid Fund and now amounts to seventy-five thousand dollars. He was also a member of the first board of curators of the university. The late James S. Rollins, son of Dr. Anthony W. Rollins and father of Curtis B. Rollins, played a distinguished part in the educational, political and commercial history of Missouri, his most important work perhaps being done in the interest of the university and the cause of higher education. It is said that he was either the author or chief advocate of every important measure affecting the interests of the institution from 1838 until 1886, the date of his resignation from the board of curators, on which he had served for sixteen years as president.

Curtis Burnam Rollins was educated in the public schools of Columbia and of Washington, D. C., where he spent two years when his father was a member of congress from the old ninth congressional district of Missouri. He later became a student in the State University and was graduated on the completion of a classical course with the A. B. degree in 1874 and from the law school with the class of 1876, receiving his A. M. degree in 1881. He was also graduated from the Eastman Commercial College of Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1877. He represents the third generation of the Rollins family which has served on the board of curators of the State University. No warmer friend of the institution lives than he. He feels bound to it by every tie of family pride and, as he says, almost of blood relationship, as his father, on account of his lifelong services to the institution, was officially recognized in 1873 as "Pater Universitatis Missouriensis." Mr. Rollins of this review was largely instrumental in giving to the university one of the best athletic fields in the west.

Mr. Rollins is a quiet, modest man. To him "the post of honor is the private station." He has held few public offices and none of his own seeking. He is vice president of the Boone County National Bank and vice president of the board of curators of the university. He was appointed to the latter position by Governor Herbert S. Hadley and has been reappointed by each succeeding governor for the past ten years. In religion Mr. Rollins is an Episcopalian and has served on the vestry of the church for thirty-five years. In politics he is a conservative republican.

In 1888 Mr. Rollins was married to Ruth McCune, granddaughter of Judge Logan Hunton, of St. Louis, who was district attorney under Zachary Taylor for the

CURTIS B. ROLLINS

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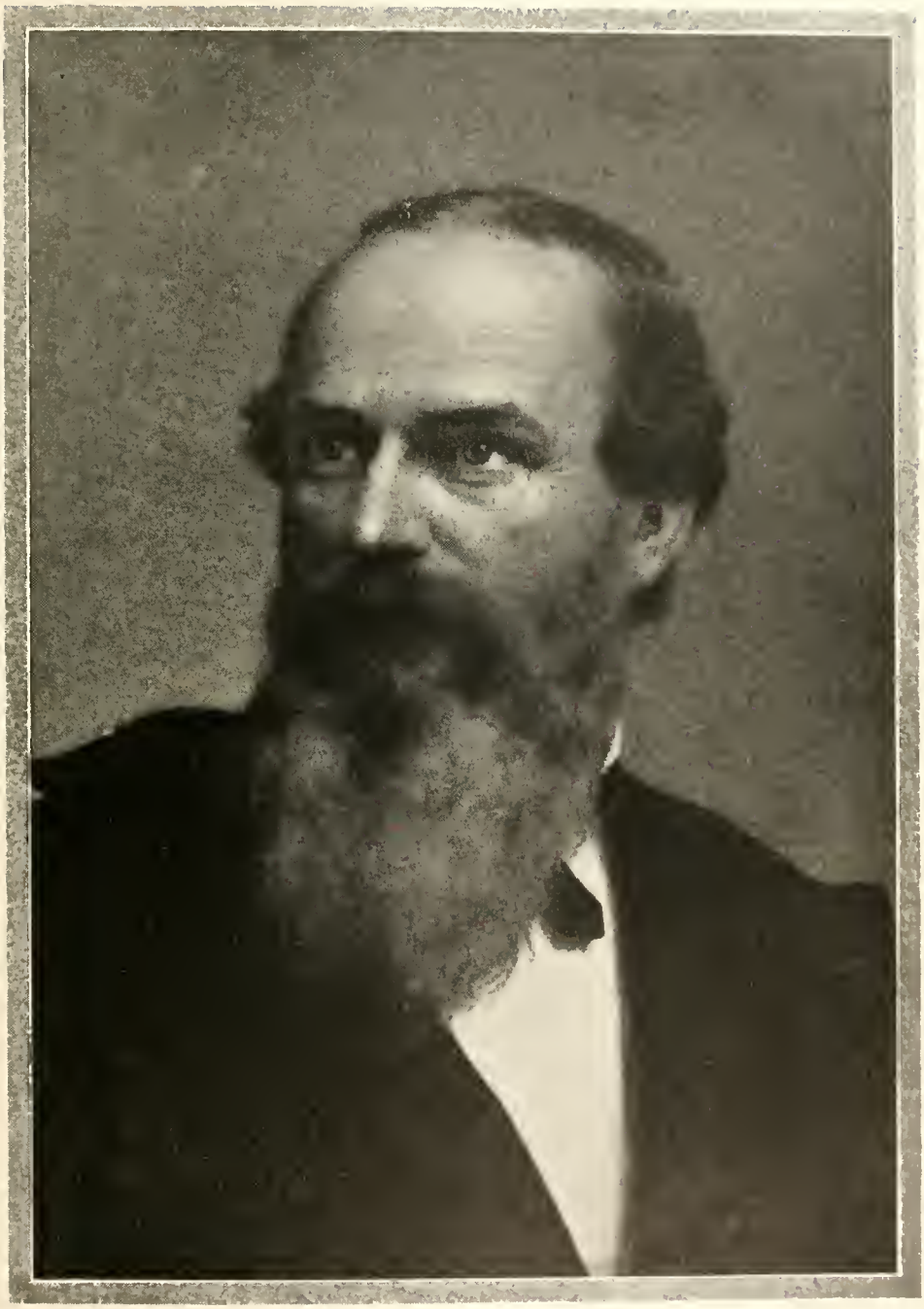


HON. JAMES S. ROLLINS

state of Louisiana, and of John S. McCune, a pioneer in the steamboat and transportation business on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Mr. Rollins has two children, Curtis B. and Ruth, both graduates of the State University. The son, Curtis B. Rollins, Jr., volunteered at the first call for troops in the World war and spent two years in the service, being discharged in March, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant. He is now a member of the law firm of McBaine, Clarke & Rollins of Columbia, Missouri.

RICHARD B. KIRWAN.

Richard B. Kirwan, member of the Kansas City bar, was born in Iowa county, Iowa, December 23, 1879, his parents being Augustin and Mary (Spratt) Kirwan, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father was born in the city of Dublin and came to the United States in 1850. He made his way across the country to Iowa and there took up the occupation of farming, which he followed for many years. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church and died in that faith. His wife has also passed away. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four are living.

Richard B. Kirwan attended the public schools of his native state, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. He later attended the University of Nebraska, in which he studied law, winning his LL. B. degree in 1904. He has been admitted to practice at the bars of both Nebraska and Missouri. For a time he was associated in law practice with Milton Oldham, but now follows his profession independently, and in a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has made steady progress. He now enjoys a good clientage and is devoted to the interests which he represents.

In 1909 Mr. Kirwan was united in marriage to Miss Ida Capen, of Nebraska, a daughter of L. E. Capen. They have one child, Helen, now nine years of age. Mr. Kirwan is much interested in the game of golf, to which he turns for recreation when leisure permits. He has membership with the Milburn Golf Club. He belongs also to the Kansas City Bar Association. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and he keeps well informed concerning the vital questions and issues of the day, but has never sought or desired office as a reward for party fealty.

TEBBS P. FORGEY.

Tebbs P. Forgey, is a member of the firm of Sanders-Forgey & Verdier, attorneys of St. Louis, specializing in commercial collections. He was born January 30, 1885. The Forgey family is of Irish origin but was founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war. John E. Forgey, the father of Tebbs P. Forgey, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, where his parents had settled in pioneer times, and the founder of the family in this state was Andrew Jackson Forgey, the great grandfather of Tebbs P. Forgey, who was a native of Kentucky, whence he removed to Missouri. The grandfather, William A. Forgey, was also born in Pike county, and became a successful farmer. The birth of John E. Forgey occurred in that county in 1853, and there he was reared and educated. He took up the occupation of farming but afterward turned his attention to merchandising, in which he is still engaged. Like all the others of the family he has been a stalwart democrat and has taken helpful and active interest in political and civic measures. He is a nephew of the Hon. J. E. Forgey who was a prominent citizen of Pike county, serving for many years as county judge. John E. Forgey was united in marriage to Julia F. Meloan, a daughter of Perry and Elizabeth Meloan, who were among the first settlers of Pike county. Mrs. Julia F. Forgey is still living and by her marriage has become the mother of five children, two of whom have passed away.

Tebbs P. Forgey, who was the fourth in order of birth, was educated in the public and high schools of Pike county and came to St. Louis in 1901, when sixteen years of age. He entered the employ of the New York Commercial, a New York

paper, and while occupying that position attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College, being graduated therefrom on the completion of a course in the commercial department in 1901. Later he entered the Benton College of Law and won his LL. B. degree in 1913. Following his graduation he took up commercial law in connection with H. Sanders and established the firm of Sanders & Forgey. In 1916 they were joined by J. R. Verdier, thus organizing the firm of Sanders, Forgey & Verdier. They have since specialized in commercial collections and their clientage is one of the largest in the United States, their business exceeding two million dollars annually.

On the 31st of December, 1910, in St. Louis, Mr. Forgey was married to Miss Gertrude Cooper, a native of Nebraska and a daughter of Samuel A. and Isabelle (Herron) Cooper, the latter now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Forgey have two children: Tebbs P., Jr., born in St. Louis, December 15, 1913; and Julia Isabell, born August 30, 1915. The parents are members of the Union Avenue Christian church in which Mr. Forgey is serving as a deacon, and in the work of the church they take active and helpful part. Mr. Forgey is a member of the City Club. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and for diversion and recreation he turns to baseball and bowling. His entire life has been passed in this state and he is a representative of one of its old and pioneer families. His course, in harmony with that of his ancestors, is one which has made the name of Forgey honored wherever known and the sterling traits of his character are indicated in the fact that his stanchest friends are those who have known him longest and best.

HENRY ALBERT PRIBE.

Henry Albert Pribe was one of the substantial business men of Louisiana, in Pike county, and contributed much to the growth and development of that place. He was progressive and liberal in his ideas, upright in every word and deed, and a man of rugged honesty. In 1864 he organized his business and became an extensive manufacturer of light wagons and carriages. He also became well known in the financial circles of Louisiana and was for many years a director in the Mercantile Bank. His death occurred on the 24th of March, 1905, and was the occasion of widespread grief to his family and many friends.

Henry Albert Pribe was born in Pusterineau, Prussia, May 21, 1836, a son of John Daniel and Catherine (Bechman) Pribe, who were consistent members of the Lutheran church. The father was an overseer of the forests and preserves of a nobleman named von Derenthal, and he had also served in the Thirty Years' war. His death occurred when Henry Albert Pribe was fourteen years of age. The mother having passed away some four years previous, Henry Albert was left an orphan and thrown upon his own resources. He received a good education in his mother tongue, remaining in school until after his father's death. He then learned the blacksmith trade in which he became very proficient and followed the business for about six years. Before he was twenty years old he bought his time of his employer and left for the United States in a sailing vessel, reaching New York in 1856. From New York he proceeded to Chicago, and not being able to find employment there, went to Milwaukee. His first winter in this country he passed on a farm and the following spring removed to St. Louis. The day after his arrival in that city he found work at his trade and remained there for one year. His next move was to Ashley in Pike county, and there he established a blacksmith and wagon repairing shop. When the Civil war broke out, Mr. Pribe enlisted in the state guards and was a participant in the noted fight with the bushwackers at Ashley in which fight several men were killed, including one Union soldier. Later he was stationed at Louisiana to assist in the protection of the town, and he became so favorably impressed with the place that in December, 1864, he opened a shop, in partnership with Frank Mack. So successful did this venture prove that at the end of two years he bought out his partner's interest and continued the business alone. His first shop was located in Georgia street and from that time until his death he conducted his business at practically the same location, moving but once and then just across the street. His trade increased from year to year, and at length he took up the manufacture of various kinds of vehicles. The quality and workmanship of his buggies, light wagons and surreys was such that his fame spread

and he did business as far away as Montana. So heavy in fact were the demands for his work that he kept twenty skilled men constantly employed. A sister of Mr. Pribe's, Lotta Pribe, married into a branch of the royal family.

It was on the 16th of May, 1867, that Mr. Pribe was united in marriage to Miss Nancy A. Marzolf, a daughter of George and Mary A. (Renner) Marzolf. Her father was born in Alsace, September 24, 1812, and died in Louisiana at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Her mother was born on the 25th of December, 1811, at Wurttemburg, Germany, and died on the 30th of April, 1877. Mrs. Pribe was a native of Pike county, in which her marriage took place. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Pribe the following children were born: George, extended mention of whom is made on another page of this work; Henry; Lotta, who married John Martin, but died in November, 1917, and is survived by two children, Albert and Catherine; Margaret, who died in 1918; Rosie Lee, whose death occurred on the 7th of April, 1902; Suella, who is the wife of William J. Garner, president of the Mercantile Bank at Lousiana; Albert, who is sales manager of the Liggett-Myers Tobacco Company of St. Louis; Cleveland, who is engaged in the grain business at Louisiana with his brother-in-law, W. J. Garner, a member of the firm of Anderson & Garner, and Ras, who is a bank cashier in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Pribe gave his allegiance to the democratic party, having firm belief in the efficacy of the principles of the party as factors in good government. The family were reared in the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and took a prominent part in the affairs of that organization. While residing in Prussia, Mr. Pribe acted as secretary and scribe for the mayor of Stellein, being better educated and having more literary talent than most of his fellowmen. Mr. Pribe was widely read, was extremely well informed on world events, and was considered an authority on continental subjects. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age he learned his lessons in the school of experience and his life illustrates that it is under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of necessity that the strongest and best in men is brought out and developed.

RONOLD GZELL, M. D.

Dr. Ronold Gzell, who in following his profession is specializing on the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose, throat and chest, was born in Zagora, Kauna, Lithuania, on the 25th of January, 1886. His father, the late Adam Gzell, was also a native of Lithuania and became a prominent physician of Zagora, where he passed away in 1890, at the age of forty-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Helen Shimanskas, was also a native of Zagora and died in 1889, at the age of forty-four years.

Dr. Gzell was the youngest in a family of two sons and a daughter. He was educated in the public schools of his native city until he was ready for his college course and then devoted five years to college work at Riga. He also studied pharmacy for a year in Riga and after completing his course there removed to Germany, settling in Berlin, where he took up the study of chemistry. After a year he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, and there specialized in the study of languages. He fluently speaks eight different languages and in fact his entire training has placed him among the men of liberal culture.

Crossing the Atlantic to the United States, he arrived in New York in the fall of 1902 and after a brief period spent in the eastern metropolis removed to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he studied languages and chemistry and also pursued a general course in medicine in the Valparaiso University. On account of physical and financial matters, however, he was obliged to put aside his textbooks and then joined the United States Army Hospital Corps at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, where he remained for four years. During this period he attended a business college and thus rounded out his education. In 1911 he took a leave of absence and returned to the Valparaiso University, where he won the Bachelor of Science degree. In 1912 he retired from military service and entered the National University at St. Louis, where further study won for him the Bachelor of Science degree from that institution and also the M. D. degree upon his graduation with the class of 1916. He then entered at once upon the active practice of medicine and surgery and has made continuous progress in the profession since that time. He is now specializing on diseases of the ear, nose, throat and chest and has won a creditable

position as a skilled aurist and rhinologist. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and Southern Medical Associations and through his connection with these bodies keeps in close touch with the onward march of the profession and those truths which scientific investigation and research are constantly bringing to light. During 1918 he served for three months at Fort Riley, entering the officers' training school and winning the commission of first lieutenant.

In June, 1916, at Belgique, Missouri, Dr. Gzell was married to Miss Julia Matulevich, a native of Illinois. Dr. Gzell took out his naturalization papers in St. Louis in 1916. He has since given his political support to the republican party and with true American spirit is keenly interested in all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of his adopted city.

ARTHUR JOSEPH RICE.

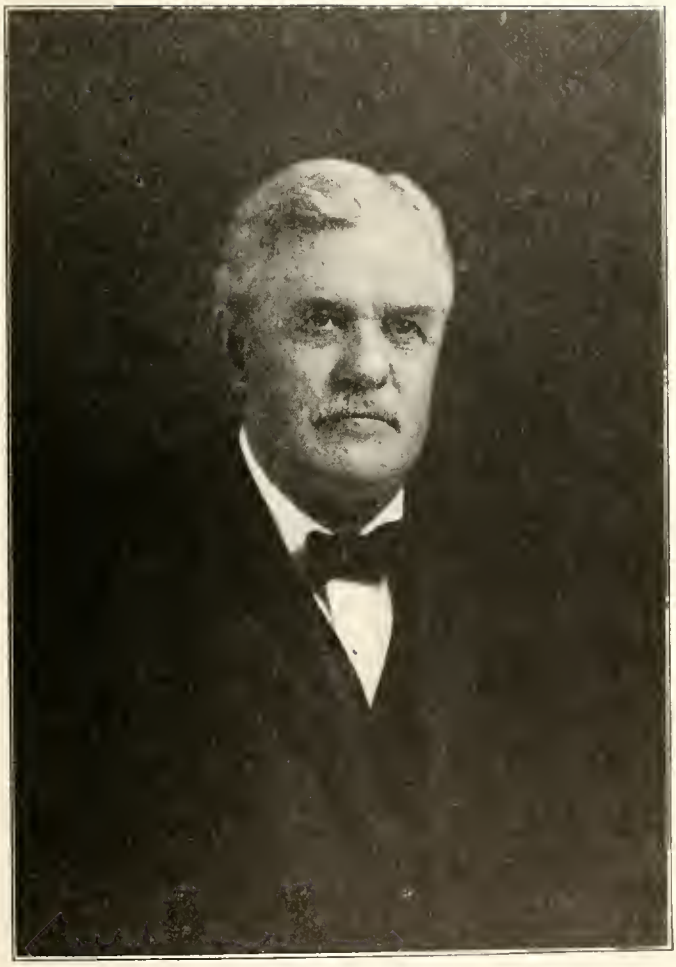
Arthur Joseph Rice, member of the board of directors and the treasurer of the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, comes to this city from the eastern metropolis, his birth having occurred in New York, November 2, 1870, his parents being Henry and Rachel (Herman) Rice. At the usual age he entered the public schools and was graduated from the Columbia grammar school of New York with the class of 1888. He afterward entered Columbia University, where he specialized in the study of chemistry and was graduated with the degree of Ph. G. in 1891. He started upon his business career as an employe of the firm of Parke, Davis & Company, manufacturing chemists of Detroit, being employed by them as a chemist from 1892 until the fall of 1894. In October of the latter year he entered the Rice-Stix dry goods house of St. Louis and through the intervening period, covering more than a quarter of a century, has been associated with this important commercial concern. He was elected to the directorate in 1908 and is now the treasurer of the company. Steadily he has advanced, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, and he is today one of the important officials in control of one of the largest and best dry goods establishments in the entire United States.

Mr. Rice was married May 8, 1919, to Agnes Carolyn Werner, a daughter of Henry C. Werner of New York city. Mr. Rice adheres to the Jewish faith and fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He is a member of the Mercantile Library Association and he belongs also to the Columbian, Westwood, City and Sunset Country Clubs, while when leisure permits he turns to golf, motoring and baseball for relaxation from onerous business cares. What he attempts he accomplishes. In his vocabulary there is no such word as fail, and an obstacle or difficulty in his path seems but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort on his part—effort that leads eventually to the desired goal.

JAMES PARRISH DAWSON.

James Parrish Dawson, for forty years a prominent attorney of St. Louis, was born at Midway, Kentucky, July 17, 1851, and died November 22, 1917, at his home, "Bois D'Arc" at Webster Groves, St. Louis county. He was the son of Rev. John Dabney Dawson and Mary Jane Bell, his wife. The father, a native of near Lynchburg, Virginia, where he was born October 20, 1808, removed at an early age with his parents to Kentucky and was educated at Center College, Danville, and at Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. During his student days at the latter institution he met his future wife whom he wedded December 20, 1831. She was a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and in infancy had journeyed with her parents by ox team and wagon from her birthplace to Lexington, Kentucky.

Rev. John Dabney Dawson had a long and distinguished career as a minister of the Christian church and as an educator. He was first principal of Midway Orphan School at Midway, Kentucky. Removing to Columbia, Missouri, he was for several years an associate teacher in Christian College. In 1862 he removed to Louisiana, Missouri, where, together with Elder Virgil Rice, he conducted a private school for two or three years. He also at one time conducted a private school at



JAMES P. DAWSON

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Hannibal, Missouri, and there Mark Twain, the celebrated writer, was his pupil. He was an elder in the Christian church at Louisiana, Missouri, and contributed largely to the establishment and upbuilding of that denomination in the Mississippi valley. It has been said of his teaching that it inspired the development of the best in every individual who came under his instruction. The last fifteen or eighteen years of his life were spent on his farm near Louisiana, in gardening and fruit raising—occupations congenial because of his love of nature and outdoor life. His wife and he lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary, she surviving to the age of eighty-six years. At his death this tribute was paid: "The artless simplicity of the child, the profound erudition of the scholar, the elegant refinement of the gentleman and the reverent piety of the Christian patriarch were blended in him." And of his wife it was said: "Like Solomon's ideal woman, her hands were never idle and whatever she did was well done."

The children of John Dabney and Mary Jane Bell Dawson were: Theodore, who became a druggist at Warsaw, Illinois; William C., who entered the ministry of the Christian church; Mrs. Ella Dawson Carson of Chicago; and James Parrish Dawson, subject of this sketch.

James Parrish Dawson was educated in a private school conducted by his father at Louisiana, Missouri, was a student of Greek and Latin at the age of ten, graduated from the Louisiana high school under Professor Osborne and taught a country school for a time; but Professor Osborne, recognizing the promise in him, pressed a loan of one thousand dollars on young Dawson, with which to complete his education. He decided upon law as a profession, came to St. Louis, and after insuring his life in favor of his benefactor, purchased a newspaper route for delivery of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat in order to sustain himself and entered upon his legal studies at Washington University, where he won scholarships for the whole course in competitive examinations and was graduated. He was admitted to the bar in 1876. His legal education was achieved through toil and self-denial, often studying until midnight, arising at four o'clock in the morning, delivering his newspaper, then attending his classes; but in his efforts at self support he made the acquaintance of men who in later years became his friends and factors in his success. He obtained desk room in the offices of Patrick and Frank and following the death of Mr. Patrick became associated with Mr. Frank and with Mr. Wm. E. Garvin in organizing the law firm of Frank, Dawson and Garvin, and eventually with Mr. Garvin under the firm name of Dawson and Garvin, which relation continued until the death of Mr. Dawson. In this connection Mr. Dawson won a place among the foremost corporation attorneys of St. Louis, was honored with the trusteeship of large and important interests and, as was said of him: "Became an enthusiastic advocate, able, learned, indefatigable, excelling in equity matters and a wise business counsellor."

Mr. Dawson was a charter member of the Mercantile Club of St. Louis and also of the Algonquin Club at Webster Groves, but in the organizations with which he identified himself he formed personal attachments, rather than participating actively in the management. In earlier years his recreations were hunting and fishing and he enjoyed Nature in every phase, thus exhibiting the impress in his formative period of not only his parents, but also of his mother's brother, Dr. Theodore S. Bell, the eminent physician of Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, a man of rare intellectual attainments and with a remarkable knowledge of botany.

Mr. Dawson was married September 3, 1881, to Miss Dell Mead, daughter of George L. Mead, paymaster of the United States Navy. The children of this marriage are: James C., of the Dawson Manufacturing Company; and Frances, wife of Herbert C. Rhodes of the Graham Paper Company of St. Louis. In 1884 Mr. and Mrs. Dawson established their home at Webster Groves, St. Louis county, ultimately acquiring a tract of thirty-nine acres in an attractive section, on which he erected in 1914 the home in which he died and where, during the years of his residence he manifested his inherited love for "growing things" in the rare plants, flowers, shrubs and trees which he gathered there from even beyond the seas. His interests were wide, extending from his profession to the sciences and he was a student of many things, from the history of the Indian races of America, archaeology and kindred subjects to his pet hobby, botany; and all were bound up with his home and family life amid his fine library, his flowers and his friends. To hear him speak of his children and grandchildren was an experience—his words were so full of love and enthusiastic admiration, as if their like had never been before.

Mr. Dawson's nature abounded in enthusiastic hopefulness which he infused into his clients, to whose interests he gave the highest degree of fidelity and each of whom he had the faculty of welcoming as a warm personal friend. He exhibited that perfect physical fitness for his professional work which, he once remarked, was an essential to the practice of law. His mental processes were very interesting. He seemed to leap at a conclusion, then to fortify it with sound reasons; but his apparently spontaneous utterances were really the results of years of laborious effort along beaten paths and but demonstrated his mastery of his profession. He was positive in assertion, clear and convincing in statement and showed unusual aptitude for and acquaintance with the principles of mechanics, when engaged in trade mark and patent questions. His prominent traits of character were his fixedness of purpose, his high standard of honor and independence of spirit, his kindliness in social contact and his loyalty to his friends. Endowed with the best of inheritances, which he cultivated and enriched by his own intelligent labors and availment of opportunity, he stood fairly representative of the best type of the American lawyer and citizen.

CALVIN L. COOPER, M. D.

Dr. Calvin L. Cooper, a general surgeon practicing most successfully in Kansas City, was born March 12, 1871, in Saline county, Missouri, his parents being Charles Hubbard and Pauline (Orvis) Cooper, who were natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. Both came to Missouri in an early day and were pioneers of this state. The father was a stationary engineer and engaged in business along that line until his death in August, 1917.

Dr. Calvin Cooper attended the public and high schools of Springfield, Missouri, and afterward prepared for his professional career in the University Medical College of Kansas City which conferred upon him the M. D. degree in 1898. He at once began practice at Spring Hill, Kansas, where he remained for two years and then returned to Kansas City in 1900, here entering upon the practice of general surgery, in which he has been very successful. He has thorough knowledge of anatomy and the component parts of the human body, is quiet and thorough in emergencies and has most successfully performed many major operations. He is constantly promoting his knowledge through study and research and his ability is a matter of record throughout this section of the state.

In Kansas City, in 1894, Dr. Cooper was married to Miss Mary A. Shannon, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Michael S. and Ellen Shannon, the former an expert gardener. To Dr. and Mrs. Cooper have been born five children, the eldest being Dr. George Francis Cooper, who was born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1895. The others are: Helen Mary, who is now the wife of Mr. Leo Langton; Margaret, secretary for the Continental Insurance Company of Kansas City; Anna, attending high school; and Martha, a pupil in the Scarritt school.

Dr. Cooper and his son both have an interesting war record. The former was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps in 1915 and was ordered first into active duty on the border in Texas, where he remained for a time and then returned to Kansas City, where he resumed his surgical work. On the 12th of July, 1917, he was made a member of the examining board in Kansas City and examined officers for the Reserve Corps until June, 1918, when he made a request for active duty, desiring to go to France. On the 13th of June he was ordered to the base hospital at Camp Custer and on the 11th of September, 1918, was transferred to Rochester, Minnesota, for special work on blood vessels at the Mayo Brothers Hospital. On the 29th of October, 1918, he was ordered to Allentown, Pennsylvania, preparatory for overseas duty as a member of Surgical Group No. 8, taking gas instructions. The signing of the armistice on November 11th came before the Group was ready for duty of this character and thus Dr. Cooper was prevented from going overseas. He remained in Allentown until December 11, 1918, it being the intention of the government to put the Group on reconstruction work, but by special request Dr. Cooper obtained his discharge at the date mentioned. He then returned to Kansas City. On the 14th of July, 1917, he had received a captain's commission and was commissioned major after he returned home.

His son, Dr. George Francis Cooper, was graduated from a medical school in June, 1917, and was commissioned first lieutenant of the Meddical Corps on the

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4th of August following. From the 12th of December, 1917, until January 24, 1918, he was in the Medical Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and from the latter date until February 12, 1918, was in the laboratory of the base hospital at Fort Riley. From the 14th of February until the 19th of June, 1918, he was with the department of laboratory as student and instructor in the enlisted laboratory technicians' school. He was then placed in command of Mobile Laboratory, Thirty-sixth Division, and ordered to Camp Bowie, Texas. On the 8th of July, 1918, orders came to accompany the Thirty-sixth Division to France and five days later he arrived at Camp Mills, Long Island. On the 17th of July he left Hoboken for France on board the U. S. S. Lenope and had an uneventful voyage save for one or two minor submarine scares which proved to be nothing. On the 30th of July the ship arrived at Brest and with his unit he marched through the rain and mud to Napoleon's old camp, called Pontnazen Barracks, outside of Brest. On the 2d of August, 1918, he entrained for Area No. 13, which afterward proved to be Bar-sur-Aube, a delightful little town between Chaumont and Troyes. This was their training area. A laboratory was set up and functioned with Camp Hospital No. 42. Dr. Cooper spent eight days in attending a course in epidemiology at the Central Medical Army Laboratory at Dijon, France, and on the 28th of September, 1918, left Bar-sur-Aube for Brienne-le-Chateau, marching twenty-four kilometers, and then entrained for Avize, marching six more kilometers the next day to Plivot. There he remained for seven days. On the night of October 6th and 7th the Seventy-first Brigade of Infantry went over at Somme Py to relieve the Second Division, composed of infantry and marines. He remained with the Thirty-sixth until relieved from the line on the 28th of October and marched back to Somme Py, thirty kilometers from the Aisne river. He returned by way of Suippes and over to Conde-en-Barrois, about eleven kilometers from Bar-le-Duc, to enter upon a ten days' period of rest, being there at the time the armistice was signed. He marched for nine days—from November 19, 1918, to November 28, 1918, to Tonnerre and received a transfer to Dijon. He was assigned on the 7th of December, 1918, to Camp Hospital No. 28 at Nevers, France, and on the 31st of December to Base Hospital No. 119 at Savenay, France. On the 20th of January, 1919, he sailed for the United States on the U. S. S. Mongolia, arriving in Hoboken, January 31st. He was then in New York for six days, when he was ordered to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and granted a thirty days' leave. While on leave he received orders to proceed to Fort Riley for discharge at the expiration of his term of absence and was discharged at Camp Funston, Kansas, March 25, 1919. Thus both father and son did important service in connection with the World war.

Dr. Calvin L. Cooper has membership in the Christian church and his wife is a member of the Catholic church. Fraternally he is a Mason, having taken the degrees of lodge, chapter and commandery and also the numbered degrees of the Scottish Rite. He likewise belongs to the Mystic Shrine and he is a member of the Kansas City Club. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party. Dr. Cooper is a member of the Jackson County Medical Association, The Missouri State Medical Association, The American Medical Association, and the Southwest Medical Association. He is also a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the U. S. and a major of Medical Reserve Corps of U. S. A. In manner he is plain and unassuming, big-hearted, kindly in spirit, of studious nature and devoted to his family and to the duties of his profession.

EDWARD EVERETT RUDOLPH.

Edward Everett Rudolph, attorney at law with offices in the Times building in St. Louis, was born April 18, 1872, in the city which is still his home. His father, William H. Rudolph, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was of German-Austrian descent. Removing to St. Louis he engaged in the manufacture of gasoline stoves in early life and later was city inspector of weights and measures. He was very active in republican circles, stanchly supporting the party, and in every possible way promoting its principles. He was also a Civil war veteran serving with the Missouri Regiment and it was during that period he was appointed United States Grain Inspector at St. Louis. He passed away January 26, 1918, in this city at the advanced age of eighty-

three years. He had removed to St. Louis from Galena, Illinois, about 1857, where he resided with his parents for ten years prior to the time when he took up his abode in Missouri. His father had worked as a mason on the first state capitol of Missouri. William H. Rudolph was married in Galena, Illinois, to Miss Fredericka Gibler, a native of McQuan, Wisconsin, and of German descent. She passed away July 31, 1916, in St. Louis, at the age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters who survive.

Edward Everett Rudolph, the youngest son, was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis Academy and pursued his professional course in the Washington University from which he was graduated in 1899 with the LL. B. degree. He began practice in 1901 and has since continued in successful general practice both in the state and United States courts. He prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care, is clear in his reasoning and sound and logical in his deductions. He was assistant circuit attorney of St. Louis from 1908 until 1912 and also held office from 1915 until 1917, serving as alderman for the first ward. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and always holds to the high ethical standards of the profession.

In his native city on the 24th of June, 1896, Mr. Rudolph was married to Miss Anna Dorothy Boehning, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Carl and Fredericka (Cortes) Boehning, both representatives of old St. Louis families of German lineage. To Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph have been born six children: Dorothy, Edward Everett, Francis H., Carl B., Loretta, and William Arthur. The parents are consistent members of the Kings Highway Presbyterian church, and Mr. Rudolph belongs to Beacon Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M. He has also taken the Scottish Rite degree attaining the thirty-second degree in St. Louis Consistory. Politically he is a republican and has always been very active in politics, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and secure the success of the party, lending the weight of his influence to that movement in 1920, when Senator W. D. Harding was given the greatest vote by which any individual was ever called to the presidency of the United States. During the World war Mr. Rudolph was chairman of the legal advisory board of the first ward and was very active in support of all organizations and projects that upheld the war interests or promoted the comfort of the soldiers. His wife was chairman of the Red Cross unit at Baden, North St. Louis, and both were untiring in their work. Mr. Rudolph deserves great credit for what he has accomplished for he is a self-educated as well as a self-made man and is the architect of his own fortunes which he builded wisely and well.

WILFRED SCHADE.

Wilfred Schade of St. Louis, is the sole owner of the firm of Wilfred Schade & Company, custom house brokers, specializing in foreign freight shipments. He was born March 5, 1869, in the city which is still his home, his parents being George J. and Margaret (Steininger) Schade, who came from Germany in 1848 and established their home in St. Louis, where the father engaged in the manufacture of coffins. After long connection with the business he retired and passed away in St. Louis in 1885. The mother is also deceased.

Wilfred Schade was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and was graduated from the manual training school of Washington University, in June, 1887. In August of the same year he entered the employ of Charles H. Wyman & Company, custom house brokers, and in January, 1892, organized the firm of Wilfred Schade & Company, for the conduct of a similar business, and in this connection has secured a large clientage, making his business one of profit and of substantial proportions.

On the 9th of November, 1899, Mr. Schade was married in St. Louis to Miss Harriet Collins Gleason, and they have become the parents of one son, Carlisle Schade, now a student at Cornell University, specializing in chemistry. The family resides on Fairacres Farm, in St. Louis county. One of Mr. Schades chief sources of recreation is stock raising, in which he is intensely interested and which he has followed upon his farm for twenty years. This outdoor activity furnishes a needed relief from his intense application to his brokerage business in the city. In the latter connection he was formerly foreign freight agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Kanawha Despatch, and the Blue Ridge Despatch Company.

During the World war Mr. Schade enlisted for two years' service with the Missouri Home Guards. His religious belief is that of the Congregational church.

In his political affiliation he is a republican. He belongs to the City Club and is interested in all those questions which are of vital moment to the community. His cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further plans and measures for the general good, and St. Louis, his native city, numbers him among her substantial residents.

GUSTAVE CYTRON.

Gustave Cytron, attorney and counselor at law of St. Louis, was born in Russia, December 25, 1875, his parents being Joseph and Sarah (Zitva) Cytron, who were also natives of the same country. The father came to America with his family in 1879 and in 1886 removed to St. Louis where he has since resided being now a retired merchant. His wife has passed away. Their family numbered six sons and one daughter. The mother's death occurred in St. Louis in 1912, when she was sixty-eight years of age.

Gustave Cytron was the third in order of birth in the family. He pursued his education in the public schools of St. Louis, and afterward promoted his knowledge through private instruction. In preparation for the bar he entered the Benton Law School and was graduated in May, 1910, with the LL. B. degree. He had previously acted as secretary for the Grand Lodge of the Progressive Order of the West for ten years but since qualifying for law practice he has since followed his profession, and specializes in financial service for large corporations as attorney and counselor. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

On the 18th of July, 1894, Mr. Cytron was married in Springfield, Illinois, to Miss Minnie Tuvil, a native of Russia and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Tuvil. The three children of this marriage are Samuel J., Stanley and Frieda. The eldest son married Celia Goldstein of St. Louis, and they have one daughter Loraine, who was born in 1918. Mr. Cryton and his wife are members of the Hebrew church and he belongs also to the B'nai B'rith. He is still identified with the Progressive Order of the West. Politically he is a republican and during the World war he served as a member of the Home Guard. Actuated by a laudable ambition he has steadily worked his way upward depending upon his professional career, and he now has a large practice specializing in realty, loan and large financial deals for corporations and trust companies. He has won a notable measure of success, and progressiveness and ability have constituted the foundation upon which he has built his present prosperity.

FREDERIC H. BRITTON.

Frederic H. Britton, editorial writer for the Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, was born in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, August 2, 1865. His father, George Britton, was born in England and crossed the Atlantic at the age of two years. Captain Thomas Britton, who served for more than forty years in the regular army was a member of this family. George Britton was united in marriage to Miss Myra Fee, a daughter of John Fee, son of a representative Scotch-Irish family. This marriage was celebrated in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, and to them were born three sons and two daughters, of whom Frederic H. is the eldest, the others being: William L., a resident of Kalamazoo, Michigan; Thomas George, who is a physician and married Margaret Monroe; Florence B., the wife of Dr. Ottowell C. Howson; and Fanny L., who died in infancy.

Frederic H. Britton was educated in the public schools of his native county and is a graduate of the excellent Kalamazoo high school and a Bachelor of Arts of Kalamazoo College, the oldest institution of collegiate rank in the state. Turning his attention to newspaper interests he was successively connected with the Kalamazoo Gazette, the Kalamazoo Telegraph, and the Detroit Tribune. During nearly a decade he was the legislative correspondent of the Detroit News. He served that paper as Washington correspondent during Mr. Cleveland's second term

and a part of Mr. McKinley's first term. In 1901 he purchased an interest in the Detroit Journal and became a member of its board of directors, serving as the paper's city editor and later as editorial writer. In 1907 he became editor of the Detroit Free Press, filling that position for three years.

Severing his connection with Detroit, Mr. Britton came to St. Louis during 1910 as editorial writer for the Republic and remained in that capacity for a few months when he became connected with the Post-Dispatch as editorial writer in 1911 and has so continued to the present time. He has thus been identified with a number of the leading newspapers of the middle west and occupies a most prominent and honored position in journalistic circles in the Mississippi valley. His political position has always been that of an independent and he fearlessly discusses the vital political problems through his editorial writings.

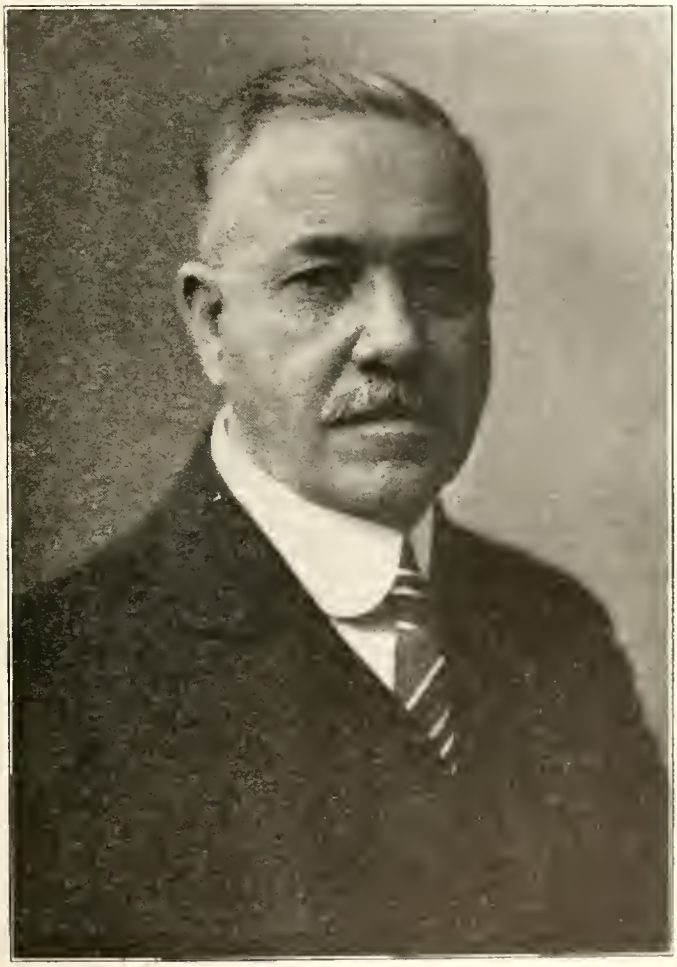
In February, 1898, Mr. Britton was married in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Jessie Margaret Miller, a daughter of George and Fannie (Crawford) Miller, both of Scotch-Irish lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Britton are the parents of a daughter, Frederica.

Mr. Britton, while in Washington, D. C., filled the position of tally clerk in the house of representatives during the Fifty-fifth congress. During the late war he contributed to the successful prosecution of hostilities by the editorials which he wrote in support of the government and its policy and by his liberal promotion of all drives and war activities. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and he has membership in University Lodge, A. F. & A. M. The sterling traits of his character are manifest in the warm friendships accorded him and he is always found in those gatherings where men of intelligence are met in the discussion of vital public problems.

JACOB FRANCIS HELLRUNG.

There is much that is inspirational in the life record of Jacob Francis Hellrung, who at the age of fifteen started out as an apprentice to the tinsmith's trade, and who in the course of an active business career has arrived at the head of the extensive house furnishing business, conducted under the firm name of Hellrung & Grimm. This business was established in 1887, and the development of the enterprise is attributable to the progressive methods, the business sagacity and broad vision of the president and treasurer and his associates, who have made this one of the leading commercial concerns of St. Louis. Mr. Hellrung was born in Freeburg, Illinois, December 27, 1861, and his parents are Frank and Catherine Hellrung, who emigrated from Germany at the ages of seven and nine years respectively. In early life the father engaged in farming and when twenty-four years of age put aside all business and personal considerations to serve in the Civil war. Following the close of hostilities he conducted a brickyard at Freeburg.

In that town Jacob Hellrung attended the parochial schools, also the public grammar schools, while later he pursued a commercial course at night. When a lad of fifteen he entered upon an apprenticeship as a tinsmith and at the cornice making trade, at which he worked in Freeburg, Illinois, until eighteen years of age when he came to St. Louis and was employed as a journeyman until 1887. When twenty-five years of age he established business on his own account, opening a stove and tinware store and doing general roofing, guttering and spouting, his place of business being at Sixteenth and Biddle streets. In the year 1901 he organized the firm of Hellrung & Grimm and erected a three-story brick building on the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Cass avenue, extending the scope of the business to include the sale of furniture, carpets and general house furnishings. In the year 1911 the firm leased a corner building, one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet, and six stories in height, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Washington avenue, where they are now conducting a business amounting to about a million dollars annually. Mr. Hellrung is the president and treasurer of the firm and the success of the enterprise is attributable in a large measure to the business policy which he inaugurated, to his broad vision and unfaltering enterprise. Fair dealings and truthful advertising have always figured prominently in the conduct of the business and substantial success has resulted therefrom. In addition to his interest in this house Mr. Hellrung



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is president of the Cass Avenue Bank, and a director of the Standard Separator Company of Milwaukee.

In 1884 Mr. Hellrung was married to Miss Christina Grimm, a daughter of Frank and Margaret Grimm, and they have become the parents of two sons and two daughters: Joseph B., Jacob F., Catherine and Amanda. The eldest son wedded Leigh Kuehne, while Jacob married Edith Goedde, and Catherine is the wife of George Dostal, and Amanda the wife of Carl Williams. In 1907 Mrs. Hellrung, the mother, passed away and in 1908 Mr. Hellrung was again married, the second union being with Louise Theresa Perano, a daughter of Frank and Clara Perano. There is one son of this marriage, Francis Albert.

Mr. Hellrung is a member of the Lady of Lourdes Catholic church and is a fourth degree Knight of Columbus. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His interest in benevolent and charitable projects is manifest in his connection with the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum and the Protestant Orphan Asylum. He is likewise well known in social circles and belongs to the Century Boat, Riverview, St. Louis Piscatorial, Hunting and Fishing and St. Louis Cruising Clubs. There have been no spectacular phases in his entire career. He has steadily advanced in an orderly progression that has brought him from an humble apprenticeship to a position among the most prominent and successful merchants of his adopted city, and his record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others showing that success and an honored name may be won by straightforward business methods.

GENERAL ODON GUITAR.

The memorial annals of Boone county, devoted to a summary of the lives of its more notable sons, carry no more interesting and thoroughly human story than that concerning the life of General Odon Guitar, who passed from earthly activities on March 13, 1908, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-three years. His death occurred at Columbia, Missouri, following a short illness. Odon Guitar, lawyer and soldier, who served in the Mexican war of 1846 and raised state militia in 1862, was born in Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, August 31, 1825. His father, John Guitar, was a native of Bordeaux, France. His mother was a daughter of David Gordon, a pioneer of Boone county, Missouri.

Gen. Odon Guitar, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the schools of Columbia, Missouri, later entering the State University at its first session, in 1842, and was graduated from that university in 1846. In that same year war against Mexico having been declared, young Guitar, without waiting for the college commencement and leaving his graduating thesis to be read by a classmate, enlisted in Doniphan's First Missouri Mounted Volunteers, participating in its entire activities. His love of adventure had earlier led him to the plains for buffalo and other large game, and while on these expeditions he also acquired some knowledge of Indian warfare. When Doniphan personally selected a detail of experienced hunters to supply the column with fresh meat Guitar was one of the chosen ten selected for the hazardous task. Following the close of the Mexican war Odon Guitar read law with his maternal uncle, John Boyle Gordon, and was admitted to the bar in 1848 by Judge William A. Hall, and entered on the practice of his profession at Columbia. The gold boom of the following year lured him to California but he soon returned to Columbia where his character and attainments gave him secure standing in a community famous for eloquence and learning. Attracted to the political arena, Boone county sent him to the Legislature in 1853 and again in 1857, where he served his constituency with considerable satisfaction and with great personal credit. In 1856 he became whig candidate for the office of attorney general. In 1864 he was elected to congress, but owing to the chicanery of his opponents he was defrauded of the seat.

When in the dark days of the early part of 1861 the maintenance of the Union was uppermost in the public mind, Odon Guitar's advocacy of the Federal cause and his intense nature rendered him a conspicuous figure. One of the largest meetings ever held in Boone county was held at the courthouse, Columbia, pursuant to notice, May 6, 1861, to consider the pending crisis. Among the resolu-

tions offered was one calling for the Federal administration to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and another, pledging the meeting, in case of war, to stand by and co-operate with the south. General Guitar spoke at length against these resolutions and cast the sole negative vote in opposition to their adoption. When the Civil war began his determined stand was immediately recognized and President Lincoln sent Guitar's name with the names of twenty-six other men to be commissioned brigadier generals. The President's attention was called to General Guitar's frank and absolutely open stand as evidenced by the address delivered at the University of Missouri, July 3, 1856. At the earnest solicitation of prominent men from General Guitar's section of the country, as well as those from other sections, all these names were withdrawn, fearing that the loss of such men from the districts in which they were then living would endanger the lives of many good citizens. Therefore Governor Gamble commissioned Guitar to raise a regiment of volunteers, which he did, and organized the Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. After the battle of Moores Mills, August 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier general for gallant conduct in the field. His chief service was in North Missouri, where the most daring and desperate guerilla forces were operating, and no one did more to expel them from the field than General Guitar. After the war he resumed his profession, attaining distinction both as a civil and criminal lawyer. For more than one-third of a century he continued in active practice and made an unusually brilliant record. He defended more than one hundred and forty persons charged with homicide, only one of whom suffered capital punishment.

On December 26, 1865, Gen. Odon Guitar was united in marriage to Kate Leonard, daughter of Abiel Leonard, one of the most eminent judges of the supreme court of Missouri. General Guitar and his wife lived in Columbia, where seven children were born to them, three sons and four daughters.

A distinguished judge who filled the circuit bench for many years paid the following tribute to General Guitar:

"The Hon. O. Guitar had a clear, analytical mind, that grasped at once the strong points of the case in which he was employed. He was not what may be termed a case lawyer; while he had a proper regard for adjudged cases, he thought for himself and acted upon his convictions. Being a just man himself he was governed in his practice by the general principles of justice and right that apply to all the transactions of men, more than by adjudged cases. In his practice he was earnest and unyielding if he believed he was right. As a cross examiner he had few, if any, equals, and in his arguments before the court or jury he was logical and convincing. He was one of the ablest practitioners."

Another writer said of him:

"For years General Guitar was one of the most powerful criminal lawyers in Missouri. He lived a singularly intense and tempestuous life. He loved his friends, but with a candor that is delightful showed no quarter to an enemy. He was one of those grim, determined men of blood and iron who are fast passing away in this age of commercialism. Vigorous, with every faculty alert and unimpaired, he was one of the most interesting of men, not only in Missouri, but in the nation."

LEO ALBERT DREY.

Leo Albert Drey was the president of the Schram Glass Manufacturing Company and as such was one of the most active and prominent representatives of the productive industries of St. Louis. He was born in Stuttgart, Germany, September 4, 1876, and was a son of Albert and Marie (Morgenstern) Drey. The father, a native of Bavaria, came to the United States at the age of twenty years, following the close of the Civil war, and made his way direct to St. Louis, where he became one of the founders of Drey & Kahn, continuing in the business successfully until his death, which occurred in 1911. His wife was born in Fuerth, Bavaria, and came to the new world with her husband, passing away in St. Louis in 1913 at the age of sixty. She was the mother of five children, two sons and three daughters.

Leo A. Drey, the second of the family, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, completing his studies in the Central high school. When nineteen years of age he became connected with his father's business and thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of glass manufacturing, mastering the business in prin-

ciple and detail. In 1905 he connected himself with the Schram Glass Manufacturing Company, of which he was the active head to the day of his death. They are engaged in the manufacture of glass jars and food containers and their factories are located at Hillsboro, Illinois, Sapulpa, Oklahoma, and Huntington, West Virginia, the company employing over five hundred people on an average, their interests being among the largest of the kind in the United States. Mr. Drey was also a director of the Chambers Glass Company and of the Union Gasoline Company. In Rock Island, Illinois, Mr. Drey was united in marriage to Miss Alma Mosenfelder, a native of that place and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mosenfelder. They became the parents of one son, Leo A., Jr., who was born in St. Louis, and one daughter, Edith. The family residence is at No. 6336 Pershing avenue. Mr. Drey passed away in December, 1920, in his forty-fifth year.

In politics Mr. Drey was a stand-pat republican, giving unfaltering allegiance to the party. He held to the Jewish faith and in club circles was well known as a member of the Columbian, Westwood Country and the City Clubs. His success was due to the thoroughness and energy which he displayed since making his initial step in the business world. He not only mastered the general principles of glass manufacturing but at all times manifested an initiative spirit that led to progress and improvement in methods and to the further systematization of the plant which the company owns. The big business now controlled by the Schram Glass Manufacturing Company is largely a monument to the enterprise and ability of Leo A. Drey, in whose vocabulary there was no such word as fail, for he ever recognized that when one avenue of opportunity seemed closed he could carve out other paths whereby to reach the desired goal.

ROBERT B. FIZZELL.

Robert B. Fizzell, an attorney of Kansas City, engaged in practice as a member of the firm of Bowersock & Fizzell, was born in Taylorville, Illinois, September 20, 1889, his parents being James A. and Martha C. (Allen) Fizzell. His father is a native of Bradford, Ontario, Canada, who came to Illinois in early manhood. His mother was born in Walnut Cove, North Carolina.

Mr. Fizzell was a pupil in the Taylorville high school and thereafter entered the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910. While there he became a member of the honorary fraternities, Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Sigma Rho. He pursued his law course at Harvard University where he received the LL. B. degree in 1913. In July, 1913, he became connected with the firm of Bowersock, Hall & Hook, in Kansas City, and continued there until that partnership was dissolved. In 1918 he entered into partnership with Justin D. Bowersock, under the firm name of Bowersock & Fizzell. The firm specializes in banking, corporation and probate law. Mr. Fizzell has studied broadly along these lines, and his firm has achieved an established position at the Kansas City bar.

Mr. Fizzell was married in 1916 to Miss Florence Edith Hoover, of Taylorville, Illinois, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hoover, formerly of that city but now living in Holden, Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Fizzell have one child, a son, Robert Bruce, Jr., born December 30, 1918.

Politically Mr. Fizzell is a democrat. He has never sought or desired public office, but has concentrated his efforts and attention upon his professional interests.

ALBERT WILLIAM DEHLENDORF.

Albert William Dehlendorf, representative of Merrill Cox & Company, investment bankers of St. Louis, was born April 3, 1895, and has always been a resident of the city in which he yet makes his home. His father, Louis Edward Dehlendorf, was also born in St. Louis and was a son of William Dehlendorf, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in early life and when the country became involved in civil war joined the army. He was among the early residents of St. Louis and here reared his family. Louis Edward Dehlendorf obtained his education

in the schools of St. Louis and since 1906 has been connected with the Cass Avenue Bank as cashier. He was one of the organizers of this institution and has always been active in directing its policy and promoting its development. In politics he is a stanch republican and in 1895 served as a member of the St. Louis house of delegates. He married Cornelia Woerheide, who was born in St. Louis, while her father was a native of Germany but established his home in this city many years ago. Mrs. Dehlendorf is also living and by her marriage she became the mother of three sons and three daughters, two of whom have passed away.

Albert W. Dehlendorf was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Soldan high school. When his textbooks were put aside he started out at the age of eighteen years to earn his own livelihood, his first position being in the Third National Bank. He remained there for nine months and then became teller in the Cass Avenue Bank, where he continued for four years. On the 1st of December, 1917, he enlisted in the United States naval aviation service and was stationed at Pensacola, Florida, until the close of the war, being a wireless telegraph operator. On the 16th of December, 1918, he received his honorable discharge and returning to St. Louis became connected with Merrill Cox & Company, investment bankers. In July, 1919, he opened for this firm, which is a Chicago concern, a St. Louis branch, of which he is the manager. In the intervening period he has built up a business of substantial proportions and is thoroughly familiar with commercial paper, while his progressive methods and unremitting diligence have gained for him a substantial clientage.

Mr. Dehlendorf is a member of the Delta Omicron Omicron, a Greek letter fraternity. He also belongs to the City Club of St. Louis and to the American Legion, while politically he maintains an independent course.

MORRIS ADELBERT REED.

Morris Adelbert Reed, a distingulshed veteran ot the Civil war, a lawyer with an established reputation extending back over a period of fifty years, a citizen who is universally admired for his character, not alone in St. Joseph but throughout Buchanan county and Missouri, is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Watertown, New York. He is a son of Lewis and Angeline (Spinning) Reed, both of whom are deceased.

Morris A. Reed acquired his early education in the graded schools of his native district, subsequently attending the Jefferson county Institute at Watertown, New York, while in the spring of 1861 he was graduated from the Belleville Academy at Belleville, New York. The Civil war had just broken out and Mr. Reed immediately changed the scene of his activities from the schoolroom with its peaceful pursuits to the theater of the conflict between the states. He enlisted in Company A, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, in September, 1862, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. The regiment to which he was attached was at once assigned to duty in the defenses of Washington and shortly after he was appointed aide-de-camp and acting assistant inspector general on the staff of the division commander, in which important and responsible capacity he served until his regiment was sent to join General Sheridan in his last Shenandoah valley campaign. Subsequently the regiment was ordered to join General Grant in the Wilderness campaign, and in this Lieutenant Reed participated, remaining with the command until the investment of Petersburg. During his field service he was returned to his regiment for company duty, in which capacity he acted until the regiment was sent into the city of Petersburg for provost duty after the fall of Richmond. There Lieutenant Reed was again detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General Hartsuff, in which capacity he acted until the close of the war, or until the regiment was ordered back for muster out. In 1863 he received his commission as first lieutenant, a promotion to which his devotion to duty justly entitled him.

After the close of the war Mr. Reed returned to his home in Watertown, New York, and a little later took up the study of law, reading in the office of Brown & Beach, well known attorneys, the latter being ex-Governor Beach. In 1866 Mr. Reed was admitted to the New York state bar and after a brief time decided to remove west, where he believed there was a larger field for the scope of his talents. He

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located in St. Joseph, where he has since resided and where his legal ability has made him one of the most conspicuous figures whose history can be found in the records of the bar of northwestern Missouri.

Mr. Reed has been repeatedly honored during his many years of practice in St. Joseph. In 1873 he was appointed register in bankruptcy and held this office until the repeal of the bankrupt law. He was nominated by the republican party as its candidate for congress in the fourth district in 1882, but as the district was strongly democratic, his opponent, the Hon. James N. Burnes, was elected. Mr. Reed was again nominated by his party in 1908 for congress but again was defeated. He served for two years, from 1889 until 1891, as city councillor of St. Joseph and was urged to continue in the office but declined the appointment. In January, 1892, he was appointed general attorney of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company and its operated lines and continued in this important capacity until his resignation on January 16, 1903.

On the 15th of October, 1872, Mr. Reed was united in marriage to Miss Margie R. Kimball, of Bath, Maine, and they were the parents of two children: M. H. Reed, of the Knight-Reed Millinery Company of St. Joseph; and Clara, the wife of O. B. Knight, also of the Knight-Reed Millinery Company. Morris Adelbert Reed is an earnest member of the Episcopal church and a liberal supporter of all its good works, as he is also of all matters pertaining to the welfare of St. Joseph. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and also holds membership in Custer Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, ever taking a warm interest in the affairs of these organizations.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM.

The expansion of the public library movement in the United States—the library maintained at the public expense having been generously and perhaps justly alluded to as the poor man's college—has created a demand for the highest grade of scholar to fill the onerous and important duties devolving upon the librarian. This is exemplified in the career of Jesse Cunningham, the popular incumbent of the office of librarian in the public library of St. Joseph.

Mr. Cunningham was born on May 24, 1882, at Lebanon, Indiana, a son of William A. and Mary K. Cunningham, both natives of Lebanon, Indiana. Jesse Cunningham was graduated from the high school at Lebanon in 1901. He later entered the Indiana University and still later the Nebraska University, receiving his B. A. degree from the latter institution in 1906. He also was graduated from the New York State Library School in 1910. Thus equipped for the duties of a career which he has made his life business Mr. Cunningham became assistant in the New York State Law Library, being thus engaged from 1909 to 1911, and in the latter year he became assistant to the librarian at the St. Louis Public Library, and later municipal reference librarian at St. Louis. From 1912 to 1916 Mr. Cunningham was librarian at the University of Missouri, in the department designated the School of Mines and Metallurgy, and since the latter year he has filled in an able and scholarly manner the important position of librarian in the St. Joseph Public Library.

During the period of participation by the United States in the great World war Mr. Cunningham, under the auspices of the American Library Association War Service, was camp librarian at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois. He is secretary of the public library board, and is a member of various committees in connection with the Commerce Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, improvement clubs and library associations. He has held membership in the popular college fraternity, Delta Tau Delta, since 1903; in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks since 1916; and belongs to the Commerce Club, the Southeast Improvement Club, the American Library Association, the Special Libraries Association, and the Missouri Library Association, to the affairs of all of which he is warmly attached as he is to all movements designed to foster and develop the public welfare.

On August 30, 1913, Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage to Else Miller, a daughter of Alexander and Anne Miller, natives of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr.

and Mrs. Cunningham became the parents of three children, namely: Jane and June, twins; and Virginia. Mrs. Cunningham passed away December 19, 1919, at Denver, Colorado, where she had been for one year on account of her health.

CHARLES CUMMINGS COLLINS.

With a highly developed sense of justice Charles Cummings Collins has become a most worthy exponent of that profession to which right and property, life and liberty must look for protection, being today recognized as one of the ablest and most ethical members of the St. Louis bar. He was born in Memphis, Tennessee, July 6, 1872, his parents being Charles Standish and Katherine (Comfort) Collins. The father was engaged in the practice of law at Memphis, Tennessee, for a brief period and then removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he followed his profession, continuing as a general practitioner thoroughly versed in all departments of law. He was also very active in public affairs and was keenly interested in educational matters, doing everything in his power to advance the interests of public instruction. He never sought or desired office but kept thoroughly informed concerning the vital questions and issues of the day and was a strong advocate of free silver while his son Charles Cummings was equally opposed to it.

Charles Cummings Collins was educated in the public schools of Little Rock and in the Washington University of St. Louis, in which latter institution he won his Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class of 1892. He later took up the study of law in the Washington University. While there he also taught school in the Smith Academy, a preparatory department of the university. He won his LL. B. degree in 1894. In 1894 he entered upon the general practice of law. In 1904 he formed the law firm of Carter, Collins & Jones. Mr. Collins for many years has concentrated his attention upon corporation and taxation law and for some years has specialized in these branches of the profession. He has been particularly efficient in the work of reorganizing and financing corporations. His efforts in this direction are manifest in the Certain-teed Products Corporation, manufacturers of roofing, paints and varnishes, which is the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. It was through the efforts of Mr. Collins that this twenty-five million dollar corporation came into existence, being based upon a sound financial basis and organized in such a manner that results were certain. It was fifteen years ago that he obtained the initial one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the business which under his guidance has developed to its present magnitude, with plants in St. Louis and several other cities in the United States and also in various other countries—in fact the corporation is today doing business throughout the world. While roofing is the principal product the company has also reached the point of leadership in the production of paints and varnishes. The Certain-teed Products Corporation has recently taken over several large paint companies, including the Mound City Paint Works. There are many other extensive and important corporations for which Mr. Collins has acted as general counsel including the Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company which he aided in reorganizing.

In St. Louis, in 1895, Mr. Collins was married to Miss July H. Thomson, a native of St. Louis. Their children are Anne, the wife of Knox Taussig; July, the wife of Humphrey A. Gifford; and Mary Virginia and Elizabeth Cummings who are at home. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Mr. Collins belongs to the St. Louis and Glen Echo Country Clubs, also to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Phi Delta Theta and Phi Delta Phi, two college fraternities. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party.

Charles Cummings Collins is descended from New England ancestors who lived in Maine, Connecticut, and Massachusetts and among the number were Miles Standish and John Alden. Something of the New England characteristics and training find expression in his life. He is a man of very keen sense of right and justice, always willing to give others the chance to be heard. He is likewise kind and approachable, quiet and unassuming. He possesses notable power of concentration and this quality has made him, as one who knows him expresses it, "One of the best lawyers of St. Louis." He is fond of music and has always enjoyed those things which have cultural and educational value in life. Another who knows him

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well speaks of him as "A man's man and a believer in men." In a word he has those qualities which make his fellows know that his word is to be relied upon and that his actions will ever measure up to those standards which in every land and clime awaken confidence and respect.

CAPTAIN FRANK GAIENNIE.

With many phases of public progress and general activity and development Captain Frank Gaiennie has been identified, leaving the impress of his individuality and ability upon many interests and projects which have had direct bearing upon the welfare and advancement of St. Louis. He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 9, 1841, and is a son of Louis Rene and Natalie (La Fonta) Gaiennie, both of whom were natives of New Orleans. His grandfather in both the paternal and maternal lines was born in France, while both of his grandmothers were natives of Louisiana. His grandmother, Marguerite Rennes Gaiennie, was one of the few survivors of the massacre of Fort Rosalie at Natchez and there is a story extant that it was she who gave to Chateaubriand, when he was on his visit to the country, the basis on which he wrote the novel of "Atala."

Captain Gaiennie was educated in private schools of New Orleans and was a youth of twenty years at the outbreak of the Civil war. On the 17th of May, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army and became a private of the Third Louisiana Infantry. With this command he participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, nine miles south of Springfield, Missouri, on the 10th of August, 1861. He also took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. In March, 1862, the troops crossed the river and reorganized at Memphis, Tennessee, Mr. Gaiennie enlisting for three years or during the war, his previous enlistment having been for a one-year period. Later his regiment took part in the battle of Iuka Springs, Mississippi, and in the first and second battles of Corinth, together with many minor engagements, and surrendered at Vicksburg. Mr. Gaiennie was paroled on the 4th of July, 1863, while on the 7th of February, 1864, he was exchanged and returned to the service. At the surrender of Vicksburg he was holding a commission as first lieutenant and in June, 1865, he was paroled, returning to New Orleans.

Captain Gaiennie afterward engaged in business in company with E. K. Converse and remained a resident of the south until 1873, when he came to St. Louis and became a member of the Merchants Exchange. In subsequent years he filled every official position in the Exchange, being elected to the presidency in 1887. He figured prominently in public affairs for many years. In 1885 he was appointed by Governor John S. Marmaduke one of the police commissioners of St. Louis, in which capacity he continued to serve for four years. In 1889 he was elected manager of the St. Louis Exposition, which was then located at Thirteenth and Olive streets. He continued as manager until his election to the presidency and was president when the exposition was closed in 1903. He brought to his service in this connection splendid organizing ability and marked initiative. He took up his work in connection with the exposition when interest therein seemed to be waning. He conciliated all the diversified interests and introduced so many novelties into the arrangement and management that the exposition became a marked financial success and was equally successful in other ways. It was Captain Gaiennie who arranged for the largest military band ever seen upon the stage of any building in the world, and "Gilmore's one hundred" will ever be remembered as a tribute to his enterprise and resourcefulness. When Colonel Gilmore died, during the season of 1892, Captain Gaiennie was equal to the emergency and completed the musical program, notwithstanding the death of the great leader. The presence of Sousa's unrivaled orchestra at expositions held since that time has also been due to his efforts. During the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, he was instrumental in creating the Autumnal Festivities Association of St. Louis. This was not done to compete in any way with the quadrennial exposition at Chicago but was used as a means to attract foreign visitors in America to St. Louis. This association brought all foreign commissioners to St. Louis, entertained them, and later returned them to Chicago free of cost to the individual. Thus they were given an opportunity to view the Veiled Prophet's parade. When the Autumnal Associa-

tion ceased its activities, Mr. Gaiennie organized the Business Men's League and was elected its general manager. This league, which changed its name afterward to the Chamber of Commerce, has benefited much by the efforts and enterprise of Mr. Gaiennie, who is still one of its representatives.

There are few public activities of St. Louis in the last third of a century with which Mr. Gaiennie has not been connected. From 1885 until 1888 Mr. Gaiennie was a member of the board of police commissioners of St. Louis and most capably directed the affairs of the police department in the city. He was grand marshal of the Papal Jubilee parade which took place October 2, 1887, and he served in the same capacity on April 30, 1889, on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of President Washington's taking the Oath in New York city in 1789. He is a member of Camp St. Louis, No. 731, United Confederate Veterans. He has also been prominent in connection with affairs calling forth the activities of Confederates and he helped to build the Confederate Home for indigent southern soldiers at Higginsville, Missouri, and took active part in its management. He was appointed by Governor H. S. Hadley, of Missouri, one of the commissioners to erect a monument in the Vicksburg Military Park, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, to the Union and Confederate soldiers of Missouri who participated in the combat and siege of Vicksburg, which monument is now completed. He was secretary of the committee that did everything within its power to secure the designation of St. Louis as the site for the World's Columbian Exposition.

On the 22nd of February, 1870, Mr. Gaiennie was married to Miss Louise Elder, of New Orleans, and on the 22nd of February, 1920, they celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, on which occasion all of their living children were present. To them have been born seven children, as follows: Louise, now the widow of Ralph Jefferson, of Chicago, Illinois; Valery, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Frank, who died when thirty-four years of age; Louis Rene, an electrical engineer of St. Louis; George B., who is engaged in the electrical business in this city; Gervais P., a grain merchant of New Orleans; and Natalie, the wife of A. M. Allemang, president of the Domestic Electric Light Company of St. Louis. The religious faith of Mr. Gaiennie and his family is that of the Catholic church and throughout his life he has been a stalwart supporter of its teachings and its purposes. His career has been one of unusual activity in which he has accomplished excellent results not only for his city but for the general public as well. He has now passed the seventy-ninth milestone on life's journey and is enjoying a well earned rest, to which his former activities justly entitle him.

HERSCHEL BARTLETT.

While the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, lives it is safe to predict that the name of the Bartlett family which has been prominent in the city's affairs for more than fifty years, will continue to hold a cherished place in the public memory. Apart from the prominence which the Bartlett Brothers Loan & Investment Company occupies in the commercial activities of St. Joseph, and of which company Herschel Bartlett is now the sole survivor and the president, the gift of what has come to be known as Bartlett's Park, one of the beauty spots of the southeastern section of the city, would be sufficient of itself to perpetuate the philanthropy of the survivor and his two deceased brothers. The land was donated by Herschel Bartlett and by the estates of the brothers who have predeceased him, on March 23, 1908, and the park was dedicated by the city of St. Joseph on May 7, 1908. The entire tract devoted to the park comprises twenty acres, and the citizens gladly avail themselves of its privileges.

Herschel Bartlett was born in Ripley county, Indiana, November 23, 1841, a son of David and Phoebe (Ellsworth) Bartlett. The Bartlett family is an old American one and goes back to colonial times. Josiah Bartlett, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Connecticut, belonged to one of the colonial New England families, moved to New York, and thence to Hamilton county, Ohio, where his death occurred at the advanced age of eighty years. David Bartlett, a son of Josiah, was born in Connecticut on March 9, 1808. Reared on a farm and learning the trade of tanner and currier, he was early trained for a business

which he followed during the greater part of his life. In the early part of the last century many farmers were tanners, and a tannery was often a regular part of the farm equipment. In or about 1825 David Bartlett moved with his family to Hamilton county, Ohio, and soon afterwards he and his brother engaged in the tanning business. Some time prior to 1841 he moved to Ripley county, Indiana, being induced to settle in that district owing to the quantities of oak bark obtainable for use in the tanning industry. For a period of about eleven years he continued to reside in Ripley county, managing a farm and operating a large tannery, and also engaged in shoe making and harness manufacturing. As these varied activities indicate he was a man of enterprise and while the operation of a large stock farm was the chief industry, his tannery, harness and shoe shops were valuable auxiliaries, and the combined results of all enterprises afforded him a handsome competence.

In 1852, in the hope of restoring his wife to health, David Bartlett went to California, and while a resident of that state carried on a dairy business in Sacramento for two years. In 1858 he and his family moved to Atchison county, Missouri, and later to St. Joseph. Following a few years residence in the latter city he returned to Atchison county, and his death took place on September 19, 1870. His body rests by that of his wife, at New Haven, Hamilton county, Ohio. David Bartlett married Phoebe Ellsworth, whose father was a native of Ireland. The children born of this marriage were: Virgil, deceased; Herschel, of this sketch; William H., who died on September 19, 1904; David L., who died on November 26, 1904; Lucy A., who married Albert Bartlett, of St. Joseph, and died November 15, 1910.

Herschel Bartlett, the only survivor of the firm of Bartlett Brothers, continued to reside in his parents' home until he was of age and thus spent portions of his youth in Indiana and in Atchison county, Missouri, and for more than fifty years he has been closely identified with St. Joseph as a place of business and residence. For four years, from 1858 to 1862, his home was in the neighborhood of Tarkio and in the latter year the entire family moved to St. Joseph. Here Herschel Bartlett found employment in a local dry goods store, and soon after became a distributing clerk in the local postoffice. As a boy he had been given educational opportunities in advance of those afforded to most youths of that period, and enjoyed the advantages of the public schools and also of the college at College Springs, Iowa. He attended Moores Hill Academy, in Indiana, which completed his education. For a period after coming to the state of Missouri he taught school in an old log school-house.

The year 1866 found Herschel Bartlett forming a partnership with his brother, William H., in what has since come to be the largest and most comprehensive real estate and loan business in St. Joseph. In 1874 they began negotiating loans for parties in the east, and their investment business has now grown to be the leading feature of the concern. About the time the loan branch was started a third brother, David L., was taken into partnership, and in 1898 the Bartlett Brothers Investment and Loan Company was incorporated, with Herschel as president, David L. as vice president, and William H. as secretary and treasurer. In the development of St. Joseph the firm has had a conspicuous part, and the Bartlett enterprise is familiar to all citizens who take an intelligent interest in the leading activities of the community. Under the Bartlett initiative a number of important additions have been opened and developed; among these may be enumerated the Durfee and Bartlett Addition; the Goodlives Addition; the Bartlett Heights Addition, and several sections on the outskirts of the city which are divided into five and ten-acre tracts. The most prominent of all, however, is what is known as the Bartlett Brothers Addition, which comprises eighty acres of land, and from this tract the donation of Bartlett Park was made.

On September 23, 1881, Mr. Bartlett was united in marriage to Emily P. Nye, a daughter of James A. and Emily (Soule) Nye, of St. Joseph. They are the parents of one son, Philip C. K. Bartlett, a graduate of Yale University with the class of 1908, and now with the Bartlett Brothers Investment & Loan Company. Herschel Bartlett is an earnest member of the Westminister Presbyterian church, in which he occupies the offices of elder and trustee. In political affairs Mr. Bartlett is a supporter of the republican party, but holds broad liberal views on political matters and while ever taking a good citizen's active interest in public affairs he has never been an aspirant for public preferment.

William H. Bartlett, second in age of the three Bartlett brothers, was born in 1846 and died September 19, 1904. He was associated with Herschel during his entire business career and was held in high esteem, his memory being still cherished in St. Joseph. For his first wife he married Cora Butts, who died without children. His second wife was Euphemia Nimmo, who became the mother of two children: William N. and Margaret B. David L. Bartlett, youngest of the three brothers, was born April 27, 1848, and several years after the family settled in St. Joseph he became connected with the railway mail service and mercantile lines. When about twenty-four years of age he joined his brothers in business and thus continued until his death, which occurred November 26, 1904. David Bartlett married Grace Graves, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they had one son, Latham Herschel Bartlett. David L. Bartlett is remembered by many because of his kindliness to those less fortunate than himself.

JUDGE THOMAS BERNARD BUCKNER.

Judge Thomas Bernard Buckner, presiding over division No. 1 of the circuit court of Kansas City, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, September 8, 1854, and is a son of John Tate and Ellen M. (Bernard) Buckner. He is a representative of one of the old and prominent southern families. The great-grandfather, William B. Buckner, was a nephew of President Madison, who appointed him the first surveyor general of the state of Kentucky and with Knox and Taylor, he sectionized that state. William B. Buckner had a family of nine children, eight daughters and one son, Robert Robards Buckner. The great-grandfather was a planter and distiller who was an owner of a big stable of fine thoroughbred Kentucky horses. He also had at one time about one hundred slaves, for all of whom he made provision in his will, so that they all had homes as long as they lived. That he was a man of big heart and kindly nature is indicated in the fact that he also provided in his will for the care of his old and favorite family horses as long as they lived. The youngest son, the grandfather of Judge Buckner, according to report was a real live boy and became a great horseman. He removed from Kentucky to Missouri in 1840 and while making the trip on the Ohio river a boat collision occurred, in which he lost a negro slave, the man's wife and their six children, also six large mules and a carriage, together with eighteen hundred dollars in gold, which in those days was considered a large fortune. He was the father of John Tate Buckner, who was born in Kentucky and came to Missouri in 1840, settling in Callaway county. He married Ellen M. Bernard, who came from Virginia about the same time with her parents, her father being Major Thomas R. Bernard. To Mr. and Mrs. John Tate Buckner were born six children: Robert R., now of Mexico, Missouri; William T., who passed away in 1880; Mrs. Mollie Harrison, who died in 1877; J. Frank, who died in May, 1920, his home being in Auxvasse, Missouri; John Edward, who lives in Henrietta, Oklahoma; and Thomas B., the subject of this sketch.

After attending the common schools of Callaway county, Judge Thomas B. Buckner continued his education in Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, where he won the Bachelor of Science degree upon graduation with the class of 1875. Following the completion of his course he took up surveying and assisted in making a sectional map of Callaway county. He also became a school teacher of that county and while following the profession devoted his leisure time to the study of law until qualified for admission to the bar. He was licensed to practice at Mexico, Missouri, in 1876, but continued his further preparation for professional duties as a student in the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, where he won the LL. B. degree in 1877, graduating under Judge Cooley. He then took up general law practice in Mexico, Missouri, and in 1878 was elected city attorney, while in 1882 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of that county, to which office he was reelected in 1884. During the last year of his term he resigned and in 1886 removed to Kansas City, where he has since made his home. He was assistant general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railway for a number of years and in 1916 was appointed by Governor Major to the office of judge of the circuit court, while in the fall of the same year he was elected to the office by a majority of more than eleven thousand. He has since sat upon the bench and his decisions are characterized by the utmost fairness and impartiality and are based upon a comprehensive knowledge of the law

JUDGE THOMAS B. BUCKNER

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with ability to accurately apply its principles. He is greatly admired by those who know him for his direct way in dealing with men, his loyalty to his friends and his great interest in matters of public concern as well as his devotion to the highest ethical standards of the profession.

In 1880 Judge Buckner was married in Harrison county, Texas, to Miss Effie B. Hendricks, a daughter of Colonel S. B. Hendricks, who went to Texas when that state was an independent republic. To Judge and Mrs. Buckner have been born four children: James T., the eldest, is now married and has been living at Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he is extensively engaged in coal mining, but in 1920, he removed his family to Kansas City, Missouri. Sterling Hendricks, the second son, died in July, 1905, when twenty-one years of age. Margaret, the only daughter, became the wife of Russel J. Ogilvie of Shreveport, Louisiana, in October, 1906. Mr. Ogilvie is the president of the Ogilvie Hardware Company and they have two sons, Russel, Jr., and Buckner. Thomas B., Jr., the youngest of the family, is a Christian Science practitioner and now lives with his parents in Kansas City. During the World war he volunteered for service in the navy but was rejected on account of physical disability.

In politics Judge Buckner has always been a supporter of democratic principles and has given unfaltering allegiance to the party. Religiously he is connected with the Presbyterian church and fraternally with the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Along strictly professional lines he is identified with the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations, and he has been an active member of the first two since they were organized. He has always manifested a marked love of music, greatly enjoys hunting and fishing, and is also fond of gardening, to which he turns for recreation and diversion. He has become famous as a gardener and successfully raises a great variety of vegetables and flowers. His interests and activities are thus broad and varied, and of him it is said that he is the embodiment of high class American ideas and ideals and that he is a leader in every good work for the community and for the country. He recently had conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. by his alma mater—Westminster College of Fulton, Missouri, the degree being conferred upon him when he was attending the seventy-first annual commencement exercises of the institution in June, 1920.

Judge Buckner's philosophy is to do all the good you can and no evil; to look on the bright side of everything and the shadows will fade. He thinks there is more good in this world than bad, and if you look for the good in people you will see it and not observe the bad. He believes in working hard but not in overwork —stop when you get tired. He never allows himself to become envious or angry, saying that worry and anger cause more breakdowns than disease and that it is immensely unprofitable. Moreover it only hurts the party who indulges therein. He believes the great mission of people is to make others happy and to do all the good you can; to cut out hate, envy, jealousy, malice and revenge; he believes that the power of love is greater than that of hate. Judge Buckner in his official capacity only tries to please one person—himself. His own mind and conscience must be assured that he is right. He is known far and wide for his impartiality, for his capacity to transact business and his great ability as a lawyer and a judge. As a patriotic citizen he ranks with the highest and the best. He is a great believer in home-owning. He recently said, when rendering decision in a divorce case, "When people own their own home, have children and beautiful flowers, they seldom, if ever, get in the divorce courts. The desire of young people not to raise a family and not to own a home, causes more divorces than anything else. It is better for a young couple to live in a tent and own it, than in a furnished apartment and rent."

WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

William H. Allen, judge of the court of appeals at St. Louis, was born November 14, 1870, in Cooper county, Missouri, a son of William M. and Cora (Bohannon) Allen. The father, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, came to Missouri a short time prior to the Civil war and after the outbreak of hostilities enlisted in the Confederate army serving under Brigadier General Joe Shelby, with whom he had been a playmate in their boyhood days. After the war he returned to Cooper

county, where he resided until his death in 1914. He was a representative of a prominent old Kentucky family and was a nephew of Dr. Nash McDowell, one of the famous surgeons of his day. The Bohannon family came from Virginia and Mrs. Allen was also connected with the Hughes family of that state. She was born, however, in Missouri.

Judge William H. Allen obtained his education in the public schools of St. Louis, in the manual training school of Washington University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1890, and in Washington University, in which he pursued his academic course, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1894. He then became a teacher in the university and so continued until 1900, at which time he completed a course in law in the university and won his LL. B. degree. He entered upon the practice of law in St. Louis and gradually won a clientage of important character, while in the conduct of the legal interests entrusted to his care he displayed notable skill and ability. In 1910 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for judge of the circuit court and in 1912 was elected a judge of the court of appeals for a term expiring in 1925. In October, 1919, he was tendered by Governor Gardner the position of judge of the supreme court of the state of Missouri, which he declined, continuing in the office to which he had been elected.

In 1896 Judge Allen was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Fritz, and they have one child, a son, Lyle Allen, born August 6, 1899.

Judge Allen has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and his opinions carry weight in its councils, but he never allows political interests to interfere in any way with judicial fairness. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and he turns for recreation to hunting and fishing. His entire life has been passed in Missouri, where he has so directed his intellectual development and activities as to win a place of distinction in connection with the judicial history of the state. His course on the bench has been characterized by the highest professional standards and by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution.

EDWARD G. SCHALL.

Edward G. Schall, investigator of titles, in which connection he has built up a business of substantial proportions, was born in East St. Louis, June 17, 1870, but during his early childhood his parents moved across the river to the larger city of St. Louis. He is a son of Henry and Louise Schall, who came to the new world from Germany in early life, settling in East St. Louis, where they lived until becoming residents of Missouri. The father died in 1876, while the mother survived for many years, passing away in 1917.

Edward G. Schall pursued his education in public and private schools and entered the business world when a youth of eleven years, by securing a position with the Buxton & Skinner Printing & Stationery Company of St. Louis. He has been identified with the business of examining titles since 1889 and embarked in business on his own account in this connection in February, 1901. He filled the office of public administrator of St. Louis county from 1912 until 1916, having been elected to the position on the progressive ticket. He is also a director of the Tower Grove Southwestern Building Association and his life has been one of intense and intelligently directed activity.

On the 30th of September, 1891, Mr. Schall was married to Miss Cora M. Meyer, of St. Louis, a daughter of Charles and Margaret Meyer, who came from Germany in early life. Her father has now passed away, while her mother is living in Webster Groves, where Mr. and Mrs. Schall also make their home. They have become the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living, as follows: Cora E., who is employed by the United States government in Washington, D. C.; Edward G., Charles H., Margaret W., Henry R., Louis B., Hildegarde H. and Louise M., all at home. The eldest son saw active duty overseas in the Navy radio service during the World war. He attended the training school at Harvard in preparation for active service and was promptly assigned to overseas duty.

Mr. Schall finds interest and diversion in amateur photography and in the cultivation of flowers, and his place is adorned with many rare and beautiful

blossoming plants. He was an energetic promoter of various bond drives and war work and Red Cross work during the World war and was chairman of the school district of Rock Hill and was also chairman of the board for Council of Defense for the district. He is now the president of the Rock Hill school board and is interested in all that pertains to local progress and improvement as well as to the promotion of the interests of commonwealth and country. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. His life has been guided by high and honorable principles and all who know him attest the sterling worth of his character.

CHARLES SULLIVAN BLOOD.

Charles Sullivan Blood, manager of the new business department for the American Trust Company of St. Louis, was born April 25, 1867, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Henry B. and Helen (George) Blood, both of whom are deceased. The father was a St. Louisan and was a son of Sullivan Blood, who became a prominent banker of St. Louis, where he passed away November 27, 1875. He was born in Windsor, Vermont, April 24, 1795, and his parents, natives of Massachusetts, emigrated to Vermont in 1793, Sullivan Blood remaining on a farm in that state until the death of his parents about 1813, when he resolved to remove to the west. Two years later he made his way to Olean, New York, intending to proceed by the river route westward, but found employment in the lumber business of the Seneca Indian reservation and here remained for a year. He then started for Pittsburgh, proceeded down the Ohio and reached the site of Cairo, Illinois, before a house was built there. In 1817 he made his way up the Mississippi to St. Louis, which was then a frontier town in which outlawry and violence prevailed to such a degree as seriously to menace the safety of the inhabitants. Mr. Blood, with other young men, volunteered to police the town and acted as captain in that connection until a regular police force was established. In 1823 he returned to Vermont and while there married Sophia Hall. After again taking up his abode in St. Louis he served as deputy sheriff of the county and in 1833 was elected a city alderman. He engaged in the river trade between St. Louis and New Orleans and held large interests in different boats which he commanded. In 1847 he was one of the incorporators of the Boatmen's Savings Institution, was made a director and from that time until his death was prominent in the management and control of what became one of the strong banks of the city. He served as president for many years prior to 1870 and then retired from active life, serving as a director, however, until stricken with the illness which resulted in his death. He was survived by his wife, a son and two daughters. This son was Henry B. Blood, the father of Charles Sullivan Blood. The latter was the eldest of a family of four children, the others being: Belle S., the wife of Henry Van Dyke Voorhies, representative of an old New York family and a resident of Brooklyn, New York; Sophie H., the wife of Eugene Beneist, who is engaged in the stock and bond business at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and who belongs to one of the old families of St. Louis; and Clarence G., deceased.

Charles Sullivan Blood spent his youthful days in the parental home in St. Louis and attended the public schools. He was married April 25, 1900, at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Ellie Clendenin Sloss, a daughter of James L. Sloss, who was born in Florence, Alabama, August 4, 1842, and was of Scotch Irish descent, his father being a Presbyterian clergyman who preached for many years in Alabama and who married a daughter of Judge David Campbell, a native of Virginia, whose ancestors went from the highlands of Scotland to Ireland during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Representatives of the name afterward came to America, settling in Pennsylvania in 1726 and removing thence to Orange county, Virginia, in 1730. It was this branch of the family to which Judge Campbell belonged. He aided in dividing Tennessee from North Carolina and was appointed the first federal judge of the territory.

James L. Sloss was liberally educated and at fifteen years of age became clerk in a store at Tuscumbia, Alabama. A year later he returned to Florence

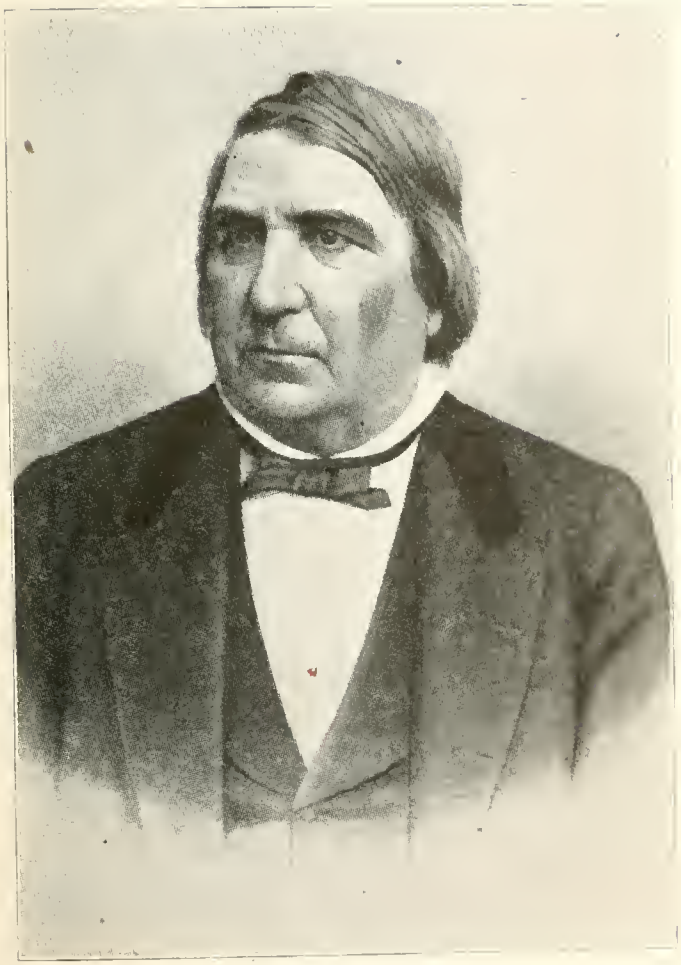
where he was a clerk and salesman for six years and then went to Kansas, but the troubles arising out of the slavery question caused him to remove to St. Louis, where he secured a position as bookkeeper with Chiles & Carr. In 1861 he became junior partner of the firm of Gilkeson & Sloss and was identified with the business throughout his remaining days. He contributed toward making St. Louis one of the great cotton markets of the country and in 1873 was one of the founders of the St. Louis Compress Company and for a number of years a director thereof. He was also president of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange. He also served as a director of the Texas & St. Louis Railway Company, which operated the Cotton Belt Route. The religious faith of Mr. Sloss was that of the Presbyterian church and his consistent christianity won him the high regard of all who knew him. On the 8th of November, 1858, he married Belle Blood, daughter of Captain Sullivan Blood. Her ancestors in the paternal line came from England in 1639 and one of the number was a soldier of the Revolution when but sixteen years of age, participating in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill and in the siege of Boston. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Sloss, who was too young to enlist as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, accompanied his brother, Captain Willis Hall, and was in active service although he had not been regularly mustered into the colonial forces. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sullivan Blood were born five children: Florence L., Eleanor K., Isabelle C., Helen E., and Charles S.

The business record of Charles S. Blood of this review is one marked by steady progression. Having acquired a high school education in Iowa he opened a job printing office when seventeen years of age and canvassed the small towns for business, doing the work at night himself following his return to his office. In 1887 he again came to St. Louis and acted as private secretary to Postmaster Hyde. Later he was advanced to the position of assistant superintendent of mails under Postmaster Baumhoff and continued to serve in connection with the mail system of St. Louis until he resigned to accept a position with the Ralston Company, with which he remained for twelve months. He was afterward with the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company of St. Louis as representative of that firm in the sale of office equipment. In 1914 he organized the Charles S. Blood Furniture Company and in 1917 sold out to the Globe Wernicke Company, of which he became manager. During the period of handling office furniture and fixtures for that house he had orders placed by nearly all the St. Louis banks and in 1917 supplied and equipped the Missouri state capitol with complete furniture and filing equipment at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1919, after completely equipping the new American Trust Company building he accepted the position of manager of the new business department, a new department inaugurated by the bank at that time. In this connection he continues and he is today one of the well known business men of St. Louis.

In his political views Mr. Blood is inclined to the republican party but does not hold himself bound by party ties. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church which he serves as an elder. He belongs to the City Club, of which he was a charter member, to the Optimist Club of which he is treasurer, and the Kirkwood Country Club, of which he is a director. Golf affords him his chief source of recreation. In 1890 he was a member of the National Guard, which covers his military experience. His activities have been broad and varied and his interests have always centered in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. He is ever recognized as a public-spirited citizen, while in business circles his progressiveness and enterprise have brought to him steady advancement.

JAMES H. LUCAS.

"Aside from those whose eminence and fame have been won in the field of statesmanship and distinguished political service there is perhaps no family which has attained the prominence accorded those of the name of Lucas in Missouri. They have been the builders of this great commonwealth and throughout the years which have run their course since the Revolutionary war representatives of the name in different generations have won honor and eminence by reason of the great



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work which they have accomplished as promoters of business activity that has led to the substantial development of the state.

"John B. C. Lucas is the seventh in the line of descent from a Revolutionary ancestry and a great-grandson of Andrew Vanoy, who was captain of a company of militia in North Carolina, attached to the regiment of Colonel Abraham Shepard. In 1777 he enlisted as a member of the Continental army and did valiant duty on various memorable battlefields, serving until victory crowned the American arms. In the paternal line the ancestry is traced back to Nicholas Lucas, who was born in 1572 and died in 1650, at the age of seventy-eight years. The line of descent comes down through Robert, James, Robert, Robert Joseph Lucas and Robert Joseph Edward Lucas. The last named was born in 1725 and died in 1783. In 1760 he became a procureur du Roi, or king's prosecuting attorney, of Port Audemur, in Normandy, France. He married Mademoiselle de l'Arche and to this union there were born seven children, of whom John B. C. Lucas was the third child and second son and the grandfather of his namesake. The grandfather was married in France to Mademoiselle Sebin. In the University of Caen, which was founded by Henry VI, king of England, he studied law with a view to becoming procureur du Roi. On the 17th of April, 1784, accompanied by his wife, he left Ostend, Belgium, for America, coming to Philadelphia. Soon afterward he purchased a large tract of land called Montpelier, situated at Coal Hill, near the present site of Pittsburgh, where then stood Fort Pitt. There they lived until 1805. Mr. Lucas had brought with him to the United States a letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin, then minister to France, recommending him to President Jefferson as an able jurist, whose counsels would be valuable in framing the laws of a new-born republic. He became prominently identified with the history of Pennsylvania. He served on the bench with Judge Addison and in 1795 was elected to the state legislature, while in 1803 he became a member of congress. Two years before he had been sent by President Jefferson to ascertain the temper of the French and Spanish residents of Louisiana respecting the Louisiana purchase. He traveled incognito to St. Louis, thence to Ste. Genevieve and on to New Orleans, under the name of Des Peiutreaux. The commission was ably and carefully executed and the president bestowed upon him further honors in 1803 by appointing him judge of the territorial court and commissioner of land claims of Upper Louisiana, following the purchase. For two years he filled that office in a most creditable and honorable manner and in 1805 came to St. Louis, after resigning his position. The city was but a little French settlement, but he recognized its advantageous position, believed in its future growth and made extensive investments in real estate, which afterward brought him and his family large wealth. He was always most devoted to his family, and the death of his five sons caused him to retire from public life, after which time he gave his supervision only to his estate. He enjoyed an extensive law practice and his professional duties and the management of his property fully claimed his time. He was one of the first to herald the abolition movement, which he did in a speech made in St. Louis, April 20, 1820, defining his views in consenting to allow his name to be used as a candidate for membership on the delegation to the constitutional convention of Missouri. At that time he strongly opposed the introduction of slavery into the state and the speech created a great sensation.

"James H. Lucas, father of John B. C. Lucas, was born November 12, 1800, and pursued his education in the College of St. Thomas, in Nelson county, Kentucky. In 1817 he went from that state to New Hampshire and later studied law in New York. In 1819 he returned to St. Louis and started by boat for South America, but changed his plans and tarried for a time at Arkansas Post and at Little Rock, reading law in both places and supporting himself by setting type for the Arkansas Gazette and in operating the ferry. He afterward rode the circuit in the practice of his profession, and his growing capacities and powers won to him public attention and led to his selection for honors both within and without the strict path of his profession. In 1820 he was appointed major of the militia by Governor James Miller and later was made judge of the probate court.

"On the 10th of May, 1832, James H. Lucas was married to Emilie Desriusseaux and they became parents of thirteen children. At the request of his father, J. B. C. Lucas, then aged and feeble, James H. Lucas returned to St. Louis in October, 1837. The father died August 17, 1842, leaving his large estate to his

two children, James H. Lucas and Mrs. Annie L. Hunt. The former assumed the management of the estate and as the years passed became recognized as one of the most prominent among the builders of the commonwealth through his organization of many progressive movements, his establishment of many large business enterprises and his capable political service. He acted as state senator from 1844 until 1847 but his ambition was never in the line of office holding. His public-spirited citizenship, however, prompted him to put forth effective aid in advancing the interests of St. Louis. His realization of the value of railroad building as the most potent force in the development of a state led him to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and he was twice elected its president. He assisted in organizing and acted as president of the Gas Company and was a promoter of the Boatmen's Savings Institution. After 1851 he established a banking house in St. Louis with a branch in San Francisco. In 1853 the business was reorganized, others becoming interested, but on the 21st of October, 1853, owing to the widespread financial panic, both banks failed. Although Mr. Lucas was not legally bound, he assumed the responsibility and paid the entire liabilities with ten per cent interest, at a clear loss to himself of a half million dollars. This was characteristic of the man. His high moral sense was one of his chief characteristics, and though he inherited and controlled an immense fortune, he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of another, and, in fact, would rather have met financial loss than to in any way compromise his commercial honor. He built the Lucas Market and gave ten thousand dollars toward the erection of the Southern Hotel. He also gave ten thousand dollars to the Missouri Historical Society and was at all times interested in movements for intellectual and moral progress. He died November 11, 1873, and his wife passed away December 24, 1878. His property was largely invested in real estate, his holdings including two hundred and twenty-five stores and dwellings in St. Louis, which were divided among his eight living children."

Among the children of James H. Lucas was James D. Lucas, who passed away October 16, 1918 at the age of seventy-three years, and was laid to rest in Calvary cemetery, in the largest private lot in that beautiful city of the dead. He was one of the seven children of James H. Lucas each one of whom inherited a million dollars from their father. He lived at No. 1515 Lucas Place, now in the Locust street district, and had his country home on the Natural Bridge road near Kinloch. He married Florence Deaderick, who is still living, and they became parents of two daughters, Mrs. Florence Clayes and Mrs. G. H. Goddard.

The only living son is John D. Lucas who after attending the Smith Academy continued his education at the Washington University of St. Louis. He was admitted to practice in 1907 and has since been an active representative of the bar of St. Louis, giving his attention to general law practice. He belongs to the Missouri Bar Association and during the period of the World war he served as a member of the legal advisory board of the third ward.

On the 30th of September, 1903, John D. Lucas was married in St. Louis to Miss Corinne Libby Shewell, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Charles T. and Cora (Libby) Shewell. Mr. Shewell is a representative of a Philadelphia family of English descent. He is also a member of the Roman Catholic church and something of the nature of his interest in sports is indicated in his membership in the Triple A Golf Club. Under different conditions, but with equal interest, he supports those activities which have to do with civic welfare and public progress and his worth as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged, his course upholding untarnished the proud family name.

MILTON J. OLDHAM.

Milton J. Oldham, who for a quarter of a century has engaged in the practice of law in Kansas City, provided for his own support while securing his professional training and by reason of his inherent powers and ability has made steady progress in his chosen profession. He was born in Keytesville, Missouri, May 16, 1870, and is a son of John G. and Lovina (Jones) Oldham, the former a native of Kentucky, while the latter was born in Tennessee. The father came to Missouri subsequent to the

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Civil war and followed the occupation of farming. He also filled a number of public offices in his community and was quite active in democratic politics in Chariton county.

Milton J. Oldham pursued his early education in the country schools and afterward attended the Stanberry Normal School. He was a poor boy and largely had to earn the advantages which came to him. Removing to Kansas City, he took up the study of law, which he followed in the offices and under the instruction of some of the best attorneys here, and for the past twenty-five years he has practiced his profession with excellent success. He has conducted many notable damage suits and has become well known through the successful trial of cases since his admission to the bar by Judge James Gibson. He has been associated with such attorneys as E. E. Porterfield, Frank P. Walsh and John H. Lucas, thus gaining valuable experience before taking up the private practice of law individually.

Mr. Oldham was united in marriage to Miss Mary O. Leftwich, of Independence, Missouri, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Jackson county and now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Oldham were born two children, Mary Virginia and Milton J.

In politics Mr. Oldham is a stalwart democrat and has long been active in the work of the party. He is likewise widely and favorably known as a representative member of the Kansas City Bar Association and he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

JUDGE HENRY LAMM.

Judge Henry Lamm of Sedalia, whose service on the supreme court bench of Missouri constitutes no unimportant chapter in the judicial history of the state, remains an active representative of the profession although he has now passed the fourth milestone beyond the Psalmist's allotted span of threescore years and ten.

In one of his witty after-dinner speeches Chauncey Depew paraphrased Shakespeare by saying: "Some men achieve greatness, some men are born great and some men are born in Ohio." To the last class Judge Lamm belongs and also to the first, for he has certainly achieved greatness in the path of his chosen profession. His birth occurred at Burbank, Wayne county, Ohio, December 3, 1846, and he is descended from German Quaker ancestry, although the family has been represented in America through almost two centuries, having been founded in the new world by his great-grandfather, Peter Lamm, who sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, on the ship Lydia Jane, commanded by Captain Allen, in 1740. He became a resident of what is now Heidelburg township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and many of his descendants are still living in that section of the country. He was the father of Phllip Lamm, who, crossing the mountains in 1803 when that was a most arduous undertaking, became a resident of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, his farm bordering the Mahoning river. The spirit of western emigration seems to have dominated the family at various periods, for in 1846 William Lamm, son of Philip Lamm and father of the Judge, removed with his family to Ohio, becoming a resident of Wayne county. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and had wedded Catherine Zuver, a native of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He, too, followed the occupation of farming.

It was not long after the establishment of the family home in Wayne county that Henry Lamm was born and at the usual age he began a public school education. He afterward attended the Canaan Center Academy and eventually Western College of Iowa, while in 1869 he was graduated from the Michigan State University. On the completion of his course at Ann Arbor he removed to Sedalia, Missouri, and while there engaged in teaching school devoted the hours that are usually termed leisure to the study of law until his admission to the bar in 1871. Through appointment of Governor Woodson he became circuit clerk at Sedalia and also filled the position of deputy county clerk, thus serving in official capacity until 1874, when he opened a law office and entered upon the active practice of his profession. For thirty years he enjoyed a large and distinctively representative clientage at Sedalia and the eminent place which he won as a representative of the bar led to his election to the supreme court bench in 1904. He became chief justice in 1912 and so continued through his term. He did not seek reelection to the bench, whereon he had made a most creditable record. A con-

temporary writer has said: "With his elevation to the bench he entered at once upon the duties of the position, and his record speaks for itself. The Case and Comment, in an article entitled Humorous Flashes from the Courts, from the pen of Hon. James H. Macomber, said: 'Judge Lamm, of the supreme court of Missouri, is one of our most brilliant judicial writers. He gives us the longest flashes of humor, each genuinely excellent, worded in the most classic language and replete with the most comprehensive philosophy.' Many illustrations may be given of Judge Lamm's classic style, his clear reasoning and the soundness of his logic. His opinion in the case of Creamer versus Bivert as reported in 214 Mo. 479, 113 S. W. 1118, includes the following: 'Truth does not always stalk boldly forth naked, but modest withal, in a printed abstract in a court of last resort. She oft hides in nooks and crannies, visible only to the mind's eyes of the judge who tries the case. To him appears the furtive glance, the blush of conscious shame, the hesitation, the sincere or the flippant or sneering tone, the heat, the calmness, the yawn, the sigh, the candor or lack of it, the scant or full realization of the solemnity of an oath, the carriage and mien. The brazen face of the liar, the glibness of the schooled witness in reciting a lesson or the itching over-eagerness of the swift witness, as well as the honest face of the truthful one, are alone seen by him. In short, one witness may give testimony that reads in print, here, as if fallnig from the lips of an angel of light, and yet not a soul who heard it, nisi, believed a word of it; and another witness may testify so that it reads brokenly and obscurely in print, and yet there was that about the witness that carried conviction of truth to every soul who heard him testify. Therefore, where an issue in equity rests alone on the credibility of witnesses, the upper court may, with entire propriety, rest somewhat on the superior advantage of the lower court in determining a fact.'"

Aside from his professional activities Judge Lamm has been connected with busi- the state, called the Missouri Trust Company, and he aided in organizing the Sedalia ness interests of importance. He assisted in organizing the first trust company of National Bank, of which he became a director.

Judge Lamm was married at East Saginaw, Michigan, on the 18th of June, 1874, to Miss Grace Adella Rose, daughter of D. F. and Mary A. (Foster) Rose. They have become parents of six children: Nettie R.; Philip F.; George D., deceased; Henry, a dairyman at Sedalia; Donald Sangree, a practicing attorney; and Robinson Foster, who was a student in the agricultural department of the State University.

Judge and Mrs. Lamm hold membership in the Congregational church and he is also identified with the Masonic fraternity. Of him it has been said: "Personally Judge Lamm is a genial, scholarly man, an ornament to the bench, and the possessor of a host of friends." He has often been heard on the public platform in the discussion of problems of vital interest to the public and he delves deep into any subject to which he thus gives his attention. He has always voted with the republican party and is an earnest student of the great issues before the country. His opinions upon public questions, as well as those which he has enunciated from the bench, show him to be thoroughly acquainted with all phases of civic life as well as with the great political, sociological and economic problems that are now before the country. He has ever been a man of high purposes and lofty ideals—one whose record has ever been a credit and honor to the state that has honored him.

CHARLES WILLIAM SYLVERIUS SAMMELMAN.

Charles William Sylverius Sammelman, who is principal assistant chief engineer of the division of sewers and paving of the Board of Public Service of St. Louis, was born in St. Peters, St. Charles county, Missouri, August 15, 1883. His father, Julius F. Sammelman, was born on a farm in St. Charles county, Missouri, and passed away in 1913. He was at one time the most prominent general contractor of the county. His father was a native of Germany and came to the new world when a young man, at once taking up his abode in Missouri. For many years the Sammelman family in Germany had been well known for its culture and liberal education. The mother of Charles William Sylverius Sammelman bore the maiden name of Anna Amelia Hillebrand, and was a daughter of Christian H. Hillebrand, who was born in Germany and came to the new world in his boyhood days, settling in Missouri where the birth of his daughter Anna Amelia occurred, the family home then being in St. Charles county.

Mrs. Julius F. Sammelman passed away in 1918, having for five years survived her husband.

Charles William Sylverius Sammelman was educated in the public and parochial schools of St. Peters, pursuing his studies in that way to the age of ten years when his parents removed to Warrentown, Missouri, temporarily, owing to the impaired health of their son. There he attended a public school to the age of twelve when the family returned to St. Peters for one year and then came to St. Louis, and here he attended the Holy Cross Parochial School, and for one year was a student in the Lowell public school. He later spent three years at Christian Brothers College and for a year was a student in the St. Louis Manual Training School. He next entered the Washington University where after a four years' course he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering and in 1913 he was graduated in the Law Department of St. Louis University, receiving the degree of LL. B. Up to this time his training had been along the line of his chosen profession, but he was a thorough student of the classics as well as of the sciences. Following his graduation in 1906 he secured a position in the service of the city of St. Louis as assistant district engineer. In 1907 he was advanced to district engineer and in 1914 became engineer in charge of the paving design section. In 1918 he was promoted to be principal assistant chief engineer of the division of sewers and paving of the Board of Public Service, which position he now fills and is generally recognized as an expert on paving, specifications, design and construction. His rise in his profession has been due to his own ability and energy, in addition to his thorough technical engineering training. He has thoroughly mastered everything he has undertaken, and has never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of each purpose.

On the 25th of April, 1907, Mr. Sammelman was married to Anna Katherine Joerden, a daughter of John Joerden, who was born in Germany, but lived in St. Charles county, Missouri, for many years, or until his death, and was there engaged in general merchandising. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sammelman: Roland Culver, born in 1908; Joseph Julius, who was born in 1913 and has passed away; and Norbert Luke, born in 1916.

During his college days Mr. Sammelman became a member of the Theta Xi fraternity, and was the organizer of Iota chapter of that fraternity in Washington University. He is a member of the St. Louis Fourth Degree Assembly, and the Missouri Council No. 858, of the Knights of Columbus, and was grand knight for one term and also served as district deputy of the second district of Missouri. To him belongs the undisputed credit of having conceived and put into execution the plan of housing out-of-town young men, Catholic aud non-Catholic alike, while in attendance at St. Louis University, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. This institution now houses and entertains many young men and hopes soon to rival any of the older organizations of this character in the city. He was the organizer and first president of the Knights of Columbus war service board of St. Louis, and is editor in chief of the Mariner, the official state publication of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Sammelman is also an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and is secretary of the St. Louis section of that society, and holds membership in the Engineers Club of St. Louis. He is a certified member of the American Association of Engineers and an active member of the American Society for Municipal Improvements. The latter organization held its twenty-seventh annual convention in St. Louis in 1920, and Mr. Sammelman was chairman of the committee on general arrangements.

Mr. Sammelman belongs to the Washington University Union and is one of the men who is active in this organization in every sense. He belongs to the alumni associations of both Washington and St. Louis Universities. Politically he is a republican and takes rather an active interest in political affairs, being now secretary of the Twenty-eighth Ward Republican Club. As a communicant of St. Barbara's Parish he is active in all the charitable and uplift work of the Catholic church, at one time having been a member of the board of directors of the German St. Vincent's Orphan Society. His life is a busy one and his interests largely center in his professional problems, while he finds diversion occasionally in games of football and basketball, in which sports he was particularly proficient in his school and college days. He is a forceful speaker, with ability to convince his audience and was very successful as a speaker In the different war drives. He largely possesses the qualities of leadership and his chief diversion consists in developing the various organizations in which he holds membership. It gives him particular pleasure to advise and encourage young men of latent

ability to develop their mental faculties by taking up courses of study in the evening schools. On account of his thorough knowledge of human nature and his ability in character analysis he has gained great success as an organizer. He is full of energy and vim and has the ability to visualize future possibilities and to impart enthusiasm to others for making the possibilities realities. He has ever been a great reader, and that he is a forceful writer is evidenced by the fact that he is the editor in chief of the Mariner, the Missouri state paper of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Sammelman is a graduate attorney, but has never practiced, preferring as his profession that of civil engineering. His educational qualifications, coupled with his love for his chosen life work and his powers of intuition, concentration and vision, have pushed him to the top in his chosen vocation.

GEORGE STACKER TAYLOR.

The life record of George Stacker Taylor is a most interesting one because of his varied experiences. He was born in St. Louis, January 8, 1846, and is again a resident of the city but in the intervening period has followed civil engineering, mining and prospecting in various sections of this country and of Mexico. He is a brother of Isaac Taylor and spent his youthful days in St. Louis, where he attended the public schools and was later graduated on the completion of a commercial course in the St. Louis University about 1866. He then took up civil engineering, to which he devoted a number of years. In 1878 he went to Colorado where he followed civil engineering and prospecting for about a decade. The year 1891 found him in old Mexico and there he became connected with the American Smelting & Refining Company, an association that was maintained for twenty years. He is thoroughly familiar with the conditions of that country, has seen various Mexican revolutions and has experienced many hardships incident to the troublous conditions of the times and the character of the people. His life story through those twenty years, if written in detail, would present a most interesting picture of the life of the American mining man in old Mexico.

In the year 1917 Mr. Taylor returned to St. Louis, where he is now making his home, spending a part of the year in this city but passing the winter months in San Antonio, Texas.

JOHN ALBERT SEABOLD, M. D.

Dr. John Albert Seabold, devoting his life to the practice of medicine and surgery in St. Louis, was born October 2, 1884, in Emmitsburg, Maryland, and was the younger of two children born to John P. and Julia (Tyson) Seabold, who were likewise natives of Maryland, the father being a representative of one of the oldest families of the state founded in the new world prior to the Revolutionary war. John P. Seabold is now living retired but for many years was engaged in the manufacture of vehicles. His wife passed away in 1885 when but twenty-four years of age.

Dr. Seabold pursued a public school education in Baltimore, Maryland, and continued his education in the Xavieran Brothers College at Norfolk, Virginia, and afterward attended the Washington University in St. Louis. Here he took up the study of medicine and was graduated with the class of 1909. He put his theoretical training to the practical test by serving as interne for two years in the Mullanphy Hospital and on the expiration of that period entered upon private practice. He has kept in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress through his membership in the St. Louis Medical, Missouri State and American Medical Associations. He is a member of the staff gynecology and obstetrics in the Mullanphy Hospital.

On the 2d of October, 1911, in St. Louis, Dr. Seabold was married to Miss Delphine McMenamy a native of this city and a daughter of John and Angela (O'Neil) McMenamy, both representatives of old and prominent families of St. Louis. To Dr. and Mrs. Seabold have been born three children: Delphine, whose birth occurred in St. Louis, November 1, 1912; Miriam, born February 3, 1916; and Alberta, August 20, 1918.

GEORGE S. TAYLOR

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The religious faith of the parents is that of the Roman Catholic church, and Dr. Seabold is connected with the Knights of Columbus, which draws its membership only from people of Catholic faith. In politics he maintains an independent course. He belongs to the University Club and is well known in the city, where he has made his home since the days of his youth. Actuated by a laudable ambition his professional progress has been continuous and he is constantly promoting his skill and efficiency by wide reading, study and investigation.

RABBI LOUIS BERNSTEIN.

Rabbi Louis Bernstein, of Temple Adath Joseph, St. Joseph, Missouri, during his period of residence in this city covering the past fourteen years has made for himself a wide circle of friends and well-wishers who know of his worth and work in connection with many public matters pertaining to the general welfare, but notably his association with the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Unostentatiously but successfully he has pursued his duties likewise in the field of public education and has long since come to be regarded as one of the most prominent and earnest citizens in St. Joseph.

Rabbi Louis Bernstein was born in New Albany, Indiana, November 15, 1882, his early days being spent in Omaha, Nebraska, the home of his parents. He was educated in the University of Cincinnati and in the Hebrew Union College of that city. He came to St. Joseph August 15, 1906, and in the intervening fourteen years has been wonderfully successful in his church. With characteristic energy he threw himself into the work of erecting a new church building and has been rewarded by seeing his cherished hope realized. The handsome new edifice at Seventeenth and Felix streets is a conspicuous result of his untiring efforts, which were amply supplemented by many ardent members of his congregation.

Rabbi Bernstein has been a prominent figure in all that pertains to educational work. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections by Governor Hadley, but later resigned. He served as a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, bringing a ripe intelligence to bear upon the work. He is connected with many similar organizations, both local and national, while in all civic matters there probably is not a more zealous and ardent figure in the city. He is a member of the library board, and in fact there are few boards existing for the welfare of St. Joseph on which he has not been called to serve. His willingness to serve and his ability to help intelligently have made him an invaluable factor in the progress and development of the social life. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masonic order and is a Shriner. He is also a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

BOYLE O. RODES.

Boyle O. Rodes, conducting a general insurance business in association with W. H. Markam & Company, with offices in the Railway Exchange building in St. Louis, was born March 25, 1882, in Danville, Kentucky, his parents being Charles H. and Mary (Davis) Rodes, who are still living in Danville, where the father is engaged in the practice of law. He was born in that state, but the mother is a native of St. Louis. The grandparents in the paternal line were Clifton and Amanda Rodes, also natives of Kentucky, while the maternal grandparents were Horatio N. and Margaret Davis. The ancestry in the Rodes line is traced back through various generations to one of the oldest families of Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Rodes were born the following named: Mrs. Margaret Moore, the wife of McBrayer Moore, of Danville, Kentucky; Amanda, living in Danville; Mrs. Ewing Harris, a resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mrs. Martin Read, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Clifton, who resides in Burgin, Kentucky; and Nelson, whose home is in Danville.

The other member of the famliy is Boyle O. Rodes, who after attending private schools in his native city continued his education in Central University, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Upon the completion of his

college days he entered upon railroad work and for three years was connected with positions in the freight department of railroads in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1904 he came to St. Louis to engage in the insurance business with the Markham Company and has thus been associated to the present time, being now a member of the firm. He has also become a stockholder in several banks and corporations of the city and is making substantial progress along business lines.

In his political faith Mr. Rodes is a democrat and his religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Second Presbyterian church. He lives at the Racquet Club and his membership connections also extend to the Noonday, St. Louis and University Clubs, in a number of which he has held office at various times. When war was declared with Germany he was disqualified because of physical disability from entering the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, but his determination to aid his country in some capacity or another led to his being sent to Washington, where he became associated with the custodian of alien property and later was on duty in the ordnance department, remaining at the national capital in 1917 and 1918.

PETER WHALEY.

Peter Whaley, who is engaged in the lumber business in St. Louis, was born on the 23d of December, 1851, in the hamlet of Eastern Shore, a short distance from Whaley, Maryland, the name of which place was derived from his grandfather, Peter Whaley. He was the son of the late Seth Mitchell Whaley, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years. His father engaged in merchandising in young manhood and afterward turned his attention to farming, which he followed until 1875. In that year he became actively interested in the lumber business, in which he remained until his death. The family has always been noted for longevity, the grandfather, Peter Whaley, reaching the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was not only the founder of the town of Whaley, which was named in his honor, but was also actively engaged in mercantile business there for many years.

Peter Whaley, whose name introduces this review, has spent almost his entire life in connection with the lumber trade. He worked in lumber mills at an early age and is now engaged in dealing in lumber, his former experience proving of great value to him in this connection and giving him practical knowledge of hardwood lumber, in the handling of which he specializes.

In 1884 Mr. Whaley was united in marriage to Miss Sally M. Henry, of Berlin, Maryland, and to them has been born a son, Robert H., who has two children, a daughter, Virginia L., eight years of age, and a son, Robert H., Jr., six years of age. Mrs. Whaley's father was the late Robert Jenkins Henry, who at one time was superintendent of the Eastern Shore Railroad of Maryland, which was merged into the Pennsylvania system.

In politics Mr. Whaley has always been a democrat, giving stalwart support to the principles of the party yet never seeking nor desiring office. An Episcopalian in religious faith, he served for nine years as the junior warden of the Church of the Redeemer at Euclid and Washington avenues, and it is said that when he is not at home or in his office he can surely be found at the church. His has been a well ordered life, the sterling traits of his character commending him to the confidence and goodwill of all who know him.

SAMUEL I. MOTTER.

In another part of the biographical section of this work appears an extended account of the founder of the fortunes of the Motter family in St. Joseph. It is fitting, however, that reference should also be made to Samuel Isaac Motter, a well-known citizen, former prosecuting attorney, former member of the library board and of the board of education, and in other ways identified with the life of the city for many years. Samuel Isaac Motter was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, November 7, 1874, a son of Joshua Motter and Augusta (Barrow) Motter. His father

was a native of Williamsport, Maryland, who died September 19, 1917; he was a member of the Wheeler-Motter Mercantile Company and its predecessors for forty-five years. Joshua Motter's family lived in Williamsport, Maryland, and the family records show that the Motters came to Baltimore about 1700. Grandmother Motter's maiden name was Snively; her ancestors came to this country with William Penn, and the Snively family lived in southern Pennsylvania. Joshua Motter moved from Maryland to St. Joseph in 1865.

Samuel I. Motter, the subject of this sketch, was graduated from Yale University in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the University of Michigan in 1899 with the degree of LL. B. He studied law and having completed his preparations for the bar commenced the practice of his profession in St. Joseph in 1899, and has been thus engaged ever since, enjoying a lucrative and extensive practice and occupying a foremost place in the legal life of the city. Mr. Motter acted as assistant prosecuting attorney for the years 1901-02 and acquitted himself with credit to all the interests involved. He was a member of the city library board for six years. Interested in the cause of education Mr. Motter served as a member of the board of education for five years, was president of the board for two years and brought to the duties of that office ripe intelligence and sound judgment which resulted in many benefits to the school system.

Mr. Motter has never been specially active in political affairs but has ever given a good citizen's attention to all public matters affecting the well-being of the community. Mr. Motter is a Knight Templar, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Episcopal church, and is a consistent supporter of all church activities.

On May 11, 1910, at St. Joseph, Samuel I. Motter was united in marriage to Susan Jane Brittain, a daughter of John S. Brittain, founder and president of the John S. Brittain Dry Goods Company. The Brittain family settled in St. Joseph in 1859, coming thence from Trenton, New Jersey; the family has long been established as one of the most prominent, influential and prosperous in the city of its adoption. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Motter two children have been born: Susan Brittain Motter, and Betty Jane Motter.

WARREN SKINNER.

Warren Skinner is the president and treasurer of the Skinner & Kennedy Stationery Company, stationers, printers, bookbinders and lithographers of St. Louis, and has been eminently successful in the conduct of his business owing to his thoroughness, close application and the faculty, which he possesses in a marked degree, of brushing aside non-essentials and getting at the gist of every situation. He has been a resident of St. Louis since 1891 but is a native of Union City, Indiana, where his birth occurred June 19, 1874, his parents being Frank R. and Alice (Studebaker) Skinner, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Ohio. They now make their home with their son Warren, the father having lost his eyesight, obliging him to retire from active work.

Warren Skinner was educated in the schools of Indiana and of Kansas and came to St. Louis when a youth of seventeen years. However, long prior to this time he had been contributing to his own support. He began work when a lad of about ten years and since that time has been dependent entirely upon his own resources and energies. For nine years after his arrival in St. Louis he was connected with the old established firm of Buxton & Skinner, stationers and printers. In 1900 he, together with his uncle, A. B. Skinner, and W. J. Kennedy, established the firm of the Skinner & Kennedy Stationery Company, of which he became secretary. In 1905 Mr. Kennedy withdrew from same and in 1908, upon the death of his uncle, Warren Skinner, became president and treasurer of the firm. The other officers now are C. C. Crossman, vice president, and H. A. Pecher, secretary, both of whom have been with the company many years. They are located in a fine modern seven-story building at Nos. 416 and 418 North Fourth street in St. Louis. Mr. Skinner has excellent capacity for organization, and not only has he carefully developed and promoted his business affairs but has taken great pride in developing young men, giving them scope and authority. One of the characteristics of his business career, too, has been the fact that he has never made it a point to see how little

he could get work done for, but how much he could afford to pay. He is a man of splendid poise and balance, with a fine sense of fairness and justice—a characterization to which his friends bear strong testimony. He reads broadly and thinks deeply. His educational opportunities in youth were very limited, but by the wise use of his leisure hours in reading and study he has become a notably well read man, being particularly interested in history, biography, political economy, sociology and philosophical essays and poetry. He speaks convincingly upon any subject which he discusses, without any attempt at oratory, stressing ideas rather than words.

Mr. Skinner was united in marriage in 1900 to Miss Ida Rose, who passed away in 1919, leaving a daughter, Esther. He finds his keenest pleasure outside of business hours in the companionship of the members of his household or in the diversions afforded by the great out-of-doors, for he is a lover of nature and greatly enjoys fishing, boating, canoeing and camping.

EDGAR W. STARK.

Edgar W. Stark, president of the Stark Brothers Nurseries & Orchards Company of Louisiana, Missouri, is a grandson of Judge James Stark, the founder of the first nursery in the west. This same nursery has been in the Stark family continuously up to the present time and the present office of Stark Brothers is located near where Judge Stark made his first planting in 1815. This pioneer turned over the management of his business in 1835 to his son, William, who in turn gave over the management to his sons in 1880.

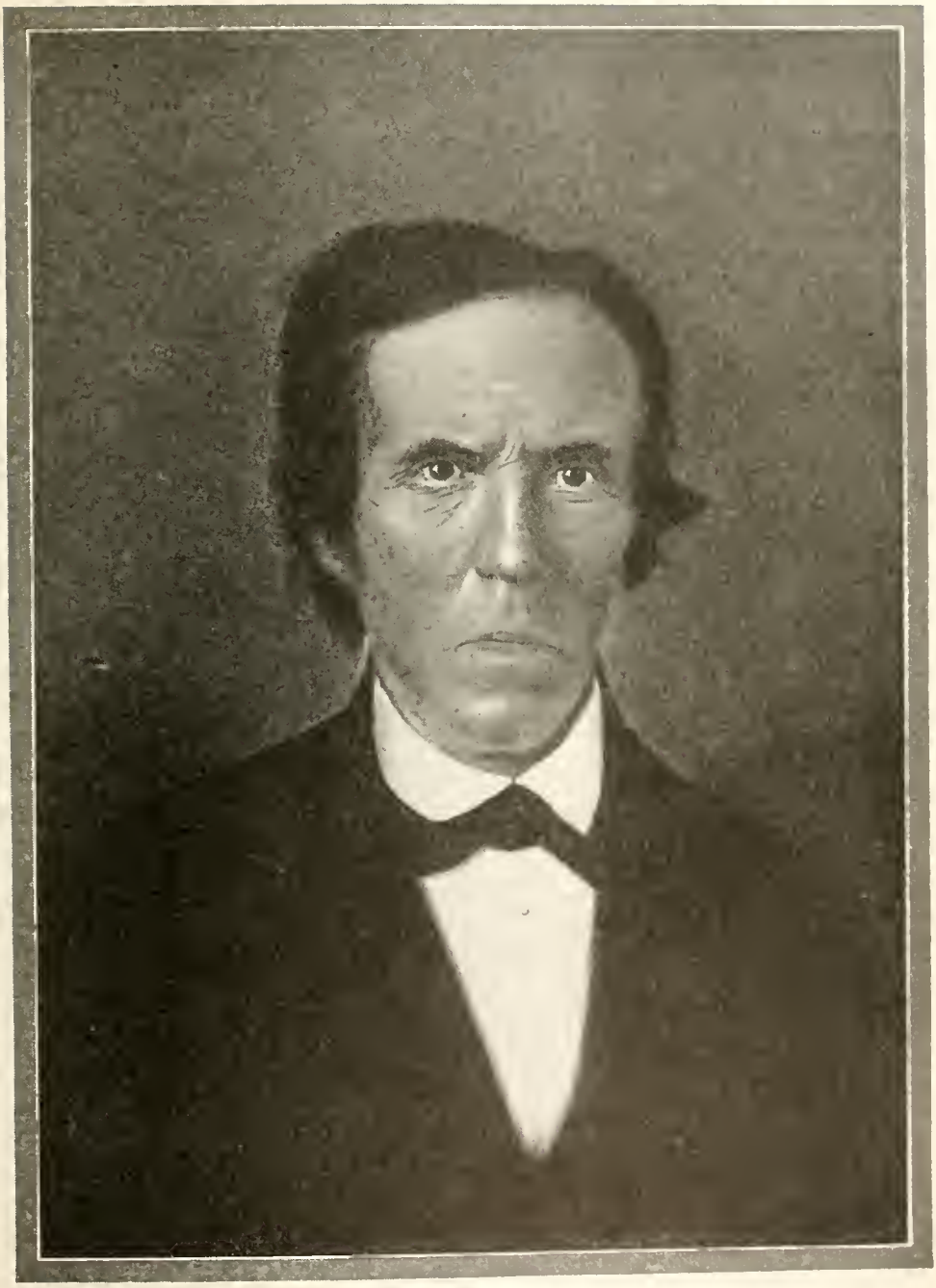
With the coming of the railroads and the broadening of their field the business was greatly increased, and branch nurseries scientifically located were established in different parts of the country. No one could tell the story of this nursery better than Hon. Champ Clark, Pike county's favorite son, and neighbor of this firm. He wrote in 1904:

"Judge Stark came in the prime of his manhood from Bourbon, one of the finest counties in Kentucky, to Pike, one of the richest in Missouri, reared a family which is still numerous and powerful, and laid the foundation for the largest nursery in the world—now conducted by the third and fourth generations of his descendants. We sometimes build more wisely than we know. He little dreamed while riding horseback from the far-famed Kentucky blue grass region to the rich Missouri blue grass region, carrying in his oldfashioned saddle-bags the scions with which to start a nursery and from which grew the first fruit trees ever propagated on the sunset side of the Mississippi, that he was beginning a business which would render the name Stark honorably familiar not only throughout America, but beyond; and that one hundred years after he planted his trees his grandchildren and great-grandchildren would be shipping trees beyond the seas; but such is the truth of history. It's really a pity that he cannot return to earth long enough to witness the magnitude of the business which he started there at Louisiana. Verily his works do follow him."

The Stark family came originally from Scotland—two brothers among the early settlers. One of these brothers settled in New Hampshire, General John Stark being a descendant. The other one later moved to Virginia, and two sons of this Virginia Stark served under their kinsman, General John Stark in the Revolutionary war. For these services to their government, they were given a grant of land in Kentucky which was then a part of Virginia.

Even at that early date the Starks were growers of trees and it is said that these two Virginians planted the first grafted orchards west of the Alleghanies and supplied their scattering friends and neighbors with all the trees they could plant. It was in his father's orchard that Judge James Stark spent his boyhood, acquired his early knowledge and love of horticulture, and prepared himself for the work he was soon to undertake in the state of his adoption—Missouri.

Edgar W. Stark is the son of William Stark. His mother's maiden name was Cynthia Eliza Pharr, daughter of Rev. Samuel Pharr, another pioneer, who came from Tennessee to Missouri with the Starks. Mr. Stark was born November 19, 1856, at Louisiana, Missouri, and received his education in the public schools. At



JUDGE JAMES STARK

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the age of eighteen he stepped into his father's business, in which he has continued until the present time.

On the 15th of June, 1887, Mr. Stark was married to Miss Martha Johnston, a daughter of Thornton Johnston, of Clarksville, Missouri. To this union two children were born: Martha W., wife of Walter C. Logan of Hannibal, and Clay H., who is following in his father's footsteps in the nursery.

The younger generation in line with the traditions of their family, responded to their country's call during the war and enlisted early. Clay H. served for several months in the American field service with the French army before the United States went into the war, and later upon joining the American forces was in the Tank service. Lloyd C. Stark, a nephew of E. W. Stark, was a major of artillery and was in the thickest of the fight. Lloyd is first vice president of the company.

Mr. Stark is rather an independent in politics but a close student of national affairs. He is distinguished in both a business and a social way. Mr. and Mrs. Stark take a prominent part in the affairs of the community and their home is widely known for its warm hospitality.

SIMON M. FRANK.

Wherever fine American-made neckwear is in use the Regal cravats are known and they are the output of the manufacturing plant owned by the Frank & Meyer Neckwear Company of St. Louis, of which Simon M. Frank is the president. A business of large proportions has been built up by this firm, which was incorporated in 1913 and has since profitably conducted a large manufacturing enterprise. Mr. Frank was born in New York city, February 19, 1885, his parents being Julius and Jennie (Michael) Frank. His father died in St. Louis, April 29, 1917, after a residence in this city of about twenty years, and previous to that time he had lived for ten years in St. Charles. He, too, was engaged in the manufacture of neckwear and was prominently known in the city, being the founder of the above firm. He married Jennie Michael, a sister of the late well known Elias Michael, long a prominent resident of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Frank had the following children: Simon M., of this review; J. William, who is vice president and treasurer of the Frank & Meyer Neckwear Company; and Fannie J., who became the wife of Dr. Jerome E. Cook, of St. Louis, in 1916.

Simon M. Frank was quite young when brought by his parents from New York city to the middle west. He attended the public schools of St. Charles, the Central high school of St. Louis, and the University of Missouri, being graduated therefrom in 1905 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. During his school days he was an active member of the literary and debating clubs of the high school and the university, and he was also the editor of The Independent, a school paper, and was instrumental in bringing about the erection of the first fraternity building in Columbia, collecting the funds for this work. He started out in the business world with the Mechanics-American National Bank, which has since been merged into the First National Bank. He entered the employ of the bank by reason of capturing the Hilliard prize at the university, which was offered by the department of economics. In 1906 he left St. Louis and went to New York city, where he engaged in the brokerage business, handling foreign exchange largely for the benefit of experience in that line. From 1907 until 1913 he was with the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company of St. Louis as advertising manager, at the end of which time he resigned his position to enter the firm of which he is now the president and which controls the largest business in this line in St. Louis. The company was incorporated in 1913, and is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars. Its Regal cravats are accepted as a standard of fine neckwear and are extensively sold throughout the country. Some time ago the firm introduced a profit-sharing plan and gave each of its employes life insurance policies ranging from five hundred dollars to two thousand dollars, depending upon length of service. The firm pays the premiums on these policies each year in memory of Julius Frank, the founder of the business. It goes without saying that these features add to the general good feeling among the employes, who know that their efforts are rewarded and that they enjoy a fair proportion of the earnings of the company. Mr. Frank's cardinal principle is the Golden Rule, and he believes that as a matter of good

business the best results can be obtained by following this policy, particularly in the relationship between employer and employes.

On the 27th of March, 1913, Mr. Frank was married to Miss Mabel Pitzel, who was born in Arkansas and came to Missouri at an early age with her parents, who were representatives of an old Missouri family. Mr. and Mrs. Frank have three children: Marian Jeane; and Margaret and Virginia, twins.

Mr. Frank is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, the Columbian Club and the Westwood Country Club. He belongs also to the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment.

CHARLES L. FAUST.

Charles L. Faust is a distinguished member of the St. Joseph bar and one of the recognized leaders of the republican party in the city and adjacent country. In fact, through his political activity and his incumbency in office he has done much to shape the affairs of the city, his influence being always on the side of progress, development and improvement.

Mr. Faust was born on a farm near Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 24, 1879, a son of Wilson S. and Ellen (May) Faust, both natives of that place. The father was a farmer near Bellefontaine, but in the fall of 1880 he moved with his family to Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas. Wilson Faust and his wife are still residents of Highland, where they have been living continuously for forty years.

Charles L. Faust, the subject of this sketch, was an infant when his parents went to reside in Kansas, and it was on his father's place in that state he was reared to manhood. He was educated in the public schools of Doniphan county, and later entered the Highland University, the oldest college in Kansas. When Mr. Faust was nineteen years old he took up teaching, and after two years engaged in educational work he entered Kansas State University, at Lawrence, from which institution he received his law degree in the class of 1903, and had the further distinction of being made president of his class. For two years of the period covered by his attendance at the university Mr. Faust studied law in the office of Judge J. L. A. Norton, of Lawrence. He later took his law examination and was admitted to the Kansas bar a year prior to his graduation from the University. In October, 1903, the fall following his graduation, Mr. Faust opened a law office in St. Joseph, Missouri, where in the intervening seventeen years he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, enjoying the confidence of his clients and of the citizens at large, and is justly regarded as one of St. Joseph's ablest and most successful lawyers.

Mr. Faust is a warm supporter of the republican party, and for two terms in succession filled the office of city counselor of St. Joseph, for the period 1915-19. Mr. Faust is an active member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Charity Lodge No. 331, Ancient and Accepted Free Masons, and a member of Moila Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the St. Joseph Lodge No. 40, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is the present exalted ruler.

COLONEL THOMAS WRIGHT.

Arriving in St. Louis with limited financial resources in 1866, Colonel Thomas Wright rose to a place of prominence in the business circles of the city as an importer and jobber of cigars and a banker. Honored and respected by all there was no man who occupied a more enviable position in commercial and financial circles, not alone by reason of the success he achieved but also owing to the straightforward business policy which he ever followed; and thus it is that his life history deserves a place in the annals of his adopted state. The Wright family is of English lineage and was founded in America by Robert C. Wright, the father of Colonel Wright, who crossed the Atlantic in the early part of the nineteenth century and settled in New York.

COLONEL THOMAS WRIGHT

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He lived at One Hundred and Second street and Tenth avenue in New York, where he conducted a truck farm. His son, Colonel Thomas Wright, was born in New York, January 27, 1841, and as his parents were in limited financial circumstances he was obliged to leave school at the age of twelve years and provide for his own support. Until nineteen years of age he was up at sunrise and worked until sunset tilling the soil, and in that period of seven years he managed to save a little money with the hope of using it in obtaining a college education. Just at that time, however, the Civil war broke out and his patriotism overcame all other desires and interests in his life and he joined the Forty-second New York Regiment as a private. His valor, loyalty and capability won him various promotions and at the close of the war he was honorably discharged with the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel. During the period of hostilities he was twelve times wounded and two of his wounds, one through the lungs and one through the kidneys, were supposed to be vital. He participated in the most important battles of the Army of the Potomac and in 1861 was captured and spent a little more than four months in Libby prison, being exchanged on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1862.

When the war was over Colonel Wright started out for himself with no definite destination in view. He was looking for a place in which he was not known, however, one in which he could start in any humble position that might offer. He reached St. Louis in the early part of 1866 and in a short time purchased a small cigar store at the southwest corner of Third and Olive streets. There he closely applied himself to the business and such was his diligence and enterprise that his trade grew rapidly, developing to such proportions that it was only a matter of a short time when he was compelled to send for his brother, John H. Wright, to assist him in managing the business, which necessitated frequent visits to New York, Tampa, Florida, and Havana, Cuba. It was in the cigar trade that he laid the foundation for his fortune and his business steadily increased in that connection until he retired in 1896, turning over the business to his brother, John H., and his two sons, Waldemar R. and Guy H. Wright. In the meantime he had made extensive investments in real estate and was the builder of the Wright building, the Third National Bank building and the annex to the Chemical building. He became the president of the Chemical Building Company, the first vice president of the Third National Bank, a director of the Industrial Loan Company and also of the American Central Insurance Company, and at the time of his death was also looking after the Title Guaranty and International Life buildings and was one of the trustees of the Missouri Lincoln Trust Company. Thus he acquired important holdings and business connections which were most carefully controlled, for though his early advantages were limited he developed a keen sense of business discernment and splendid executive and administrative powers. He justly won the proud American title of a self-made man and his record should serve as a stimulating influence and an inspiration to all who know aught of his career.

Colonel Wright was united in marriage to Miss Emelie Garrigue, a native of New York city and a representative of a family of Danish lineage that was founded in the new world by Rudolph H. Garrigue, who for years was president of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York city. It was in the eastern metropolis that Colonel Wright was married in 1869 and to him and his wife were born five children, of whom three sons survive, namely: Waldemar R., a resident of St. Louis; Guy H.; and Ralph G., who resides in New Brunswick, Canada, where he holds the chair of chemistry in Rutger College.

Colonel Wright was a member of the Mercantile Club, the St. Louis Club and of various Masonic bodies. He started out in life empty-handed, but he died possessed of all those things which men reckon as of value—wealth and high social position. The sterling worth of his character was widely recognized and he enjoyed the confidence, goodwill and high regard of all who knew him.

GUY H. WRIGHT.

Guy H. Wright, manager of the Third National Bank building, has through much of his life devoted his time to the management of large office buildings and business properties in St. Louis. He is a native son of the city, born June 30, 1871, his parents being Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Wright. His father was a prominent

and influential citizen of St. Louis for many years and is mentioned at length on another page of this work. Guy H. Wright, who was one of their family of five children, was educated in public and private schools of St. Louis and when eighteen years of age made his initial step in the business world, entering the employ of his father, who was then at the head of the firm of T. Wright & Company, cigar dealers. He continued as an employe in the establishment for seven years, or until 1896. He then entered the contracting business, organizing the G. H. Wright Contracting Company for the execution of railroad contract work. He became the president and continued successfully in the business for eight years. In the meantime his father had acquired large property holdings and Guy H. Wright became assistant manager of the Wright building in 1907, which had been erected by his father and others and which was at the time the foremost structure in St. Louis and is now part of the New Arcade building. Guy H. Wright continued in the management of the building for a considerable period but at length resigned as president and sold his interest in June, 1918. In 1917 he was elected vice president of the Chemical building, which position he filled for about three years or until he disposed of his holdings and resigned. In 1911 he became manager of the Third National Bank building, in which office he has since continued. He was for years vice president of the Thomas Wright Investment Company and in January, 1920, was elected to the presidency. He is also the president of the Twentieth Street Realty Company, a Missouri corporation. Thus various important interests claim his time and attention and his energies have ever been most intelligently directed, bringing substantial results and constituting important features in the business life and activity of St. Louis.

On the 5th of January, 1914, Mr. Wright was married in New York city to Mrs. Rene Luther, a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wright occupy one of the Kingsbury apartments at No. 501 Clara avenue.

Politically he is a republican and fraternally he is connected with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., the Elks Lodge No. 9, the Loyal Legion and the National Association of Building Owners & Managers, also the St. Louis Association of Builders, Owners & Managers. During the war he was special agent of the fuel committee and had charge of office buildings and moving picture censorship. His cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further any plan or measure for the general good and for fifty-four years the name of Wright has figured in connection with the business interests of St. Louis, becoming more and more a synonym for important activity of large extent.

HON. JONES H. PARKER.

Hon. Jones H. Parker, attorney at law of St. Louis and prominently known throughout the state as one of Missouri's lawmakers, now serving for the third term as a member of the general assembly, has taken the keenest interest in shaping the public welfare of the state and has been an earnest champion of many progressive measures which have resulted most beneficially to the commonwealth. He is a native of Alabama, his birth having occurred in Waterloo, March 2, 1869. His father, the late William C. Parker, was also born in that state and was a representative of an old Virginian family of English lineage that was founded in America in the early part of the seventeenth century, the first representatives of the name settling in Massachusetts. Among the ancestors were those who participated in the Revolutionary war. The father, William T. Parker, was a preacher and farmer and resided in Alabama until 1880 when he moved to St. Louis where he lived retired until his death, passing away March 7, 1915, when eighty-six years of age. He served as a soldier of the Confederate army in the Civil war. In later years he became a stanch republican and gave unfaltering allegiance to the party. He was a minister of the Methodist church and his life was ever guided by the most high and honorable principles and by a marked devotion to duty. He married Rebecca Long, who was also born in Alabama, and represented one of the old families of that state of Scotch origin. Her death occurred in St. Louis, September 10, 1919, when she had reached the age of eighty-five years.

Jones H. Parker was the youngest of a family of seven sons and two daughters of whom three sons and one daughter are yet living. His educational oppor-

tunities in youth were somewhat limited. He attended the public schools of Alabama to the age of eleven years and then started out to provide for his own support, being first employed at farm work to the age of thirteen. Leaving home he went west to Texas and was there employed as a cow-boy, also working along similar lines in Oklahoma. He devoted three years to riding the plains and then took up railroading. In 1893 he came to St. Louis where he entered upon the practice of law, having previously studied for the profession in Texas where he was admitted to the bar in 1891. He practiced for two years in Dallas, Texas, before coming to St. Louis in 1893, and through the intervening period of twenty-seven years has been engaged in general practice in this city and does with thoroughness everything that he undertakes, being most loyal at all times to the interest of his clients. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. In addition to his law practice he has engaged in the publishing business, being one of the company that has published the Annals of Ophthalmology and the Annals of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology together with other medical works. Since 1896 he has been continuously engaged in the printing, publishing and book-binding business, which he conducts under his own name, and until June, 1919, he was also engaged in the retail dry goods business. Thus various interests have claimed his time and attention and in their management he has displayed keen discernment and sound judgment.

Mr. Parker has always taken a keen interest in politics and has long been a most earnest supporter of the republican party. In 1914 he was elected on that ticket, representing the sixth district in the general assembly and is now serving for the third term, his reelections coming to him in recognition of his fidelity to the interest of the commonwealth and his ability in handling important legislative measures. He is now caucus chairman of the house and is the father of the salary bill which resulted in the increase of salaries to the following officials of the state: Supreme court judges, court of appeals judges, circuit court judges, all state officials, police officials of St. Louis, and policemen of St. Louis, and also of the automobile legislation that has been passed by the state. He has also introduced numerous insurance bills and other important measures, a number of which have found their way to the statute books of Missouri. Mr. Parker assumed the duties of assistant circuit attorney for the city of St. Louis on January 1, 1921.

Fraternally Mr. Parker is connected with Ben Franklin Lodge, No. 642, A. F. & A. M.; and also Kilwinning Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M. He belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees being great councillor of the order, and is well known through his fraternal and other relations. During the war period he served on the legal advisory board of the twenty-seventh district and also was one of the Four Minute men, speaking all over the country in regard to war measures and conditions and taking active part in upholding the government in its connection with the allied forces. Mr. Parker's course has at all times been a most creditable one. During his youth his father met with financial reverses and on this account Jones H. Parker early had to start out in the business world. From that time steadily he has worked his way upward and the progress he has made and the successes he has achieved should serve to encourage and inspire others, showing that prosperity and prominence are the outcome of individual efforts and ability.

HUNT C. MOORE.

Hunt C. Moore, is now serving his second term as prosecuting attorney of Jackson county. Throughout the period of his professional career he has been a member of the Kansas City bar; he was born in 1876 at Huntland, Franklin county, Tennessee, his parents being Horatio R. and Annie (Hunt) Moore. The father was a native of Alabama, but in childhood his parents moved to Tishomingo county, Mississippi, near Iuka, where he remained until 1860 when he removed to Tennessee. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war under General Bedford Forrest throughout the period of hostilities with the rank of captain. After the close of the war he returned to Tennessee and was one of the law-makers of the state and a man of prominence and influence. Franklin county sent him as its representative to the general assembly, where he introduced the Four Mile law, prohibiting saloons within four miles of the schools in unincorporated towns, which

was the pioneer prohibitory law of the south. Although eighty-seven years of age he is yet active and wields a strong influence in his community. The mother of Hunt C. Moore was the only child of Clinton A. and Tappie (Lipscomb) Hunt, pioneers of southern middle Tennessee. They are living in the old home where they were married September 5, 1860, and which her father gave to her as a wedding present.

Hunt C. Moore acquired his early education in his native town and afterward attended Terrill College at Decherd, Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated in 1896. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he then pursued a course in the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1899. During this time he was employed in the law office of Hon. Wash Adams. He was admitted to the bar in 1899. In 1910 and 1911 he was in partnership with John T. Wayland, but during the greater part of his career has practiced alone. At the present time he is a member of the firm of Moore, Smith (A. F.), Aughinbaugh (George F.) & Ault (Harwell A.). In 1909 he was appointed assistant city counselor under Hon. John T. Harding. Again in 1912 he was made assistant city counselor under Hon. Andrew F. Evans and so served until 1916. In the fall of that year he was elected prosecuting attorney and re-elected in 1918. Commenting on the trial of an important case where the jury had found the defendant guilty and assessed his punishment at ninety-nine years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, the Kansas City Journal on March 21, 1918, said: "The closing argument of Hunt C. Moore, prosecuting attorney, is credited with having turned the scale against the defendant. Old courtroom frequenters declare the prosecutor's speech has seldom been equaled in a Jackson county court."

On the 7th of December, 1905, at Nevada, Missouri, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Belle Eugenia Smith, a daughter of J. M. and Nancy (Powell) Smith, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Kentucky. Her father was one of the most successful and reliable business men of Nevada, Missouri, and was active in church work there.

Mr. Moore's political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party, of which he is a stanch advocate. He belongs to the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations and his professional prominence is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the local organization. One of his marked characteristics is his loyalty in friendship which he ever holds inviolable, and his pleasing personality and his upright character have made him one of the most companionable of men.

L. S. MILNE, M. D.

Dr. L. S. Milne, whose military service has won him the rank of lieutenant colonel and who is now successfully practicing in Kansas City, was born in Scotland, May 8, 1883, his parents being George G. and Jane Thompson (Stephen) Milne, who were also natives of the land of hills and heather. Dr. Milne was a student in Montrose Academy of Scotland and was afterward graduated from the University of Edinburgh, winning the M. D. degree in 1904. He is also a member of the Royal College of Physicians. He entered upon active practice as an interne in the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, Scotland, and later was connected with the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Edinburgh. From 1905 to 1908 he was assistant professor in the pathologic department of the University of Edinburgh, after which he came to New York in 1908 and was resident pathologist to the City Hospital and Russell Sage Institute on Blackwell's Island. In 1911, while connected with the Russell Sage Institute of New York, he conducted research work in the Rockefeller Institute. In 1912 he came to Kansas City as professor of medicine in the University of Kansas at Rosedale. He is still identified with that institution and at the same time has his office in Kansas City, practicing in the specialty of internal medicine.

Dr. Milne entered the army on the 15th of May, 1917, in response to America's call to the colors. He went to Fort Riley, Kansas, as commander of Ambulance Corps No. 20, with the commission of captain. He was then made director of field hospitals of the Thirty-fourth Division at Deming, New Mexico, and was advanced

DR. L. S. MILNE

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to the rank of major. In January, 1918, he went overseas, going to Limoges, France, at which time he was made commander of Base Hospital No. 28 and commissioned lieutenant colonel. There he remained for a year, after which he received his honorable discharge and returned to the United States in May, 1919.

Dr. Milne since his return to the United States has continued his work in the University of Kansas and in practice in Kansas City. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian church and he belongs to the University Club and the Blue Hills Country Club. He has extended professional connections, being a member of the American Medical Association, the Harvey Society, the British Pathological Society, the British Medical Association and the New York Academy of Medicine. He is also a Fellow of the American College of Physicians. With innate refinement, quiet and unassuming in manner, those who know him recognize that he has a most kindly and sympathetic nature, with all the qualities that go to make up a big man in the broadest and best sense of that term.

ROBERT D. RIDLEY.

Robert D. Ridley, chief inspector of boilers, elevators and smoke abatement, with offices in the city hall of St. Louis, was born November 25, 1879, in the city which is yet his place of abode. His father, Joseph C. Ridley, a native of Newcastle, England, came to America with his parents in 1848, when a lad of seven years, the family home being first established in Canada, where Joseph C. Ridley was educated. When a youth of fourteen he started out to earn his own livelihood and learned the trade of bridge building. When eighteen years of age he became a boiler maker and later was identified with railroad work in the employ of the Terminal Railroad Company of St. Louis. At the time of his retirement from business in 1902 he was foreman of the Terminal shops in St. Louis, to which city he had removed in 1894. During the period of the Civil war he built boilers for gunboats, carrying on this work at Cincinnati, Ohio. At one time he was a resident of Hannibal, Missouri, and there he engaged in building boilers for railroads. He married Sarah M. Decker, a native of Illinois and of German lineage. She, too, has passed away. Of their family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, Robert D. was the third in order of birth.

To the public school system of St. Louis Robert D. Ridley is indebted for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. He afterward pursued a special course under the direction of the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania, completing a mechanical course in that way. When but fourteen years of age he started out to provide for his own support and was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade, while later he took up engineering, both stationary and mechanical. He continued to follow these two lines of industrial activity for fourteen years. In 1914 he became deputy inspector of boilers and elevators for the city of St. Louis and after acting in that capacity for four months was promoted to the position of assistant clerk. He served in that connection for four years, and while serving in this capacity took up the study of law, graduating from the Benton College of Law with the degree of LL. B. in 1917 and in 1918 received the post graduate degree. In the spring of 1918 he passed the Missouri Bar examination and was admitted to practice. He was later appointed chief deputy inspector of boilers and elevators. Eighteen months later he was appointed to his present position as chief inspector of boilers and elevators and has thus served since October, 1918.

On the 2d of October, 1914, Mr. Ridley was married in St. Louis to Miss Marie Rodermund, a native of this city and a daughter of Henry and Fredericka (Scherer) Rodermund. A son of this marriage, Robert Pershing, was born in St. Louis, June 25, 1918.

Mr. Ridley has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and has been one of the active workers in its ranks since attaining his majority. He belongs to Terminal Camp, No. 234, of the Woodmen of the World, to the National Association of Steam Engineers, No. 2; also to Cornerstone Lodge, No. 323, A. F. & A. M., and he has taken the Scottish Rite degrees and crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is like-

wise a member of the Sparta Country Club. When America became engaged in war with Germany he responded to every call that was made upon him for active service in behalf of the government and in support of the best interests of the soldiers in camp and field. He was chairman of the fifteenth precinct of the twenty-third ward on the Liberty Loan drives and took part in other war movements. His entire course has been marked by a steady progression that represents the fit utilization of his time, talents and opportunities. Starting out empty-handed when a youth in his early teens, he has steadily worked his way upward and perseverance and industry have been salient features in the attainment of the success which he has achieved. He has long been an influential factor in political circles and by reason of his skill in the chosen line of his business has reached the important position which he now fills as chief inspector of boilers, elevators and smoke abatement for St. Louis.

DR. EDWARD DUMVILLE HOLME.

Coincident with the growth and development of scientific methods for treatment of illness and disease, it is worthy of note to chronicle the firm and ever-increasing hold the practice of osteopathy—whose practitioners eschew drugs and surgical operations—has taken on the public, including the citizens of St. Joseph, where Dr. E. D. Holme has been successfully engaged in the practice of osteopathy for about twenty years.

Dr. Edward Dumville Holme was born April 1, 1867, in Andrew county, Missouri, on an old plantation which his father purchased at the close of the Civil war. His parents were natives of England, his father being the son of a man who carried on a drapery business in Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, and his mother the daughter of Thomas Dumville, a woolen manufacturer, of Huddersfield, England. Dr. Holme received his early education in the public schools of Savannah, Missouri, after which he attended the Northwestern Normal and some time later entered the Louis College, of Glasgow, Missouri. Following the completion of his scholastic training he was engaged for some years in educational work. The medical profession, however, was the field of his ambition, and on this, one of the most noble of callings, he had early set his mind. From boyhood he was possessed with a desire to become a physician, and he left school once while still a boy to study medicine in the office of Dr. Eli Ensor, with whom he remained for a short time, or until the death of the latter. After the death of his preceptor he returned to his literary studies. Subsequently he entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1901.

Following his graduation Dr. Holme joined with his sister, Dr. Anna Holme Hurst, who has been his associate in the practice of the profession in the intervening nineteen years. Drs. Holme and Hurst stand in the front rank of their profession and enjoy an enviable reputation, their joint practice extending beyond the geographic limits of St. Joseph. Dr. Holme was elected president of the first osteopathic organization of St. Joseph. He has been a member of the American Osteopathic Association since his graduation and is held in high esteem by the members of his profession. He is also a graduate of the Post Graduate School of Chicago, Illinois, class of 1915. While not closely identified with politics Dr. Holme takes a good citizen's interest in all civic movements designed to forward the public welfare and has lately been elected first president of the Fidelity Trust Company of St. Joseph. He also is largely interested in farming, having in the past owned and operated under the participatory plan one thousand acres with good success.

R. R. POTEET.

R. R. Poteet, well known in banking circles in St. Joseph and throughout Buchanan county as the organizer of the Farmers and Traders Bank, with which he has been identified for more than seventeen years, is a native son of Buchanan county, born on a farm January 10, 1860, a son of Brittain and Frances (Alexander)

Poteet. Brittain Poteet and his wife came to Buchanan county from Virginia in 1856. They had previously lived in Lafayette county, Missouri, and later returned to Virginia. Brittain Poteet in his early years was engaged in merchandising, but on coming to this county in 1856 he settled on a farm which he continued to cultivate during the remainder of his active life. He was known as an upright and prominent citizen who took a general interest in the welfare of the community in which he made his adopted home.

R. R. Poteet, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm in Buchanan county and received his initial schooling in the district schools and later in the St. Joseph high school. His first business experience was with the Merchants Insurance Company, of St. Joseph, with which institution he was connected for about four years. He then decided to branch out into larger activity and immediately identified himself with the banking business, entering the Saxton National Bank of St. Joseph as a bookkeeper. Here were laid the foundations of his banking career, and he loyally served the Saxton Bank and its successor, the First National Bank, for a period extending over sixteen years, during all this time earning the goodwill not alone of the banks' officers but of the public at large, his able and courteous manner of handling banking interests winning the friendship of thousands of patrons. In 1903 Mr. Poteet decided to embark in banking on his own account and in that year organized the Farmers and Traders Bank, of which he became cashier, and during the intervening seventeen years he has had the responsibility of guiding the financial affairs, the bank's progress during that period being the best testimony to the success of his efforts that can be adduced, a conservative and cautious policy having been the keynote of his financial policy. The success of the Farmers and Traders Bank induced Mr. Poteet to embark in another financial enterprise, and on January 1, 1916, the Wallace-Poteet and Orr Farm Company was incorporated, Mr. Poteet becoming vice president of the corporation, an institution which in the few years of its existence has grown rapidly in the public favor, capable management being here in evidence as a further tribute to Mr. Poteet's financial judgment.

In 1900 R. R. Poteet was united in marriage to Miss Helen Daugherty of St. Joseph, and they are the parents of two sons: Brittain and James D. Mr. Poteet has been a consistent member of the democratic party, but has never been in the limelight as a seeker after office, his financial interests claiming all of his attention. Both he and his wife rank among St. Joseph's best known citizens and are identified with its social and cultural movements as well as with all projects intended to promote community welfare.

OSCAR A. FIELD.

Commercial enterprise finds a substantial representative in Oscar A. Field, who is the president of the Field-Lippman Piano Stores of St. Louis. It is true he entered upon a business already established, but in enlarging and controlling this in accordance with the growth and development of the city he has displayed initiative and enterprise, while the reliable business methods he has followed have given him an enviable position among the merchants of this city. He was born in St. Louis, October 13, 1887, his parents being Oscar A. and Maria (Lumsden) Field. The father died in St. Louis, January 11, 1908, and the mother still makes her home here, residing at No. 6 Thornby place. Mr. Field was a native of Vermontville, Michigan, and his parents were natives of the state of New York. Removing to the south, Oscar A. Field, Sr., wedded Maria Lumsden, a native of Nashville, Tennessee. They became the parents of two children, the daughter being Lucetta, now the wife of William A. Lippman, secretary and treasurer of the Field-Lippman Piano Stores.

After attending the public schools Oscar A. Field, then a youth of seventeen years, entered business circles by becoming connected with the piano trade that had been established by his father, who first began dealing in pianos in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1872. Eleven years later, or in 1883, a store was opened at No. 1100 Olive street in St. Louis under the name of the Field-French Piano Company. Later another branch store was opened at No. 3702 North Grand avenue, and with

the continued growth and development of the business seven other stores were established in various cities, including Farmington, Bonne Terre, Flat River and Sedalia, Missouri, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas. The store now located at No. 1122 Olive street is the main establishment and headquarters for the others. Three years ago they extended the scope of their business by opening an automobile accessories department in the main store. The business is incorporated for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and its officers are: Oscar A. Field, president; M. L. Field, vice president; and W. A. Lippman, secretary and treasurer. In 1887 the firm name was changed from the Field-French Piano Company to the Jesse French Piano & Organ Company and later the present firm style of the Field-Lippman Piano Stores was assumed. The father continued active in the business until his death and was one of the progressive merchants of this section of the state. Under his careful guidance Oscar A. Field had been trained to the business until he became thoroughly familiar with every phase thereof. He has since been active in directing the enterprise and in shaping the policy of the corporation, and his progressive methods are manifest in the constant extension of the trade to various sections of the southwest.

On the 11th of November, 1908, Oscar A. Field was married in Grace, Mississippi, to Miss Emma Dulaney and they have become parents of two children, Lorraine D. and Emily, the family home being at No. 6119 Kingsbury place. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Baptist church. Mr. Field is a republican in his political views and during the war period took an active part in the bond drives and in support of many kinds of war service. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club, to the Rotary Club, to the Advertising, Auto and City Clubs, to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Chamber of Commerce—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules that govern his conduct, making him a progressive and valued citizen of the community.

THOMAS CRANE YOUNG.

Comprehensive study at home and abroad and wide experience in the line of his profession in various parts of the country have brought Thomas Crane Young to a position of leadership among the architects of the Mississippi valley. He has practiced for many years as a partner in the firm of Eames & Young in St. Louis and has been called to various cities throughout the entire west in connection with his profession. Ever stimulated by a laudable ambition to reach the highest point of efficiency possible, he has remained a close and discriminating student of the scientific principles underlying his work and in consequence thereof his professional powers have constantly expanded.

A native of Wisconsin, Thomas C. Young was born in Sheboygan on the 28th of February, 1858, his parents being Van Epps and Arelisle (Seaman) Young. The ancestral line can be traced to Tudor Trevor, who died in 948 A. D., and the family is of Welsh origin, the name being originally spelled Yonge. The Rev. Christopher Yonge, of whom Thomas Crane Young is a descendant in the ninth generation, was vicar of Reydon and Southwold, England, from 1611 until 1630. His son, Rev. John Young, became the founder of the family in the new world, landing at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637 and establishing a settlement at Southold, on Long Island, in 1640. He was the father of Benjamin and of John Young, the former town clerk, recorder and captain of a militia company and the latter high sheriff of Yorkshire (America), and afterward colonel of the Suffolk County Militia.

Calvin Young of the sixth generation was a private of the Second Albany Company, Regular New York Militia, in the Revolutionary war. The family was again represented in the military activities of the country when Van Epps Young, who was a merchant during his active business life, enlisted in the Union army as a first lieutenant of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry in 1862. He participated in the battle of Shiloh in that year and in 1863 was advanced to the rank of colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers and commanded a brigade at Vicksburg in 1864. He afterward became provost marshal general for the western district of Mississippi, and he passed away at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1896.

The establishment of the family home at Grand Rapids enabled Thomas Crane

THOMAS C. YOUNG

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Young to pursue his education in the public schools of that city, from which he was graduated on the completion of a high school course with the class of 1876. In 1878 he entered Washington University as a special student, there remaining until 1880. In his school days he had displayed considerable skill in drawing and he cultivated his taste for the art at every opportunity. It was his earnest desire to become an artist, but his father's failure in business left him with no means to enable him to pursue his art studies and the necessity of providing for his own support caused him to accept a position in the office of a country architect during his vacation periods. Following the completion of his high school course, he was offered a clerkship by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company but after serving in that connection for two years he resigned with the determination to become an architect. It was then that he entered Washington University through the assistance and advice of George Partridge, of St. Louis, who gave him the use of a scholarship in that institution. Through architectural work he won several hundred dollars in prizes and this enabled him to go to Europe for further study and travel and he remained abroad from 1880 until 1882, spending some time as a student in the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris and in Heidelberg University. At the same time he had the opportunity to view the fine old cathedrals and the splendid specimens of ancient and modern architecture at various points in Europe, thus gaining many valuable ideas and making sketches which later constituted the motifs of many a plan which he has made.

With his return to America Mr. Young became a draughtsman in the office of Van Brunt & Howe, architects of Boston, and later in the office of E. M. Wheelwright, remaining in the eastern city from 1882 until 1885. His close application to his work undermined his health, obliging him to seek a milder climate, and in 1885 he returned to St. Louis, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession. Six months later he joined W. S. Eames in organizing the firm of Eames & Young, which has maintained a continuous existence for a period of thirty-five years. Their work originally embraced the designing of dwellings but the recognition of their ability brought them professional tasks of greater and greater importance as the years passed. They have been the architects of many large warehouses and mammoth mercantile and office buildings in St. Louis and various sections of the country. They made the plans for the United States custom-house at San Francisco, the United States penitentiaries at Atlanta, Georgia, and at Leavenworth, Kansas; a leading office building and large hotel at Seattle, Washington, and many other structures of importance at various points between the Mississippi and the Pacific. Mr. Young became a member of the board of architects and designers of the Fine Arts building at the Omaha Exposition, was also the designer of the Education building and a member of the board of architects of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904. Among the more recent works undertaken by him were the plans for the Boatmen's Bank building and annex, the University Club building and grounds and the Washington Club. His broad scientific study and his wide practical experience have enabled him to combine utility, convenience and beauty in some of the most attractive architectural forms of St. Louis.

On the 8th of June, 1887, Mr. Young was married to Miss Ruth Hodgman and they became the parents of three daughters, Dorothy, Ruth and Marjorie. For his second wife Mr. Young chose Miss Jane Hodgman, whom he wedded in 1905, and she passed away in 1915.

Mr. Young gives his political allegiance to the republican party on questions of national importance but maintains an independent attitude in regard to local affairs, where no issues are involved. His military experience covers two years' service with the Michigan Militia as a member of Company A of Grand Rapids. In 1901 he was elected for a two years' term as mayor of Webster Groves but otherwise has not sought nor filled political office. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since 1897 and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is a well known factor in the club life of St. Louis, having membership in the University Club, the City Club, the St. Louis Club and also with the University Club and the Cliff Dwellers of Chicago. Along professional lines he has connection with the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects, of which he was the president for two years, and he is also a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. A contemporary biographer has said: "In professional circles Mr. Young is known to have always maintained the highest standard of professional ethics and has constantly sought to advance his scientific and artistic attainments."

Notwithstanding a handicap of early reverses and the necessity of providing ways and means for his education, he has steadily progressed, advancing step by step until he now occupies a commanding place by reason of a highly developed efficiency and skill that place him with the eminent architects of the west.

EDWARD HUNDERMARK.

Edward Hundermark, a member of the Missouri bar since 1912, and actively engaged in the practice of law in Kansas City since 1914, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland. His parents, William F. and Julia D. (Grohne) Hundermark, hailed from Hamelin, the town of "Pied Piper" fame, immortalized in the poem of Robert Browning. The father was a carpenter and builder, and actively followed his trade in Baltimore.

Edward Hundermark attended the public schools of his native city. He learned the trade of marble cutting, and attended the Maryland Institute of Art and Architecture, becoming a student in the night sessions in order to improve his work. He followed his trade for six years, and then left his native city, arriving in St. Louis on May 19, 1900. He obtained a clerical position with a large lumber company, with which he remained for a number of years.

While occupying a clerical position he pursued a course in the City College of Law and Finance of St. Louis, and on the 8th day of July, 1912, after successfully passing the required examination, was admitted to the bar at St. Louis. Shortly thereafter he located in Neosho, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and also became an active factor in public affairs of the community. He took a helpful part in the constructive public work there for the upbuilding of the town and the surrounding country. He was closely associated with the good roads movement, in fact gave earnest endorsement and support to all the agencies making for the welfare and upbuilding of the city, county and state.

In 1914 he removed to Kansas City where he has since resided, and through the intervening period has concentrated his efforts and attention upon his law practice.

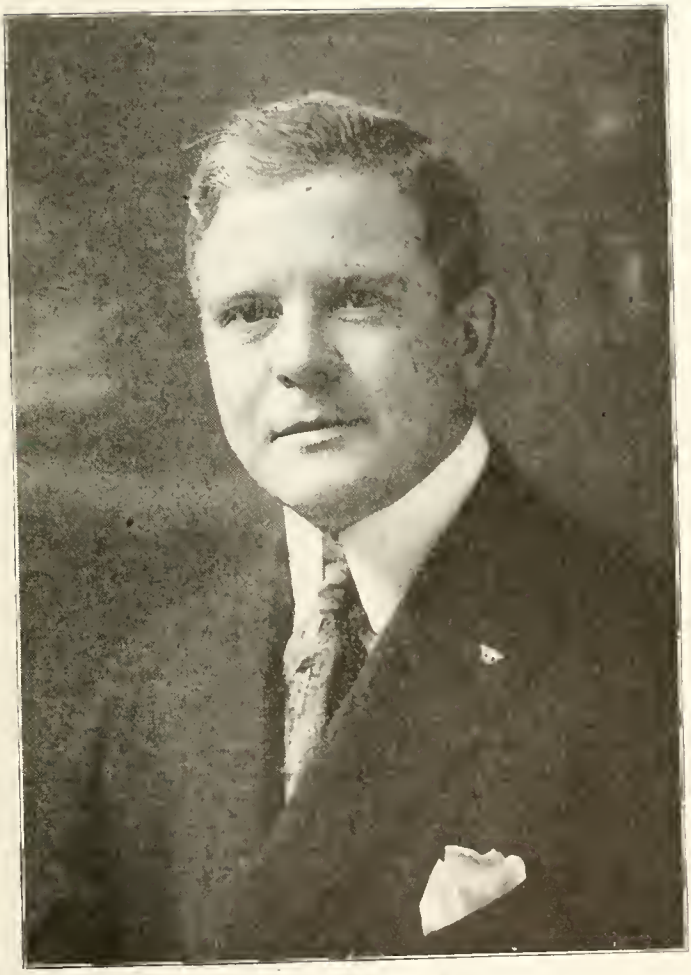
He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and active in promoting the purposes of the craft. He is also a member of the Kansas City Quill Club.

Mr. Hundermark has a well-grounded conception of the economic, industrial and humanistic question of the day, and his ideas on matters affecting the general good of all are decidedly constructive.

CAPTAIN HARDIN BOWMAN MANARD.

Captain Hardin Bowman Manard, who enlisted and served as a captain in the construction division of the army during the World war and who is now actively engaged in the practice of law in Kansas City, Missouri, was born in Tazewell, Tennessee, December 11, 1879. His father, the Rev. Birdwell Gibson Manard, was also a native of that state and became a prominent clergyman of the Baptist church, the Doctor of Divinity degree being conferred upon him. He removed to Missouri early in the '80s and filled various pastorates throughout the state, also becoming widely known as a lecturer. During his boyhood days he had been a student in the University of Virginia and after the outbreak of the Civil war entered the Confederate army as a private and rose to the rank of brigadier general during his four years' military service. He was a faithful follower of the Masonic fraternity, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft, while his entire career was guided and shaped by his firm belief in the principles of Christianity. He wedded Mary Louise Evans, daughter of Judge Walter Evans, of Tennessee. His death occurred in 1899, while his wife survives him, residing in Kansas City, Missouri. They had three children.

Hardin Bowman Manard, the eldest of the family, completed his more specifically literary education in the State Normal School at Warrenstown, and after-



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wards entered the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the LL. B. degree. The same year he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which his work has been characterized by thoroughness, fearlessness and a great fund of practical common sense, joined to a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. In a word he is recognized as a sound and capable lawyer and has been quite successful in his profession. He has served as assistant city counselor and belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association.

In 1910 Mr. Manard was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Hayes, of Kansas City, daughter of Fred M. and Lelia L. (Lyle) Hayes, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Kentucky. They have one son, Hardin Bowman Manard, Jr., four and one-half years of age. When in response to the nation's need men from every walk of life were flocking to the colors, Mr. Manard enlisted and served as captain in the construction division of the army in America, being stationed in Washington, with territory west of the Mississippi river. His duties included the investigation and settlement of strikes on government construction work. He had previously had four years' experience with an artillery company as a member of Battery B of the National Guard and he was discharged from the army in February, 1919.

Mr. Manard is a member of the Independence Avenue Christian church, where he teaches a large class of boys, doing notable work in this connection, his class having a membership of one hundred and fifty. He is also serving as deacon in the church and is otherwise helpful as a representative of the various church activities. Politically he is a democrat and has labored untiringly for the interests and success of the party, but the only office he has ever filled was that of assistant city counselor in 1909 and 1910. He belongs to the Masonic order and is a past master of Kansas City Lodge, No. 220, A. F. & A. M., while he has also taken the Scottish Rite degrees and is a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise connected with the Phi Lambda Epsilon and the Delta Theta Phi Fraternities and in every organization and to every cause which he espouses he manifests the utmost loyalty, with absolute fearlessness and honesty in support of his belief. Nature makes strong appeal to him and he is a great lover of outdoor life.

WALTON W. STEELE.

Walton W. Steele, farm loan officer with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis, was born at Pleasant Green, Cooper county, Missouri, June 28, 1876, a son of John and Malinda (Walton) Steele. The father was born in Morgan county, Missouri, and devoted his life to the profession of teaching, becoming an educator in Delphi College at Boonville. He was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and passed away in 1890. The maternal grandfather of Walton W. Steele was from Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Steele of this review was but fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death. His mother exercised the greatest influence over his career by her kindly teaching, care and devotion. She was a most faithful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and an exponent of all that the Golden Rule implies. She most carefully guided her son's development and her influence was a most potent force in shaping his character, her teachings constituting his greatest heritage.

Walton W. Steele was born and reared in that period which closely followed the Civil war, when fortunes were depleted and when business had scarcely resumed normal conditions in his section of the country. He attended the public schools and in early boyhood aided in driving the town herd of milch cows in company with several other lads of his own age. His real entrance into business life was made in connection with the old Bates County Bank and later he secured employment in the Missouri State Bank of Butler, with which he was connected for several years. He was also at one time identified with the office of the probate judge in Bates county. During his connection with the Missouri State Bank of Butler he served as assistant cashier and teller. In December, 1900, he became identified with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, the qualifications which he

had displayed leading to his recommendation by one of the state banking officials to whom application was made for endorsement of someone qualified for the position which the Mississippi Valley Trust Company desired to fill. He served for a time as assistant trust officer and was later made assistant farm loan officer, which is his present connection, and in this capacity he has served continuously since 1915. In Butler, where the greater part of his boyhood and youth was passed, he was recognized as a hard worker and the entire community regarded him as a model of uprightness and industry. The same qualities have dominated his career since coming to St. Louis. He thoroughly masters every subject to which he gives his attention and his characteristic of doing everything well has constituted the ladder on which he has climbed to success.

In 1906 Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Strodtman, of Independence, Missouri, a daughter of James Strodtman, a farmer of Jackson county, this state. They have become the parents of two children: Edwin Lee, twelve years of age; and Elizaheth, aged ten. Like her husband, Mrs. Steele has won the warmest regard of those with whom they have been brought into contact. During the period of the World war Mr. Steele became first lieutenant of Company M of the Third Regiment of the Home Guard of Missouri. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a past grand of his local lodge and has been a member of the grand lodge. He belongs to the Kings Highway Presbyterian church of St. Louis and he gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, although while residing in Butler he filled the position of city clerk.

Mr. Steele has always found interest and recreation in music, and all outdoor sports. He is a man who makes many friends, but few, if any, enemies, this being due to his consideration and kindliness for others, his uniform courtesy and his willingness to do anything within his power for a friend. One who has long known him characterized him as a man of "most kind and considerate disposition; a practical Christian without camouflage; direct in manner and speech; openhearted and willing to do more than his share at any time. There are few men with a better method of life and its living."

DR. FRANK PERRY WALKER.

Dr. Frank Perry Walker, one of the popular and prominent physicians of St. Joseph, where he has been practicing his profession for several years and where he enjoys the public confidence no less for his professional skill than for his worth as a citizen, is a direct descendant of the Alexander and John Walker family of England. He was born on a farm near Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri, in March, 1877. Dr. Walker was educated in the district school and in the Memphis high school, graduating from the latter in the class of 1898. During his high school term he not only carried his regular course but taught two terms of school and graduated with his class. After graduation he continued his vocation as a teacher in Scotland county and later in North Dakota, where in the meantime he proved up on a homestead. With a view to broadening his scope as a teacher he also took special work in Iowa City, Iowa, and attended various teachers' training schools. When he had reached twenty-four years of age, in 1901, Dr. Walker entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, from which institution he received his D. O. degree in the class of 1903. Shortly after receiving his degree he located in Cando, North Dakota, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for about three years, coming late in the year 1905 to St. Joseph. Subsequently he attended the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph from which he received his M. D. degree, later passing the examination of the State Medical Board of Missouri. In subsequent years Doctor Walker spent two summers in Chicago, taking special work in operative surgery at the Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago and at the West Side Hospital.

Dr. Walker served two terms as president of the Missouri Osteopathic Association, and during his two years tenure of this important and representative office succeeded in organizing the state into districts. He also served as president of the Northwest Missouri Osteopathic Association, and has served on the legislative

committee of this association for several years. Dr. Walker was president of the Christian Endeavor Union of St. Joseph for three years and during that time was a delegate to the International Christian Endeavor convention in St. Paul, Minnesota. He also attended the Young Men's Christian Association conference at Lake Geneva while in the American School of Osteopathy, and represented that college as a delegate.

Dr. Walker is an earnest member of the First Congregational church, of St. Joseph, and an active participant in all of its good works. He is a Rotarian, a member of the American Osteopathic Association, and a member of Masonic Lodge No. 78. He also holds membership in the Commerce Club, in the affairs of which he takes a warm interest, as he does in all community matters intended to promote the welfare of the citizens. On August 30, 1904, Dr. Walker was united in marriage to Ethel M. Pile, a daughter of Thomas M. Pile, of Memphis, Missouri. The Pile family is one of the oldest and most representative in Scotland county. Dr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of two children: Frank Perry, Jr., aged eleven; and Hannabell, aged eight.

EDWIN B. McINTIRE.

Edwin B. McIntire, president and treasurer of the Charles A. Drach Electrotype Company of St. Louis, is a native of the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Pike county, July 18, 1868. His father, Mathew W. McIntire, was born in Pike county, Illinois, being the first white male child born in Barry township. The family had settled there in pioneer times and came of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Thomas McIntire, removed to Illinois from Pennsylvania at an early period in the development of the former state. Mathew W. McIntire became a successful contractor and builder, devoting his life to that work save for the period of his service in the Civil war, for he became one of the "boys in blue" of the Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, and participated in the Battle of White River and in other engagements in southwestern Missouri and Arkansas. He had reached the age of seventy-seven years when death called him in June, 1914. In early manhood he wedded Mahala Askew, who was born in Pike county, Illinois, and represented one of the pioneer families of that state, also of Scotch lineage. Mrs. McIntire is still living and has reared a family of five sons and a daughter.

Edwin B. McIntire, the fourth child of this family, was educated in the public schools of Pike county, and when sixteen years of age became a resident of St. Louis where he secured a position as shipping clerk with the wholesale shoe firm known as the Dickason, Hass & Ordiorne Shoe Company. He remained with that firm for two years and then became traveling representative of the house, remaining with them about two or three years and then on the road as a traveling salesman until 1903, representing during that period, two eastern factories. On the 1st of January, 1903, he was elected president and treasurer of the Charles A. Drach Electrotype Company, and through the intervening period of seventeen years has concentrated his efforts and attention upon the development and conduct of this business which has become one of extensive and profitable proportions. The business was established in 1865 as a partnership concern by the firm of Drach & Strausberger and is today the oldest and largest electrotype company in the state or in any state west of Chicago. The plant is splendidly equipped for carrying on a business of this character and volume and the prosperity of the undertaking is attributable in large measure to the capable management and enterprise of Edwin B. McIntire.

On the 27th of December, 1896, in St. Louis Mr. McIntire was married to Miss Carrie T. Drach, a daughter of the late Charles A. and Amelia (Huber) Drach of Cincinnati. Two children have been born of this union, Charles E., whose birth occurred in St. Louis in 1903; and Dorothy R. born in 1907. Fraternally Mr. McIntire is a Mason, belonging to Rising Sun Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M. of Fort Scott, Kansas. He has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is a noble of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and is interested in all those activities which have to do

with the civic development and progress of the city. The proud American title of the self-made man is justly his. Starting out in the business world at the age of sixteen, his success is due entirely to his own efforts and perseverance. He early recognized the value and power of industry and energy and has never allowed obstacles or difficulties to bar his path if it could be overcome by persistent and honorable labor. His course has at all times been such as would bear close investigation and scrutiny, and the methods which he has followed may well constitute an example for others.

ROBERT McCULLOCH.

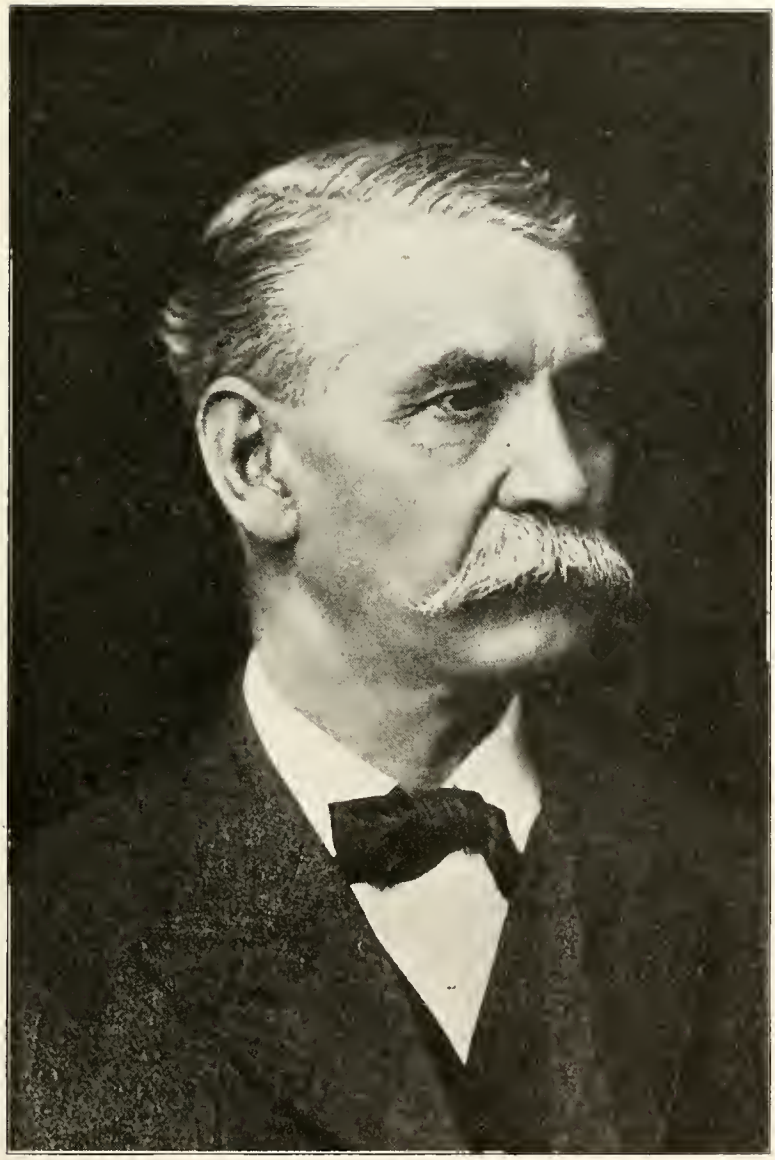
Robert McCulloch, who spent the major part of his life in St. Louis, his native city, came to be widely known as the president and general manager of the United Railways Company. Varied and complex are the questions which arise in connection with street railway management, owing to the constantly changing conditions of the city or the districts which such transportation interests serve. But Mr. McCulloch, adaptable, sagacious and enterprising, found ready solution for such problems after assuming management of the street railway interests of St. Louis. This resulted from the fact that he mastered the lessons of life day by day until his post graduate work in the school of experience placed him with the men of learning and ability who for years had figured prominently in connection with those interests which constitute leading business features in the life of the city.

Robert McCulloch was born September 15, 1841, and was a son of Roderick Douglas and Elizabeth McClanahan (Nash) McCulloch, both members of old Virginia families, the former born in Amherst county and the latter in Roanoke. Robert McCulloch was left an orphan in his infancy and was reared in Virginia, becoming a resident of Rockbridge county, where he attended private schools and thus acquainted himself with the preliminary branches of learning. He later became a student in the Virginia Military Institute and following the close of the Civil war received his diploma of graduation from that school.

During the period of hostilities, however, he was an active member of the Confederate army, which he joined as drill master on the 19th of April, 1861. He afterward enlisted for active duty at the front as a private and was promoted successively to the rank of lieutenant, of adjutant and of captain of Company B of the Eighteenth Virginia Infantry, which was attached to Garnett's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Longstreet's Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. He served under the gallant Pickett, who won undying fame through the charge which he made at Gettysburg and who perhaps had the personal love and respect of his soldiers to a greater degree than any other leader of the Confederacy.

Captain McCulloch received a wound at the first battle of Manassas and again at the second battle of Manassas and a third time in the seven days' battle in the vicinity of Richmond, while twice he was wounded in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg,—a charge unsurpassed in all history for personal bravery,—a fact acknowledged by the soldiers of the north as well as those of the south. It was on the 3d of July, 1863, that Captain McCulloch was wounded and was reported among the dead. Instead, however, he was taken prisoner and was afterward exchanged, from which time on he remained in active duty until the surrender of the Confederate forces in April, 1865.

Captain McCulloch continued a resident of Virginia until January, 1869, when he returned to his native state and took charge of a large farm in the Florissant valley belonging to Richard Shackelford, who was one of the principal stockholders of the Benton-Bellefontaine Railway. Six years later, or in 1875, he offered to Mr. McCulloch the superintendency of the street railway, and the offer being accepted, this constituted the beginning of Mr. McCulloch's career as a street railway official. From that time forward he was uninterruptedly connected with urban transportation and was associated with every department of the service, taking active part in the initiation of improvements which resulted in the old horse-car system being superseded by the cable and that in turn by electric motor power. He ever made it his purpose to give to the public the best street railway service possible and he became recognized as an authority upon all questions of this character throughout the country. For several years he was general manager of the



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Chicago City Railway Company and in 1904 he returned to St. Louis, becoming a director, vice president and general manager of the United Railways Company of this city, while later he was elected to the presidency. His ready adaptability in business, his clear comprehension of possibilities, his outlook beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities and demands of the future, his habits of systematic labor and of clear thought, all combined to make him one of the best known and most competent street railway managers of the country.

On the 18th of June, 1868, Mr. McCulloch was united in marriage to Miss Emma Paxton, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, who is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, the Paxton family being established, however, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in the period of its earliest settlement. To Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch were born a son and two daughters, Richard, Roberta and Grace.

Mr. McCulloch was well known as an exemplary representative of Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, the Knights Templars degree of the York Rite, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he crossed the sands of the desert. He was likewise a member of the St. Louis, Mercantile and Racquet Clubs and of the Sons of the Revolution and Colonial Wars, while politically he was a stalwart supporter of the democratic party. His religious views were in harmony with the Protestant faith and his life always measured up to high standards. He passed away September 28, 1915, the sterling worth of his character being recognized by all who knew him. He had developed splendid powers of organization, of initiative and of management and thus he became a most important factor in the development of city railway interests not only in St. Louis but in other localities. He was prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers took him into the field of large enterprises and continually broadening opportunities.

Like her husband, Mrs. McCulloch comes of Revolutionary war ancestry and is now a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is also connected with the Daughters of 1812 and with the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She belongs to the Presbyterian church, in which her ancestors have figured prominently through many generations as ministers, deacons and elders. She belongs also to the Young Women's Christian Association and has been most active in various branches of church and charitable work, including the Foreign Missionary Society and the Home Missionary Society, of both of which she is a member. She was likewise most active in Red Cross work during the World war and her sympathy and kindliness have found expression in most effective effort for the welfare of her fellowmen.

BUTLER STEWART CROSSY, M. D.

Dr. Butler Stewart Crossy, successfully engaged in medical practice in St. Louis, was born in New York city, August 14, 1871. His father, the late John Stewart Crossy, was a native of Ireland and came to the United States in 1842, when but eight years of age. He became an actor, well known as a comedian, enjoying a national reputation under the stage name of J. C. Stewart. He devoted his talents to the histrionic art until his death in 1905, passing away in St. Louis when seventy-one years of age. He was instrumental in establishing the first open-air show in St. Louis, then known as Bechner's Garden, which was opened during the '50s on Fifth street, between Morgan and Franklin avenue. He also built and conducted the Broad Street Theatre in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and produced the initial performance of "Pinafore." He married Isabell Cooban, who was born in Liverpool, England, and came to America with her parents in 1849, at the age of seven years, the family later settling in St. Louis, where the daughter became the wife of Mr. Crossy. To them were born four children, three sons and a daughter: Frank and John, who have passed away; Butler S., of this review; and Annabelle, now the wife of William F. Morrow, of St. Louis.

Dr. Crossy of this review was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and in the Jefferson Medical College of that city and afterwards attended the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. He became resident physician of the City Hospital of Baltimore, Maryland, where he served one year, returning to Philadelphia where he engaged in general practice until 1902 and then removed to St.

Louis, where he has since followed his profession. He has specialized on rheumatics, and also gives his attention to the general work of the profession and is a successful family physician in many of the households of St. Louis.

It was in this city, on the 7th of December, 1912, that Dr. Crossy was married to Miss Belle De Frates, a native of Vincennes, Indiana, and a daughter of J. L. and Anna De Frates.

Politically Dr. Crossy is a republican and is a firm believer in the principles of the party but has never been an office seeker. During the war he served as examining physician for the Canadian-British recruiting office. He finds his creation in motoring and has spent some of his most pleasant hours in his automobile. His entire life has been devoted to his professional interests, and the thoroughness of his work and his comprehensive understanding of the scientific principles of the profession have gained him a creditable place as a physician and surgeon of St. Louis.

LEWIS TAYLOR FRIER

Lewis Taylor Frier, superintendent of the Buffom Tool Company and manager of the Frier Hardware Company, was born October 17, 1887, at Louisiana, the son of S. W. T. Frier who is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

In the public schools and high school of Louisiana, Lewis T. Frier pursued his education to the age of fifteen years and then started out in the world as timekeeper for the Buffom Tool Company. He was not retained in that position long, however, for his energy and determination soon enabled him to advance from one position to another until he finally became superintendent, a position which he has held for the past five years. On the death of his father, S. W. T. Frier, in 1915, Mr. Frier took over the Frier Hardware Company which he manages in conjunction with his duties as superintendent.

On the 5th of June, 1907, Mr. Frier was united in marriage to Miss Nettie May Strawn, the daughter of James G. Strawn of Jacksonville, Illinois, who is manager for the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston. He is a native of Jacksonville, at which place his family had lived since early in the nineteenth century, his paternal great-great-grandfather having been a cattle king in that section. Two children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Frier: Lewis T., Jr., who is attending school, and Strawn Arnold who is now four years of age.

Politically Mr. Frier is a republican, and the family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Louisiana. His fraternal connections are with the Masons, in which order he has reached the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees, and he is also an Elk. Mr. Frier is well known and popular as a citizen and as a business man and he has made for himself a creditable place in the regard of his fellow townsmen in Louisiana.

GAIUS FOSTER PADDOCK.

No history of St. Louis would be complete without extended reference to the Paddock family for in the first city directory that was issued appears the names of the great-grandparents of Gaius Foster Paddock, and since that time the family has been prominently connected with many events which have helped to shape the history of this section of the country. The ancestry can be traced back to the year 1632, and through several generations the family home was maintained in the state of Vermont. Gaius F. Paddock still has in his possession the invitation which was sent to his ancestors to attend the Lafayette ball held in St. Louis. In the year 1816 Gaius and Polly (Wood) Paddock removed from their old home in Vermont to the then far west, taking up their abode in what was then the front settlement of St. Louis, although a little more than a decade before the United States had purchased this territory from the French. When sixteen years of age Gaius Paddock had become a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and served throughout the struggle for independence. He had then returned to his Vermont home and wedded Polly Wood, and when they removed to the west they were parents of a son, Orville, who accompanied them. The farm, which was taken up by the great grandfather at that time—1815—was just across the

river in Illinois, for this sturdy son of New England did not believe in slavery and he therefore crossed the Mississippi from the slave state of Missouri into the free territory of Illinois. The house which he built in 1821, still stands in good condition. His son, Orville Paddock, was born in Vermont, and after the removal of the family to the Mississippi valley he became a dry goods merchant of St. Louis. He was married in this city to Elizabeth Bailey, a native of Maine. The Paddocks were prominent in all the leading social events of St. Louis, as well as in business circles, and an aunt of Gaius F. Paddock was one of the bridesmaids at the marriage of Ulysses S. Grant and Julia Dent. Gaius Paddock, Sr., wedded Sara Josepha Foster, a daughter of Joseph Foster, who came to St. Louis in 1836 from Fortress Monroe, Virginia. He was an architect and builder of St. Louis, and was associated with his brother-in-law in the erection of the old courthouse here. He married Sara Singleton, and their daughter, Josepha, born in St. Louis, became the wife of Gaius Paddock, also a native of this city. For a long period he was president of the Paddock-Hawley Iron Company but retired when the firm went out of business. He is now living at "Paddock-Wood," the old homestead north of Edwardsville, Illinois, and there his wife passed away in 1915, being laid to rest in the old family cemetery. Gaius Paddock, Sr., was born May 14, 1836, and the building in which he was born, at Sixth and Market streets, St. Louis, is still standing, as is the birthplace of his wife near the corner of Fourth and Cerre streets. In their family were the following named: Robert A., who is now an attorney of New York city; Orville W., an electrical engineer of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Gaius F. of this review; Mrs. J. B. Kerr, the wife of Brigadier-General J. B. Kerr, a retired army officer, now living in Washington, D. C.; Mrs. I. Palmer Swift, the wife of Major Swift, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas; Mary J., Sara S., and Alice B., who are living with their father at "Paddock-Wood."

The birth of Gaius Foster Paddock occurred April 3, 1866, in Alton, Illinois, and in the pursuit of his education he attended the Smith Academy of St. Louis, and also the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, while later he entered Yale University, and won the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1890. He began his business career as a chemist with the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, remaining with that corporation in 1891 and 1892. He then turned his attention to mining operations in Sonora, Mexico, and in 1893 became identified with the Paddock-Hawley Iron Company, manufacturers, importers of and dealers in iron, steel, carriage and heavy hardware in St. Louis. He became the treasurer of this company which conducted a profitable business until 1905, and then withdrew from the trade. Mr. Paddock at that time entered the insurance business, becoming associated with the F. Churchill Wittemore Company, and in 1917 formed a connection with W. H. Markham & Company, and he is, in this connection, engaged in the general insurance brokerage business, the firm enjoying an extensive clientele.

Mr. Paddock makes his home at 3928 Lindell boulevard. He is an Episcopalian in religious faith, and a republican in his political belief. He is identified with several social organizations, including the University Club, in which he has served as chairman of the house committee. He belongs to the Insurance Club and to the Book and Snake Society, a college organization. He finds his diversions in fishing and hunting, and was captain of the first gun club at Yale. He fully sustains the name long honored in the business and social circles of St. Louis, and enjoys the warm friendship and kindly regard of all who know him.

CHARLES DILLON MORRIS.

From a small beginning, which frequently marks the early stages of notable achievements, and by persistent energy, Charles Dillon Morris, the well known publisher of the St. Joseph Gazette, has attained to a position of note among the leading citizens of the community in which he has been a resident since 1904 and occupies a standing in newspaper affairs which is second to none in Missouri. A native of Ohio, he was born at Buena Vista, Scioto county, that state, and there spent his childhood days. Rev. William Morris, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in southern Ohio, being one of the family of sixteen children, consisting of eight sons and eight daughters. At an early age he went to live with his paternal grandparents, by whom he was reared. Converted in his youth he united with the Methodist Episcopal church,

later becoming an itinerant preacher in that denomination. At the breaking out of the Civil war he offered his services to his country for one hundred days and at the expiration of that term was honorably discharged. Feeling that there was a further demand for his services he again enlisted and was appointed chaplin with the rank of captain, and remained with his regiment ministering to the spiritual needs of the soldiers until the close of hostilities. He then resumed preaching and as a member of the Ohio conference held pastorates in many different localities, performing his duties with exemplary zeal. His last days were spent in Delaware, Ohio, where his death occurred at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He married Sarah Dillon, who was born at Adelphi, Ohio, where her father was a custom boot and shoe manufacturer. She died at the early age of thirty-eight years, leaving three children, namely: Mrs. Bertha Bardeu, living in Chicago; Charles Dillon and William Allen, twins, the latter now employed in the government printing plant at Washington, D. C.

Reared in Ohio Charles Dillon Morris attended the common schools until he had reached the age of fifteen, when he came to Missouri and attended a private school in Quitman, Nodaway county, earning his board by doing chores for Augustus Johnston, with whom he made his home. At the age of eighteen he began teaching and having taught one term in the country he became principal of the Quitman schools, with which he was connected for two years. About this time Mr. Morris experienced a desire to become associated with newspaper work and he purchased the Quitman Record, of which journal he continued as publisher for three years. Selling out his interest in the Record he went to Trenton, Grundy county, and acquired by purchase the Trenton Tribune, which he published for thirteen years as a daily and weekly paper, the journal during this period increasing in circulation and community influence. In 1904 Mr. Morris came to St. Joseph, and, associated with E. F. E. McJimsey and John E. Swanger, bought the St. Joseph Gazette, of which he is publisher. He has since purchased all the stock formerly held by his partners and is now the sole manager of the paper and its interests as well as the publisher.

On December 25, 1889, Charles Dillon Morris was united in marriage to Mary Gladdice Cox, who was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, a daughter of Rev. John H. and Nanna Cox. Her father, a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, served as chaplain of a regiment during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are the parents of two children, Earl D., and Edwin L., both of whom are engaged with their father in the publication of the Gazette, the family triumvirate being ever intent on widening the scope and influence of the paper in all worthy directions.

Mr. Morris gives his political adherence to the republican party and cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine. For many years he was active in local, state and national affairs, and has been chairman of the city, county and congressional committees and of the state republican committee, having been chairman of the latter for two years; he was reelected to the latter office for a second term but resigned. Missouri went republican three times while Mr. Morris was an active member of the state committee. President McKinley appointed him postmaster of Trenton, to which office President Roosevelt reappointed him, but before finishing his second term he resigned in order to give his undivided attention to private business affairs. Mr. Morris has been actively identified with the public affairs of St. Joseph and has been a strong factor in the activities of the Commerce Club, of which organization he served one year as president. Mr. Morris is a member of the Charity Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Moila Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Protective and Benevolent Order of Elks, at St. Joseph, Missouri.

ST. ELMO SANDERS, M. D.

Dr. St. Elmo Sanders, physician and surgeon of Kansas City, was born April 2, 1873, at Pleasant Ridge, Greene county, Indiana, his parents being George W. and Malinda (Bobbitt) Sanders, the former a native of Ohio while the latter was born in Indiana. They came to Kansas City in 1891 and the father was engaged in business as a live stock and commission merchant. In his latter years he concentrated his attention upon the live stock business and his energetic and enterprising

DR. ST. ELMO SANDERS

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spirit kept him in his position of leadership along that line. So busy was he that he had no time for politics or public activities but he kept in touch with all interests of public moment and generously supported many plans for the public good.

Dr. Sanders attended the public schools of Kansas City until he had completed a course in the Central high school. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he then entered the University Medical College, from which he was graduated March 22, 1900, with the M. D. degree, standing second in a class of one hundred and sixteen graduates. He began practice in the same year and has always specialized in surgery. While he was extremely anxious to enter the service in the World war, he was not accepted, as the government felt he was needed more at home. He offered to raise a unit for overseas, but because Kansas City needed him the offer was declined. Grace Hospital was being constructed at that time, and it was necessary that he remain to aid in the supervision of the work and also to handle the operation cases in the various hospitals in Kansas City. From 1905 until 1909 he served as city physician and it was during that period that the Kansas City General Hospital was built. He is now president of the Grace Hospital and nearly all of his time is devoted to hospital practice. He thoroughly understands anatomy and the component parts of the human body, and his scientific attainments are of the highest. Moreover he possesses a sympathetic nature that is indispensable to the successful physician and surgeon. He belongs to the American Medical, Southwestern, Southern, Missouri State and Jackson County Medical Societies, and is an honorary member of the Texas Medical Society. He has been licensed to practice in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas and he is well known through the southwest as an accomplished physician and surgeon.

In 1902 in Kansas City, Dr. Sanders was married to Miss Edith J. Rowley, who is of New Jersey lineage, and both Dr. and Mrs. Sanders are widely and favorably known in the city in which they make their home. Politically Dr. Sanders is a republican and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic Order belonging to the Chapter, Commandery, and the Scottish Rite bodies. He has also crossed the sands of the desert with the nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a man of strong personality, one who inspires and is genial and approachable. His absolute mastery of self contributes to his success as a surgeon and step by step he has advanced until his marked ability brings to him a most extensive and important practice.

FRANK ALBERT MOORE.

Among the public men of St. Joseph who have given freely of time and money for the advancement and general welfare of the community none stand out more prominently than Frank Albert Moore, president of the Combe Printing Company and otherwise identified with the commercial interests of St. Joseph. His election to the presidency of the Commerce Club, the representative organization of St. Joseph's business and professional men, was an honor well merited and a tribute to his standing in the community. When it has been a matter of raising funds or promoting any worthy undertaking Mr. Moore has always been ready to lend a helping hand, even to the sacrifice of putting aside his own affairs.

Frank Albert Moore was born in Doniphan county, Kansas, and when he had reached the age of six his parents moved to St. Joseph, and of this city he has been a continuous resident ever since. Having completed his early education his first business experience was in the retail dry goods line, having been connected with the old firm of Chambers & Marney for a period of years. Mr. Moore, however, sought larger commercial possibilities for his business instincts and by steady and persistent effort finally reached his present responsibility as president of the Combe Printing Company, one of the largest printing and stationery houses in the west. He entered the service of this company in 1889. His business aptitude and energy came in for early recognition and he soon advanced as secretary and treasurer of the company. The claim is made by Mr. Moore, on behalf of his firm, that fine printing is a special feature—almost a hobby—in the daily routine

of business. If one may judge by the many beautiful creations of the printing art bearing the company's imprint the claim is undoubtedly sustained.

Outside of his direct association with the Combe Printing Company Mr. Moore has many other interests, in the prosecution of which he brings the same resourcefulness and energy which characterize his daily business life. Besides being president of the Commerce Club he acts as treasurer of the Auditorium Company, which position of trust he has held since the organization of the company. He is a stockholder in the Morris Plan Bank, a director in the St. Joseph Life Insurance Company and an officer in the Peoples Home and Savings Association, and to affairs of these various interests he brings ripe intelligence and business acumen.

When twenty-two years old Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Lura Smith, of St. Joseph. Both he and Mrs. Moore are earnest members of the First Christian church, to the congregation of which Mr. Moore acts as treasurer, and much credit is due him for his untiring efforts in the planning, building and furnishing of the handsome new home of this organization which has been recently completed. While ever taking a good citizens' part in all that pertains to the public good, Mr. Moore has never been particularly identified with party politics and has never been a seeker after public office. Mr. Moore is a member of the St. Joseph Lodge of Elks and also a member of the Country Club.

LAWRENCE CHAPPELL KINGSLAND.

Lawrence Chappell Kingsland, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born April 11, 1884, in the city where he yet makes his home, and is a son of George and Martha (Chappell) Kingsland. The father was born in St. Louis county, Missouri, March 31, 1857, and belongs to a distinguished old family of this state of Scotch English origin. The ancestral line is traced back to Robert Kingsland, who came to America in his own vessel, Judith, accompanied by his son, Isaac Kingsland, arriving on the 4th of July, 1668. The latter served as colonial councilman under Governor Carver Laurie in Bergen county, New Jersey, in 1684. He was likewise colonial councilman under Governor Andrew Hamilton of Bergen county, New Jersey, September 28, 1692, and he was a captain of militia in the same year. His name figures prominently upon the pages of history through that early colonial epoch. George Kingsland, father of Lawrence C. Kingsland, was married April 11, 1882, to Martha Chappell. She was born in St. Louis, a daughter of John and Martha Elizabeth (Alexander) Chappell, both now deceased. Both belonged to old St. Louis families dating back to 1834. George and Martha (Chappell) Kingsland have become parents of four children, of whom three are living, the third, LeRoy, having died in infancy. Lawrence C. is the eldest, the others being George D. and Martha. The father was for many years engaged in manufacturing in St. Louis and is now real estate officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

Lawrence C. Kingsland, after attending the public schools of St. Louis, entered the Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the LL. B. degree. For two years he gave his time to under-graduate work in Washington University, so that he was a student in the institution altogether for five years. Following the completion of his law course he entered upon active practice with Alva C. Trueblood under the firm style of Trueblood & Kingsland, so continuing until January 1, 1909, when he formed a partnership with John D. Rippey under the firm style of Rippey & Kingsland. They are specializing in patents, trademarks and copyrights and are classed with the leading firms of young lawyers in St. Louis. Mr. Kingsland belongs to the St. Louis and American Bar Associations. He was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court October 23, 1913. He has made steady professional progress and the place that he has already attained indicates that his future career will be well worth watching.

On the 11th of March, 1908, Mr. Kingsland was married to Miss Ethel Chenault, a native of Fort Scott, Kansas, and daughter of Abner and Lillian T. (Thonson) Chenault. They have become parents of three children: Ethel, Lawrence Chappell and Robert, all born in St. Louis.

Mr. Kingsland is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and an associate member of the Engineers Club of St. Louis. He likewise belongs to the

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City Club, and the Phi Delta Phi and Sigma Chi fraternities. His religious faith is evidenced in his connection with the Westminster Presbyterian church. His military service covers connection with the National Guard of Missouri from 1901 until 1904. He served as captain in the Home Guard and is now serving as captain in the National Guard of Missouri. He was field director of the American Red Cross from October 27, 1918, to April 1, 1919, at Camp McArthur, Texas. He has been an active worker with the Red Cross and served as one of the captains in the Third Liberty Loan drive. His political allegiance is given the democratic party and he is now city committeeman of the twenty-eighth ward. His interest in St. Louis and her welfare has been manifest in many tangible ways and he gives active cooperation to all those forces and interests which are looking to a bigger and better city of higher civic ideals.

JAMES ARTHUR WEAVER.

James Arthur Weaver, who since October, 1918, has been assistant secretary of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, his association with that corporation, however covering a period of seventeen years, was born in New London, Missouri, October 7, 1881. His father, H. T. Weaver, who is also a native of New London, was for many years engaged in business as a grain merchant but is now living retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. He is a son of Henry Weaver, who was born in Virginia. H. T. Weaver has long been active as a member of the Baptist church and has taken a helpful interest in civic affairs. He married Helen Bramblett, who was born in Kentucky, and they became the parents of nine children, seven of whom survive.

James A. Weaver, after attending the public schools of his native city and the high school from which he was graduated in 1898, spent one year as a student in the State University at Columbia and for two and a half years pursued courses of study in commercial colleges of Hannibal and St. Louis. One of the elements of his successful career is undoubtedly the fact that he has always continued in the line in which he embarked at the outset of his active connection with the business world. For seventeen years he has been with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, acquainting himself with the various phases of the business and advancing step by step as his powers and capabilities have increased until in October, 1918, he won promotion to the position of assistant secretary.

On the 22d of May, 1900, Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Nettie Glasscock, of New London, Missouri, a daughter of Thomas W. and Annie (Gentry) Glasscock. They have two children: Thomas T., eighteen years of age, who is now attending high school; and James A., Jr., fourteen years of age.

Mr. Weaver is a Mason, belonging to Rose Hill Lodge, No. 550, A. F. & A. M. His religious faith is that of the Christian church, in the work of which he has been most active, serving as deacon and as treasurer of the church. During the war period he took a helpful part in promoting all war activities, assisting largely in the Liberty Loan drives, in the Red Cross and in the sale of War Savings Stamps. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, esteem him as a man of most creditable purposes, the sterling worth of his character being recognized by all with whom he has come in contact.

CHRIS. L. RUTT.

Yet another instance of achieving a cherished ambition—in this case that of reaching the editorial tripod, via the composing room of a newspaper—is exemplified in the interesting and varied career of Chris. L. Rutt, the well known managing editor of the St. Joseph News-Press, with which journal he has been identified for more than seventeen years, an era which has witnessed an ever expanding influence for that journal, due no less to his skillful guidance than to the loyal cooperation of those with whom he is associated.

Mr. Rutt was born October 8, 1859, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a son of Christian

and Katherine (Gaiss) Rutt. His early schooling was in St. Benedict's, Atchison, Kansas, where the family located in 1865. When Mr. Rutt reached the age of fourteen years he entered the composing room of the Atchison Daily Champion to learn the compositor's art. In 1879 he became a member of the Typographical Union and traveled the country extensively, working as a journeyman printer until 1881. He early developed an inclination for newspaper work and in the latter year he joined the editorial staff of the Leavenworth Standard, then under the control of Major Edgar G. Ross, and some time afterwards went on the Leavenworth Times under Col. D. R. Anthony. During the summer of 1882 Mr. Rutt published the Sunday Morning Call in Atchison and in January of the following year he joined the staff of the St. Joseph Gazette where he remained until the next autumn.

Mr. Rutt then went further afield and after working on newspapers in Fort Worth, San Antonio, Galveston, Austin and Waco, Texas, and writing shorthand in St. Louis, he returned to the Gazette in 1885, serving under Major John N. Edwards and Charles Fremont Cochran. He was the first secretary of the board of police commissioners, serving from 1887 to 1900, and throughout this period maintained his connection with the Gazette.

In March, 1900, Mr. Rutt became managing editor and publisher of the Gazette and in August of the same year the Gazette and Herald were consolidated, Mr. Rutt remaining as managing editor of the publication after it was sold to C. B. Edgar. In 1902 he joined the Daily News as managing editor, continuing in that capacity when the Daily News and Daily Press were consolidated in 1903, from which year up to the present he has been identified with the fortunes of the News-Press, which under his guidance has become a potent force in the public affairs of St. Joseph, rigidly independent in tone and character and ever striving for the good of the community. As a side line to his newspaper activities Mr. Rutt, in 1898, compiled a History of Missouri and Buchanan county which has run through three editions and has come to be regarded as a standard work.

In 1887, Mr. Rutt was united in marriage to Miss Annie Herbst, and of the children born of this union three are living: Frances Mary; Anna Catherine; and Chris. L., Jr. Mr. Rutt is an active member of the Knights of Columbus.

S. W. T. FRIER.

S. W. T. Frier, deceased, was for many years a prominent resident of Louisiana and for twenty-five years engaged in the hardware business in that place. At the news of his demise in 1915 a feeling of widespread bereavement swept over Louisiana, for he was endeared to his fellow citizens as a man of high personal worth as well as a business man of the highest principles and honor. Mr. Frier was born on his father's farm six miles from Louisiana in Pike county, September 30, 1849. His father, Ambrose Frier, was a native of Bath county, Kentucky, having been born there in 1798, the son of James Frier who came to Pike county in 1824 with his brother, Enoch. The original ancestors of the Frier family came from Germany, first settling in Virginia and later removing to Kentucky. They were all slave holders, but when the Civil war broke out they stood by the Union. For some time Ambrose Frier, the father of the subject of this sketch, resided in Bowling Green, Kentucky. He later removed to Louisiana, however, at which time he retired from farming and engaged in the carpenter trade until his death in 1866. He had married Rachel Cohorn of Irish parentage, and they had became the parents of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity, Taylor or S. W. T. Frier, being the youngest child.

In 1871 S. W. T. Frier removed to Louisiana with his parents. As there was little opportunity offered in the way of obtaining an education, at the age of eight years he secured employment. He was first employed in the factory of Cash, Henderson & Strange, a prosperous tobacco plant, and there he remained as stemmer for some years, or until he reached his teens. Not wishing to remain a factory hand in his early manhood he became connected with H. P. Brown as a mercantile clerk, and was later employed by Benham & Frier. Realizing the disadvantages of an insufficient education he devoted his spare time to study, went to school one term, and perfected his handwriting by copying the invoices of the store. For several

years he supported his parents out of his earnings, at the same time managing to save one hundred and eighty dollars with which he entered Bryant & Strattons Business College at Quincy, Illinois, taking a commercial course. After the completion of this course in 1870, his brother offered to stake him to a half interest in a grocery stock, and accepting this offer he was for about five years engaged in the grocery business. He was then appointed agent of the United States and American Express Companies at Louisiana, a position which he filled very satisfactorily for twelve years, five years of which time he was chief deputy revenue collector of the fourth internal revenue district. Four years he spent in the office of the Stark Nursery and then became interested in the hardware business. He entered into that business as a partner of W. A. Jordan in 1890, under the firm name of Jordan & Frier, which partnership continued for seven years, at the end of which time the firm became Frier & Jacquin, and in 1908 Mr. Frier bought out his partner's interest and the firm was incorporated as The Frier Hardware Company, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars, he becoming its president and treasurer. He built up a very substantial business, endeavoring in every way to please his patrons, his belief being that satisfied patrons were the best advertisement.

Mr. Frier was married to Mary Fritz in 1873. She was a daughter of John L. and Sophia Fritz who were of German ancestry and settled in Louisiana prior to the Civil war. She died in 1889, leaving four children of whom Lewis Taylor Frier, mentioned elsewhere in this work, was one. Four years after his wife's death, or in 1893, Mr. Frier was again united in marriage, this time to Mary C. Hart of Winchester, Kentucky.

Mr. Frier was always a stanch member of the republican party and although he did not seek public office he was active in all party work. In 1912 he was a delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago. Mr. Frier at the time of the Civil war was too young to take an active part, but his older brothers, John, James and Jasper, served in Company D of the Thirty-third Missouri Regiment. Fraternally Mr. Frier was a member of the Court of Honor, which organization he served as director for many years, being also chairman of the investment committee of that order. He was also a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church of which he was elder thirty years.

GEORGE W. BRIECE.

George W. Briece, superintendent of transportation for the Missouri Pacific Railroad with headquarters in St. Louis, was born in Quincy, Illinois, January 3, 1873, his parent being John James and Sarah Jane (Farmer) Briece, who were natives of Ohio and West Virginia respectively, their ancestors having lived for some time in those two states. The Briece family is of Scotch origin and was founded in America in Revolutionary war times. John James Briece was reared and educated in Ohio and at the outbreak of the Civil war joined the army, serving until after the close of hostilities. He participated in the Indian wars in the west, and came out with the rank of sergeant. In the early '70s he removed to Quincy, Illinois, and in 1888 removed to Parsons, Kansas, where he resided until the time of his death which occurred in 1900 when he had reached the age of fifty years. He had devoted his life to mechanical pursuits and was quite successful in his business affairs. His wife was a representative of one of the old families of West Virginia and was of Irish lineage. She passed away in 1918 at the age of seventy years. They had a family of six sons and one daughter.

George W. Briece was educated in the public schools of Quincy, Illinois, and at a business college of Kansas City, Missouri. When nineteen years of age he started out to earn his own living and was first employed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company at Parsons, Kansas, his original position being that of office boy. He continued with the railroad for eleven years and during the latter part of the period had charge of the car record department. In 1902 he became connected with the Missouri-Pacific Railroad Company at St. Louis, in the transportation department, holding a clerical position from which he was advanced step by step in recognition of his ability and fidelity until he was made superintendent of transportation on the 1st of March, 1920. He had served from October, 1913, until July, 1918, as car accountant, and on the latter date was made super-

visor of transportation for the southwestern region covering thirty-seven railroads. He continued to act in that capacity for the government—the roads then being under federal control—until the roads were returned to private ownership, and he was then made superintendent of transportation and is now discharging the duties of this important and responsible position.

In St. Louis on the 28th of May, 1900, Mr. Briece was married to Miss Margaret C. Carter, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kelley) Carter. They now have two children: Leo Thomas, born in St. Louis, January 8, 1904; and George David, born in St. Louis, July 5, 1912. The parents are communicants of the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic church. Politically Mr. Briece is a republican, but has never been an aspirant for office. He belongs to the Missouri-Pacific Club, and he has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance during his residence in St. Louis. His record is an indication of the opportunities that lie before young men in the new world, where efforts are unhampered by cast or class. The point of achievement depended upon the individual and recognizing this fact Mr. Briece has advanced through close application and ready adaptability until he now occupies a commanding position in connection with railway interests in the central Mississippi Valley.

WILLIAM J. HETZLER.

William J. Hetzler, the president of the Hetzler Packing Company of Columbia and an outstanding figure in the business circles of central Missouri, was born at Canton, Lewis county, this state, on the 21st of April, 1868, and is a son of Louis and Barbara (Brosi) Hetzler. The former, a native of Germany, came to the United States with his father when a boy of fourteen years, the mother having previously died in Germany. They took up their abode in Lewis county, Missouri, and there Louis Hetzler learned the butcher's trade in young manhood and followed that pursuit in later years. Both he and his wife are deceased.

William J. Hetzler obtained his early education in the public schools of Canton, Missouri, and in the German Lutheran parochial school. In his boyhood days he worked in his father's butcher shop and there learned the meat cutting trade. When sixteen years of age he went to Topeka, Kansas, where he spent three years in learning the baker's trade. He likewise was owner of a butchering business at that place for a year, after which he disposed of his interests in Topeka and returned to his old home in Missouri. In June, 1890, he removed to Frankford, Missouri, and for five years was employed in a butcher shop at that place. During that period he was married and in 1895 removed to Vandalia, where he again opened a meat market on his own account, remaining at that place for five and a half years. In the spring of 1901 he came to Columbia and entered into partnership with his brother, John P., forming the firm of Hetzler Brothers. They established a small meat market which they have developed to a mammoth concern which is now incorporated under the name of the Hetzler Packing Company and is capitalized for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. They are doing a large meat packing business and have an extensive modern ice and cold storage plant. Their retail store at Nos. 708-10 Broadway was built in 1916 and is one of the most modern and thoroughly equipped mercantile institutions of this kind in the entire world.

In Frankford, Missouri, Mr. Hetzler wedded Mrs. Ollie Forgey, née Pritchett, who passed away in 1905. His second marriage was with Miss Augusta Kohlmeyer, of St. Louis. There were three children born of the first union: Owen Frances, the wife of Jewell M. Price, teller of the Boone County National Bank; Leo Frederick, living in Cheyenne, Wyoming; and William J., who is employed as bookkeeper and office man by the Hetzler Packing Company.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Lutheran church and in politics Mr. Hetzler is a democrat. He served for two terms as a member of the town council of Columbia and during his connection with the board of alderman a paid fire department was installed with modern equipment and a new water and light plant erected at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, while the "Great White Way" of the city was also built. Mr. Hetzler at all times stood for development and progress in municipal affairs and whether in office or out of it

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has greatly promoted the general good through his labors. He belongs to Acacia Lodge, No. 602, A. F. & A. M.; to Columbia Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M.; Centralia Council, No. 34, R. & S. M.; and St. Graal Commandery, No. 12, K. T. He is also a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City and of Columbia Lodge, No. 595, B. P. O. E. Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and Past Grand Master in the I. O. O. F. The Columbia Commercial Club has for a number of years had his name on its membership rolls. He has ever been a man of strong purpose, forceful and resourceful, and throughout his entire career has displayed the ability to coordinate unrelated and seemingly diverse interests into a unified and harmonious whole. This characteristic has enabled him to build up the extensive business of which he is now the head.

JOHN A. BURKE.

John A. Burke, member of the St. Louis bar, was born April 2, 1879, in this city, and was the sixth in order of birth in a family of five sons and four daughters whose parents were Thomas and Bridget (McEnery) Burke, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They came to America in the '60s and located in St. Louis where the death of the father occurred January 1, 1916, when he had reached the age of seventy-eight years. For thirty-two years he was in the United States mail service. The mother died October 17, 1907, at the age of sixty-five

John A. Burke was educated in parochial schools and in the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis from which he was graduated in 1898 on the completion of his more specifically literary course, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. He also attended the Washington University Law School and won his LL. B. degree in 1905. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis and has here since continued. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the Law Library Association of St. Louis.

In Cleveland, Ohio, on the 22d of June, 1908, Mr. Burke was married to Miss Jane M. Scully, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Dr. George and Harriett (Senyard) Scully, the former one of the prominent early physicians of St. Louis. To Mr. and Mrs. Burke have been born five children: Mary Rose, born in St. Louis, April 16, 1909; Jane Frances, born December 11, 1911; John Joseph, March 15, 1914; Vincent de Paul, May 10, 1916; and James Marquette, December 10, 1920. The family resides at No. 5950 North Market street.

Mr. Burke's political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he is one of the active workers in its ranks. In the fourteenth decennial census of the United States taken up in 1920, he was supervisor of census for the tenth district of Missouri, which included the entire city of St. Louis. His religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Notre Dame Roman Catholic church at Wellston, Missouri, and he is also identified with the Knights of Columbus, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He is widely known, has many friends, and occupies an enviable position both as a citizen and as a lawyer.

JOHN ALBUS.

The story of a man who from small beginnings advances to a position of influence and affluence, using only the forces of integrity and energy, always makes interesting reading, and that this is true a perusal of this sketch of the life of John Albus of St. Joseph, a self-made man, will amply demonstrate.

John Albus was born on a farm in Leavenworth county, Kansas, October 4, 1860, and when three years old, in 1863, his parents brought him to St. Joseph, of which city he has ever since been a resident. His early education was limited to the grammar schools but in later years he greatly broadened his knowledge by study and fitted himself to fill an important niche in life's affairs. Early in his career he began to do something towards his own maintenance by selling newspapers on the streets and acting as a carrier for the old St. Joseph Gazette, when Eugene Field was the city editor. He was later connected with Ernst & Brill

in the book and stationery business, and for several years he was in partnership with Dr. A. V. Banes in the manufacture of a special medicine.

Always a warm and consistent supporter of the republican party, in 1888 Mr. Albus was selected as a delegate to the national republican convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison as the choice of the republican party for the high office of President. Mr. Albus has served his party on the republican city, county, congressional and state committees on numerous occasions, and for several years he has been a prominent factor and reliable adviser in the councils of his party. That he has stood well with his political friends is shown by the fact that in 1902 President Roosevelt appointed him to the important position of surveyor of customs at the port of St. Joseph, succeeding W. L. Buechle, and in 1908 he was reappointed to the same office, serving in this important public department for a period of nine years and three months. For thirteen years he was a stockholder and a member of the Combe Printing Company, having charge of the stationery department.

In other directions Mr. Albus has been no less prominent. From 1891 to 1896 he served on the board of education, in the deliberations of which he took a warm and intelligent part. He is now located at 811 Edmunds street, where he represents the St. Joseph Stockyards Journal as advertising manager, and also finds time to handle a large volume of insurance business on behalf of several fire insurance companies. Mr. Albus is active in fraternal organizations and is a life member of Charity Lodge, No. 331, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also holds membership in the Woodmen of the World and in St. Joseph Lodge No. 40, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Press Club, the Ad. Club, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Commerce Club, the Northwestern Missouri Press Association and the Y. M. C. A., in all of which he takes a zealous interest, as he does in all matters intended for the welfare of the community.

W. F. KIRKPATRICK.

Thirty years ago, in 1890, W. F. Kirkpatrick made St. Joseph his adopted city and in the intervening period has never had cause to regret it. He has long since established himself as one of the leading business men in this part of Missouri, identified with many interests apart from his extensive jewelry store, and stands high among those who have the welfare of the business and social life of the community at heart.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was born in Garnett, Kansas, April 6, 1869, a son of William W. and Elizabeth (Fenton) Kirkpatrick, the former a native of the state of Ohio and the latter a native of Indiana, in which state they were married toward the end of the Civil war. They moved to the state of Kansas where the father engaged in the grain and milling business, remaining in that state until about 1890, when they moved to southwestern Missouri. While residing in that part of the state William W. Kirkpatrick was employed at various occupations in Joplin, Webb City and Carterville, dying in the latter town in 1918 at an advanced age.

W. F. Kirkpatrick, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Garnett, Kansas, and while yet a youth had himself apprenticed to learn the jeweler's art in Garnett. In 1889 he moved to Parsons, Kansas, where he spent one year in the employ of a jewelry house, which period served to perfect his preparation for the trade with which he has ever since been associated. In 1890 Mr. Kirkpatrick came to St. Joseph and for the following two years was in the employ of L. D. Vuille, jeweler. He then decided to open business on his own account and in 1892 laid the foundations of his jewelry business, rising from small beginnings to its present proportions, until it is now recognized as one of the leading jewelry houses in the state. In connection with the remarkable growth of Mr. Kirkpatrick's trade it is worthy of note that no small share of the success may be attributed to his wife who has been his right hand help, contributing intelligent and able assistance to the conduct of the business.

In 1897 W. F. Kirkpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Lenora K. Ahern, of Hiawatha, Kansas. Mr. Kirkpatrick is an earnest member of the United

Presbyterian church, while his wife is of the Baptist faith, and both take a warm interest in the social and cultural activities of the community in which they reside, ever helpful in promoting movements designed to benefit the public at large.

Apart from his connection with the jewelry business Mr. Kirkpatrick has been for several years identified with other commercial activities. He is a director in the Leader Department Store and is the owner of the Physicians and Surgeons building, one of the modern office structures of the city, also the store building immediately south, and has a ninety-nine year lease on a quarter of the block situated on the southwest corner of Seventh and Francis streets, besides other valuable city properties. Mr. Kirkpatrick does not neglect the fraternal side of life, for he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also holds membership in the Commerce Club, the Country Club and the Rotary Club, in the affairs of all of which he is an active participant.

FRED A. GISSLER.

The success and substantial development of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company is due to the personnel of its working corps—the fact that there are banded together men of enterprise, of keen insight into business affairs and of unfaltering purpose in carrying forward to successful completion whatever they undertake. Active in one of the departments of this great organization is Fred A. Gissler, who is now assistant trust officer. He was born in Alton, Illinois, January 25, 1884. His father, Frank Gissler, a native of Germany, came to the United States in his boyhood days and made his way direct to Alton, Illinois, where for many years he figured as one of the old and highly respected citizens. He has conducted business there as a shoe merchant for many years and is still active along that line. He wedded Ella Kohler, who was born in Alton, and they became the parents of four children, of whom Fred A. is the eldest.

After attending the public schools of Alton until he had completed the high school course Fred A. Gissler became a student in a business college of St. Louis and later took up the study of law, attending the Benton College of Law and in 1908 passed the state board examination. The following year he was admitted to practice at the St. Louis bar and entered upon the work of his profession in connection with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, with which he became associated in March, 1903. He was made an assistant trust officer in 1915 and through the intervening period has bent his energies to executive control and administrative direction. His knowledge of law has been of immense value to him in the conduct of the business interests under his guidance and at all times he is actuated by a progressive spirit that has kept him in touch with the times in every phase of business advancement.

On October 12, 1908, Mr. Gissler was married to Miss Irma Krueger, who was born in St. Louis and is a daughter of Carl Krueger. They have two children: Carl Frederick and Irma Marie.

In leisure hours Mr. Gissler greatly enjoys a game of golf, tennis or billiards. He belongs to Pyramid Lodge, No. 180, A. F. & A. M., of which he became a charter member and of which he has served as treasurer. He is also a member of the University Methodist Episcopal church and its teachings shape his life and guide him in all of his relations with his fellowmen.

FREDERICK WIDMANN.

Frederick Widmann of the firm of Widmann & Walsh, architects and builders of St. Louis, is widely known throughout the country, especially in connection with the building of breweries in which line they have engaged throughout the United States. Mr. Widmann was born in Alpirsbach, Wurttemberg, Germany, May 30, 1859. His father, Frederick Widmann, also a native of that place, spent his entire life in Germany, passing away in 1868 at the age of forty-five years. He was a stone cutter by trade. He married Christina Schillinger, who was also born in

Alpirsbach, and who came to America in 1874, spending her last days in St. Louis, where she departed this life in 1913 at the advanced age of eighty-four. Frederick Widmann was the youngest in a family of four children, having three sisters. He was educated in the public schools of his native country and of St. Louis, having come to the new world in 1874 when a youth of but fifteen years. He was soon afterward apprenticed to the carpenter's trade and after serving a three years term of indenture, took up the study of architecture in the office of Thomas Walsh and Edmund Jungenfeld, an old established firm of architects, with whom he remained until 1884, when Mr. Jungenfeld passed away and Mr. Widmann became a member of the firm. The business was then carried on in the latter connection until the death of Thomas Walsh, when Robert M. Walsh, son of Thomas Walsh, organized the present firm in 1884 under the style of Widmann & Walsh. This is today one of the oldest and most prominent firms of architects in St. Louis. They have specialized in brewery buildings and in this particular field did a business exceeding that of all of the firms in the world. They built buildings all over the United States including the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company's plants. They have also erected many other buildings, and their structures have always enjoyed a splendid reputation for the substantial character of the work and the absolute fitness of the buildings for the purpose intended. Not only has Frederick Widmann won a place among the leading architects of St. Louis, but he has also become widely known in other business connections, being now a director of the Lafayette Southside Bank and the president of the American Asphalt Association and of the Watson Oil Company.

In 1888 in St. Louis Mr. Widmann was united in marriage to Miss Sophie Sander, a native of Germany, who passed away in September, 1918, at the age of sixty-six years. They had no children of their own but reared an adopted daughter, Lillian, who is now the wife of Fred Wehmueller, of St. Louis.

Politically Mr. Widmann is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but has never been an aspirant for office. He belongs to Keystone Lodge, No. 243, A. F. & A. M.; also to the St. Louis Chapter and Ascalon Commandery, Knights Templars, of which he was the youngest member during the conclave held in 1886 in St. Louis; also to the Mystic Shrine, the Scottish Rite body and the Grotto. He is a member of the Liederkranz Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club, and for the past four years was president of the St. Louis War Relief Society, while in the Red Cross work he took most active and helpful part and also in many other war movements.

CHARLES M. HAY.

Charles Martin Hay was born on a farm near Brunot, Wayne county, Missouri, November 10, 1879. His father and mother were also native Missourians. On his father's side Mr. Hay is related to the late John Hay, and on the mother's side to Missouri's one-time idol, Richard P. Bland.

He was educated at Marvin College, Fredericktown, at Central College, Fayette, and took his law course at Washington University. Mr. Hay distinguished himself as a student, debater and orator in college and university. In Central College he won all the medals for scholarship and oratory and is considered the best debater the college ever had. He was class orator on his graduation in law at Washington University. In 1901 he won first honors in the national oratorical contest held at the Buffalo Exposition.

In 1904 Mr. Hay was married to Miss Rosella Lanius, daughter of Prof. James A. Lanius, of Palmyra, Missouri, one of the state's leading educators and churchmen. Mrs. Hay, like her husband, is deeply interested in public affairs. They have three lovely children.

Mr. Hay began the practice of law in Wayne county, whence he removed to Callaway where he practiced until his removal to St. Louis in 1913. His rise in his profession was rapid from the beginning. He stands to-day in the forefront of his profession. As a trial lawyer he is without a superior in Missouri. He is now a member of the law firm of Curlee & Hay. As a lawyer he is sound, clear-minded and well trained, and in his wide general information is found one of the

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strong elements of his power and ability. His broad knowledge has enabled him to understand life in its various phases, the motive springs of human conduct and the complexity of business interests, which, combined with a comprehensive familiarity and statutory law and with precedent, make him one of the ablest representatives of the St. Louis bar.

He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he has held many prominent positions. In 1913 he was chosen a member of the General Conference, the highest body in Southern Methodism.

Mr. Hay has, from early manhood, taken an active interest in public affairs. He has held but one public office, but in every campaign since his majority he has been tireless in his work for his party and for the principles in which he believed. He is known throughout the state as a "dry" man but he is no recent convert. From boyhood he has been an active and ardent advocate of prohibition. Even his opponents acknowledge his sincerity and consistency as a "dry." As said of him publicly by Maj. Harry Hawes, "Hay is sincere and has the courage of his convictions; he is a platform in himself." Hay is no trimmer or pussyfooter. Whatever may be the issue, it is easy to know where to find him. The only thing necessary is to ask him.

In 1913 he represented Callaway county in the General Assembly. While known as the "dry leader" he was also a leader on all progressive measures, including Woman Suffrage of which he has always been an ardent advocate. While achieving the greatest victory won up to that date for the anti-liquor forces he did it without arousing bitterness or the personal hostility of his most extreme opponents. Hay was recognized then, as throughout his public career, as a hard but a fair fighter.

During the war his efforts in his country's cause were tireless and invaluable. He assisted in every campaign. His services as a speaker were in great demand and every demand possible to meet was met. He received several service awards for his unflagging work.

Throughout the war in public addresses he held before his hearers as one of the ends to be attained by a victory over Germany, a League of Nations. Hence when the President appealed to his country to support the plan Mr. Hay threw himself without reserve into the fight for the President and his great undertaking. He led the fight in Missouri for this great cause. When Senator Reed came to Missouri for a campaign against the League Hay was selected by St. Louis citizens to meet him in debate. Reed refused. But Hay followed him in St. Louis and elewhere and, as said editorially by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "by his logic and eloquence demonstrated the real reason why Reed did not want to meet him." Hay's work in Missouri attracted the attention of the League's friends throughout the country. He was selected by the national organization of the League to Enforce Peace to trail Hiram Johnson through New England. He did it to the entire satisfaction of the east.

In 1920 Hay led the fight in the democratic party, ending with the Joplin convention, to prevent the adoption of a "wine and beer" or other "wet" plank in the platform and to accomplish the repudiation of Senator Reed's leadership. His victory was as complete as his leadership was brilliant. While Hay was a candidate for delegate-at-large he subordinated his own candidacy to assure victory for the things he desired more than any office. Not only did he win over Reed and the liquor forces but after the fight was over he made an appeal to the delegates for party harmony and solidarity of such earnestness and eloquence that the much predicted split did not result.

Mr. Hay entered the race for the democratic nomination for United States Senator on the last day for filing declarations of candidacy. He had twice publicly declared that he would not enter the race, thinking at the time that the two great causes—the League of Nations and Prohibition—would not be made issues within the party. Upon learning that Judge Henry S. Priest would be a candidate on an anti-League and anti-Prohibition platform, Hay announced his candidacy. Despite the late entry he ran second in a field of six, his successful opponent having entered months earlier. Within the time allowed Hay made a most remarkable campaign.

His platform was set forth in these terse but eloquent words:

"I'm for America, safe, sane and sober; kept safe through a league of nations, maintaining peace and security for all by arbitration and disarmament; kept sane

by holding fast to our democracy as the golden mean between autocracy and anarchy; kept sober by preserving the integrity of the Eighteenth Amendment without repeal, nullification or evasion."

Hay was deeply disappointed over the repudiation of President Wilson's administration and the League of Nations. "Some day, somehow, there must be a League of Nations, if the world is ever to have abiding peace," was his comment after the election of Harding.

DAVID BARON.

David Baron, attorney at law, with offices in the Boatmen's Bank building, is a native son of St. Louis, born April 25, 1894. While still numbered among the younger representatives of the profession practicing in St. Louis, he has already made a creditable name and place for himself. His father, Julius Baron, is a native of Russia and came to America during the latter '80s, making his way direct to St. Louis, where he successfully followed merchandising for a number of years but on account of continued illness was compelled to retire. He wedded Rosa Schucat, who was also born in Russia, where she was reared and married, accompanying her husband to the new world. They have become parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, and theirs is a notable record inasmuch as the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death.

David Baron, the tenth in order of birth in the family, was educated in the public and high schools, also spent a year in the St. Louis University and three years in the Washington University, where he qualified for the practice of law. From the age of nine years he has been dependent upon his own resources and the first money he earned was secured by selling newspapers during his school days. He built up a newspaper route and secured a goodly sum of money in that way. This constituted one of the stepping stones toward his education, for he provided the funds necessary for his college and university course. On the 3d of July, 1916, he was admitted to practice and became associated with Charles W. Bates in a partnership relationship that has since been maintained. The firm specializes in municipal and corporation law and has gained a notable place of prominence in connection with these branches of jurisprudence.

Mr. Baron is a member of the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and he is a member of the City Club. While America was at war with Germany he served as one of the Four Minute men whose duty it was to enlighten the people of Missouri concerning the real issues and conditions of the war and thus circumvent the widespread German propaganda. He has served as a member of the Home Guards and was an associate member of the legal advisory board, while in still other ways he was helpful in all war activities. His life record is an inspiring one, showing what can be accomplished through earnest, persistent effort. When energy and industry are arrayed against poverty and other drawbacks the result is certain. The former qualities are sure to win the victory, and such has been the case with David Baron, who has gained a creditable position among the lawyers of the St. Louis bar.

LAWRENCE BOTHWELL.

In future years, and as this generation gives way to another, the name of Lawrence Bothwell who was elected prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county in the fall of 1916, will be remembered not alone for the energy which he brought to bear upon the duties of that responsible office but for the remarkable record he made in the extraordinary number of prosecutions which he initiated against law offenders, securing convictions in eleven hundred and twenty-five cases and successfully ridding Buchanan county of a gang of notorious criminals and evildoers who had infested the county for thirty years—a record of which the people of the county may feel justly proud.

Mr. Bothwell was born in Clay county, Illinois, May 12, 1879, a son of Henry

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Clay and Mary C. (Myers) Bothwell, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of the state of Michigan. Henry C. Bothwell was treasurer of Clay county, Illinois, and subsequently was engaged as abstractor of titles in that county, where he lived all his life, and where he died in 1911. His wife was Mary C. Myers, and they were married in Clay county, Illinois, where her parents had moved while she was yet a child; she is still living in Clay City, Illinois.

Lawrence Bothwell was educated in the public schools of Clay county and at the age of eighteen years he came to this state, locating in Sedalia where he finished his high school course, and in 1899 entered the Missouri State University at Columbia, taking a course in the academic department and graduating in the law department with the class of 1905. He had for his preceptor an uncle, John H. Bothwell, with whom he lived while pursuing his higher education. At the time of his graduation Mr. Bothwell was admitted to the bar of the state and federal courts, receiving his license to practice in the state courts at the supreme courts of Jefferson City and to practice in the federal courts at St. Louis, from the United States district courts. For three years he was in the law offices of Brown & Dolman, and on severing this connection he opened practice on his own account. In the fall of 1916 Mr. Bothwell was elected prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county. He was the first republican in a period of twelve years to be elected to this office, and was elected by a majority of thirty-six hundred in a county that normally had a majority of three thousand democratic supporters.

During his administration as prosecuting attorney Mr. Bothwell vigorously applied the provisions of the law to secure public decency and public order. He prosecuted to conviction eleven hundred and twenty-five criminals for felonies and misdemeanors, in courts having criminal jurisdiction. He compelled the withdrawal of several hundred gun-toting commissions; he successfully fought the ice trust, which had the effect of reducing the price of ice to the household consumer, and he was instrumental in closing a notorious dive at Lake Contrary, which had been an infamous rendezvous for criminals and the operation of vice for thirty years in Buchanan county, thus ridding St. Joseph of the Linton and Connors ring which had been backed by Otto Theison, the leader of the underworld in that city. While prosecuting attorney Mr. Bothwell was government appeal agent, being associated with the district board of Kansas City and the local board of St. Joseph, and he took a leading part in the exemption board work.

In 1914 Lawrence Bothwell was united in marriage to Miss Frances Louise Fox of St. Joseph, and to this union a son, James Lawrence, was born February 17, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Bothwell are earnest members of the Christian church and are ardent supporters of all church work. Mr. Bothwell has ever given his undivided allegiance in political matters to the republican party and is prominent in its councils. He holds membership in St. Joseph Lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias; in the St. Joseph Lodge No. 315, Loyal Order of Moose, and in the Marhaba Temple No. 85, Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan. He is also an active participant in the affairs of the Commerce Club of St. Joseph, and in other directions gives of his time and ability to the advancement of all community interests.

ROBERT W. DITTMANN.

Robert W. Dittmann, a well known representative of commercial activity in St. Louis, is now the vice president of the George F. Dittmann Boot & Shoe Company. He was born June 26, 1882, in the city which is yet his home, his father being William H. Dittmann, the president of the Dittmann Shoe Company and also a native of St. Louis. He is a grandson of George F. Dittmann, who was born in Germany and on crossing the Atlantic to America made his way to St. Louis, where he became the founder of the Dittmann Shoe Company, which was established seventy-seven years ago and has been in continuous existence throughout the intervening period. William H. Dittmann was united in marriage to Emma Biebinger, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Frederick W. Biehinger, who was of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Dittmann became parents of a son and a daughter: Robert W., of this review; and Adele S., who is now the wife of Phil A. Becker, secretary and treasurer of the George F. Dittmann Shoe Company.

Robert W. Dittmann pursued his early education in private schools of St. Louis and afterward attended Smith Academy. Later he entered the Western Military Academy at Upper Alton, Illinois, and after completing his studies he began preparation for his business career by entering his father's shoe factory, subsequently spending seven years in acquainting himself with the business. One year of this period was passed in eastern shoe factories and four months in a last factory at Cincinnati, Ohio. He thus learned the business thoroughly, including pattern drafting, and is acquainted with every phase of shoe manufacturing. On the completion of his seven years' training he became superintendent of the George F. Dittmann plants and since 1914 has been active manager of the merchandise department and the vice president of the company. He has thus attained a place of prominence in the commercial and manufacturing circles of the city, having won his advancement through merit and ability. Thoroughness has ever characterized him in everything that he has undertaken and his close application and enterprise are potent forces in his success. He displays keen sagacity and marked ability in discriminating between the essential and the non-essential in matters of business. Moreover, his powers of organization and his initiative enable him to combine seemingly diverse or unrelated elements into a united and harmonious whole.

In St. Louis, on the 4th of September, 1906, Mr. Dittmann was married to Miss Estelle Bluthardt, a native of Chicago, Illinois, and a daughter of Robert E. and Alice (Nulsen) Bluthardt. The latter was a daughter of John C. Nulsen, formerly of St. Louis. To Mr. and Mrs. Dittmann have been born three children: Jane, whose birth occurred in St. Louis, October 1, 1907; William H. (III), born May 2, 1912; and Dorothy, born March 7, 1915.

Mr. Dittmann is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association and of the Sunset Inn Club, while politically he maintains an independent course. Industry and energy are among his salient characteristics and thus it is that he has reached his enviable business position, while his social qualities are manifest in his many friendships.

ROBERT ALLEN GUTHRIE.

Robert Allen Guthrie, president and general manager of the Macon Telephone Company at Macon, was born at College Mound, Missouri, January 2, 1875 and was brought by his parents to the city of Macon when but a year old. Here he has since resided and in the public schools acquired his early education, while later he attended the Missouri Valley College, which is located at Marshall, Missouri. After leaving that institution he engaged in newspaper work, acting as secretary and treasurer of the corporation that owned and conducted the Macon Times. He filled the position until 1898, but previously had been employed for a few years in the Bank of Macon, which gave him an insight into and a liking for the banking business, to which he returned a few years later when he severed his connection with the Macon Times. In 1898 he assumed the management of the La Plata Home Press and was the controlling spirit in that enterprise, which he published for about a year. In 1899 he accepted an appointment to a position in the First National Bank of Macon and was continuously connected with that institution until 1907, during which time his merit and ability won him promotion until he reached the place of cashier. He discharged the duties of every position which he filled in the bank with great credit to himself and with benefit to the institution and its patrons. He was a popular cashier and his thorough understanding of the banking business enabled him to do excellent work for the institution.

On the 1st of September, 1907, Mr. Guthrie resigned his position as cashier of the bank to accept that of secretary and treasurer of the Theodore Gary Investment Company. This was one of the progressive business institutions of the city, having back of it men of energy and enterprise, and Mr. Guthrie contributed much to the success of the undertaking. His duties were performed with great thoroughness and care and he familiarized himself with every phase of the business, so that he was enabled to contribute much to the success of the company. His previous training as a banker proved of valuable assistance to him in this work, and though the duties which devolved upon him were onerous and exacting, he at all times measured up to the most rigid requirements. In January, 1911, he resigned from the Theodore Gary Investment Company to take up the executive management of the Macon Telephone Com-

pany, which position he still holds. He is also a director of the State Exchange Bank of Macon.

On the 7th of November, 1900, Mr. Guthrie was united in marriage to Miss Effie Sharp, a daughter of J. P. and Mary L. (Stark) Sharp, who came to Missouri from Kentucky many years ago, settling in Macon county. Here Mrs. Guthrie was born and reared and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Roberta Allene, Mary Sue and Jean Sharp.

Mr. Guthrie is allied with the democratic party in politics and is an active worker for its success in all campaigns but has ever refused to accept political office by election or appointment. He is the president of the school board of Macon and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart supporter. His religious belief is indicated in his membership in the Presbyterian church. He has been honored by his church in being made a member of its official board or session. He also engages earnestly in all of its benevolent and uplift work. He and his wife move in the leading social circles of the city and are accounted among the most highly esteemed residents of Macon.

EDWARD WALSH, Sr.

Though more than a half century has come and gone since Edward Walsh, Sr., passed from the scene of earthly activities, he is still remembered as one whose labors constituted a vital force in the business development of St. Louis, for he was one of the city's founders and promoters. His birth occurred in County Tipperary, Ireland, December 27, 1798, and he was called to his final rest on the 23d of March, 1866, passing away in St. Louis when in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He began providing for his own support at an early age, for his parents were in straitened circumstances and he was one of a family of eleven children. Though obliged to put aside his textbooks when a youth of twelve, he learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience, always making it his purpose to thoroughly inform himself concerning any work which he undertook and the relations which bore upon it either directly or indirectly. He was also interested in the great general questions of the day and as the years passed gained a knowledge of men and affairs that made him a power in business circles. For four years he served an apprenticeship in mercantile lines in one of the stores in County Tipperary and afterward devoted a similar period to mastering the milling business. In both of these lines he was destined to win notable success in later years, and his thorough training in early manhood constituted the foundation upon which he built the superstructure of his prosperity.

When a young man of twenty years Mr. Walsh determined to take advantage of the opportunities which the new world offered and crossed the Atlantic to the United States, first settling in Louisville, Kentucky, where he joined a friend and relative who had preceded him. He did not find in that city the favorable opportunities which he sought, however, and continued on his westward way to Sainte Genevieve county, Missouri, where he took up his abode in 1818. There he built a flour mill, which he operated successfully until 1824, when he disposed of the business and removed to Madison county, Missouri, where he was also connected with the milling business and as time passed enlarged the scope of his undertakings. Seeking the broader field of labor offered by St. Louis, he became a permanent resident of this city and throughout his remaining days was a factor in molding its business development and expansion. Here he joined his brother in the ownership and conduct of a general store under the firm name of J. & E. Walsh. In 1831 he purchased a flour mill, which had been erected four years before, and became one of the pioneers in the milling industry of this city, his labors proving an effective force in making St. Louis one of the leading flour manufacturing centers of the world. His various business interests prospered, his trade increasing with the growth of the city, and as his financial resources permitted he made investments in other lines of business, his interests becoming of wide and varied character. He turned his attention to the western river traffic, investing a half million dollars in steamboats and other crafts, while at one time he was connected with more than a score of vessels plying on western waters. When Galena was an important mining town Mr. Walsh was a member of the firm which transported the product of three of its mines between that point and St. Louis. His business interests were always

of a nature that contributed to the welfare and growth of St. Louis as well as to his individual success, and no man gave to the city a greater impetus for expansion and advancement than did Mr. Walsh.

Recognizing the fact that railroad building was to become an important feature in the future development of the country, he was one of the earliest promoters of railroad operations in this section, becoming a member of the first board of directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was also one of the first to purchase stock in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, when the plan for its line was conceived, and likewise in the North Missouri Railroad Company. When steam railway systems had brought St. Louis in close touch with the outlying districts from which it drew many of its trade interests, Mr. Walsh turned his attention to street railway building, and with this movement his name is so closely interwoven that no history of urban transportation would be complete without mention of him. He was one of the builders of the largest lines of street railway, anticipating the growth of the city and its need in this direction. Many other enterprises were benefited by his cooperation and were organized and developed along lines which he mapped out. He became a stockholder and official in many companies of importance here, while in financial circles as well he was a valued factor. He aided in organizing the old State Bank of Missouri and the Merchants National Bank and he becme a stockholder and director in the Missouri Insurance Company and the Union Insurance Company.

Mr. Walsh was twice married. In 1822 he wedded Miss Maria Tucker and after her death in 1840 was married to Miss Isabelle de Mun, a daughter of Jules de Mun, of St. Louis. The six children of the family were as follows: Ellen, who became the wife of Solon Humphreys of New York, at one time president of the St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; Marie C., the wife of B. M. Chambers, of St. Louis; Edward, who married a daughter of Dr. William and Julia (Chouteau) Maffitt, representing one of the oldest and most prominent French families of the city; Julius S.; J. A.; and Daniel E. The four sons contributed largely to the uphuilding of St. Louis in various ways.

While in no sense a man in public life, Mr. Walsh nevertheless exerted an immeasurable influence on public affairs and his opinions were cherished by such men as Senator Thomas H. Benton, of whom he was a warm personal friend, and others high in the political circles of the state. Throughout St. Louis he was spoken of in terms of admiration and respect and his demise was felt as a distinct loss in the many circles where his influence had been beneficially exerted.

DENTON DUNN.

Denton Dunn is a lawyer of recognized ability at the Kansas City bar. He has wisely developed the mental powers and analytical capacity with which nature endowed him, and in a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit he has made continuous progress. He comes of lines of ancestry nearly all of hundreds of years' residence in America, one line running back to Walter Palmer, who came from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1630. Mr. Dunn has the commission, signed by George Washington, appointing his great-grandfather, Jonathan Palmer, a Revolutionary patriot, as collector of the port of Stonington, Connecticut, in 1789. With the exception of one Russian strain, all of Mr. Dunn's ancestry is of English, Scotch and Scotch-Irish origin, the latter furnishing his patronymic.

Mr. Dunn was born in Marshall, Michigan, May 1, 1868, and is a son of the Rev. John K. and Mary (Talman) Dunn, the former a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, while the mother, a daughter of an American merchant residing abroad, was born in Petropavlovski, Kamchatka, her mother being a Russian lady. The father was an Episcopal clergyman who served as rector of Trinity church at Marshall, Michigan, of Trinity church at Lawrence, Kansas, of Immanuel church at Louisville, Kentucky, of Christ church at Cumberland, Maryland, of St. Mark's church in Kansas City, Missouri, which he founded in 1889, and of Christ church at Warrensburg, Missouri, of which he was rector, as well as secretary of the diocese of west Missouri, when he passed away in 1908. He was a distinguished repre-

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sentative of the Episcopal clergy and a most spiritually minded man who wielded an elevating influence upon all his wide acquaintance.

His son, Denton Dunn, in the acquirement of his education attended the Kansas University, from which he won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1887. He later took up the study of law in Washington University of St. Louis and was graduated summa cum laude and with the law thesis prize in 1891, at which time the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. Before preparing for the bar, however, he occupied the position of teller in a Kansas City bank. With his admission to the bar in 1891 he opened a law office in Kansas City and through the intervening period of thirty years has successfully practiced here. His ability has brought him steadily to the front. There has been nothing spectacular in his career, his course being marked by thoroughness in study and the preparation of his cases and by fidelity to the interests of his clients. His practice has been of a general nature and in all the courts, both trial and appellate, and he has often sat as special judge or as a referee.

He has three times been nominated for the circuit court on the republican ticket, but Jackson county has been largely democratic and therefore he failed of election. In 1916 his nomination was upon a unanimous ballot endorsement by republican lawyers at a public meeting called for the selection of a candidate. Mr. Dunn is not only widely known as an able practitioner but also as an educator in the field of law, having been for ten years chief law lecturer at the evening sessions of the Kansas City School of Accountancy and Law, a school of applied economics. On various occasions he has delivered legal addresses before the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations. For nineteen years he continued in practice as a member of the firm of Ashley, Gilbert & Dunn, but for the past decade has practiced independently. He has written a number of special articles for law magazines, such as "The Foundations of Vicarious Responsibility in Tort," "The Summary Dismissal of Appeals," "The Law and the Layman" and "The Writ of Certiorari in Missouri." He is a member of the American Bar Association as well as of the Kansas City and Missouri Bar Associations.

Mr. Dunn has always been of a deeply studious nature, has kept in touch with general literature and is a linguist of ability. He belongs to the University Club of Kansas City and was one of the founders of the Knife & Fork Club, one of the most prominent of the social organizations of Kansas City. He took a very active part in war work and fully meets every demand for public service along lines contributing to progress and improvement. It is said of him that he is a man of high and clean character, of spotless reputation and fairness of mind, and thus he has won that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches. Back of his success at the bar are long years of deep study and broad experience and he is of that type of men who love study better than all else. Mr. Dunn is a bachelor and his nearest surviving relative is his sister Katharine, now Mrs. William T. Hall of Ridgewood, New Jersey.

JUDGE EDWARD LUCKY SCARRITT.

No history of the legal profession in Kansas City would be complete without extended reference to Judge Edward Lucky Scarritt, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the development of the city in many other ways as well. Those activities which find their root in an earnest desire to uplift and benefit mankind have received his endorsement and substantial aid and to know Judge Scarritt is to know one whose life has measured up to the highest standards of American manhood and citizenship. Jackson county is proud to number him among her native sons. He was born August 30, 1853, on a farm that is now within the corporate limits of Kansas City, his father being the Rev. Nathan Scarritt, D. D. The family was founded in New England at an early day and the parents of Dr. Scarritt removed from New Hampshire to Alton, Illinois, where the son was born, and he there remained until 1844, when he removed to Fayette, Missouri, where he became one of the founders of Central College. In 1848 he became a resident of Westport Landing, Jackson county, Missouri. He was thereafter prominently identified with the city's development and progress along material, intellectual and moral lines, leaving his impress upon the community in a way which time cannot obliterate,

while his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him and his influence remains as a blessed benediction to those who came under his teaching. He married a daughter of Colonel William M. Chick, who removed from Virginia to the middle west in 1840 and was one of the original proprietors of the town of Kansas, now Kansas City.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character Judge Scarritt is a worthy scion of his race. His native intellectual powers were developed through thorough educational training. After finishing his high school course he entered Pritchett Institute at Glasgow, Missouri, and for one year was a law student in Harvard University. He also prepared for the bar under the direction of Warwick Hough, who was later a supreme court judge of Missouri, and in September, 1873, Judge Scarritt was admitted to practice in the courts of his native state. In 1874 he married Mary Anne Swinney of the well known and highly respected Swinney family of Central Missouri. She survived her marriage but two years, leaving an infant daughter, Berenice Swinney Scarritt, who now resides with her husband, William E. Royster, at Independence, Missouri.

After spending two years as a tobacco buyer and stock breeder in Howard county, Missouri, he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Glasgow in 1875, becoming junior member of the firm of Caples & Scarritt, but believing his field of labor was somewhat restricted there, he sought the broader opportunities offered in Kansas City and in October, 1876, he here again took up his abode, entering into partnership relations with W. A. Alderson under the firm name of Scarritt & Alderson. He afterward became associated in law practice with a former fellow student, J. R. Riggins, under the firm style of Scarritt & Riggins, and in 1882 was joined by his brother, William C. Scarritt, in a partnership relation which has continued to this day. At a later date his brother-in-law, Elliott H. Jones, and Colonel J. K. Griffith were admitted to the firm under the style of Scarritt, Griffith & Jones. His career has been one of consecutive progress. He is faithful to his clients, fair to his adversaries and candid to the court. In many cases with which he has been connected he has exhibited the possession of every faculty of which a lawyer may be proud—skill in the presentation of his own evidence, extraordinary ability in cross-examination, persuasiveness before the jury, a strong grasp of every feature of the case, unusual familiarity with human nature, and untiring industry. He has rendered to his city valuable professional services and the only political offices which he has ever filled have been in the direct path of his profession. In 1885 he was appointed city counselor and in 1888-9 was a member of the board of freeholders to draft the first city charter, acting as secretary of that board. He was but thirty-nine years of age when in 1892 he was elected judge of the first division of the sixteenth judicial circuit of Missouri for a term of six years and his course upon the bench was one which added lustre to the judicial history of the state. Capable of giving impartial and unprejudiced attention to each side and of rendering a fair and unbiased opinion, he became recognized as one of the ablest representatives of the circuit courts of Missouri.

Judge Scarritt has also made for himself a most creditable position in business circles. He was mainly instrumental in incorporating the Pioneer Trust Company and has served as its counsel and upon its directorate since its organization. He has also been identified with street railway building, becoming one of the incorporators and builders of the Northeast Street Railway now a part of the Metropolitan Street Railway System. He also assisted in founding the Kansas City Law School and for seven years was one of the instructors in that institution.

No good work done in the name of charity or religion has ever sought the aid of Judge Scarritt in vain. He was one of the organizers of the Scarritt Bible and Training School, which was the ultimate outcome of the wishes and efforts of his father, who upon his deathbed received a telegram from the Methodist Woman's Board of Missions accepting his offer concerning the establishment of this school, and although the will made no provision for the work, his heirs, loyal to his wishes, carried out his ideas; and through the efforts of Edward L. Scarritt, his brother, W. C. Scarritt, and Bishop E. R. Hendrix the project was advanced to successful completion. He remains a trustee of this school, and is also a trustee of the Gillis Opera House, and of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which he holds membership.

On the 16th of March, 1880, Judge Scarritt was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Morris, a daughter of Dr. Joel T. Morris, one of the pioneer physicians of Westport. They have six grandchildren: Frances, Caroline, Edward Lucky Scarritt, Margaret Morris, Martha Matilda, Jacqueline L., and William Reid, all children of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Royster.

Judge Scarritt is a member of the Blue Hills Country Club, of which he was one of the organizers and charter members, and largely finds his recreation in golf, fishing and hunting. His is a well balanced nature. He realizes the value of pleasure and diversion, the necessity of industry and thoroughness in his profession and the need for cooperation with all those forces and agencies which make for the uplift of mankind and the benefit of the individual. His life has indeed been a beneficent force in the city in which he has lived all his life and there is no man who is more uniformly spoken of in terms of respect than Judge Edward L. Scarritt.

ANDREW JACKSON BLAIR.

Prominent in the real estate circles of Troy is Andrew Jackson Blair, who is now serving the public as circuit clerk, being elected to that office in 1918 for a term of four years. He is a native of Missouri having been born in Pike county, near Englewood, on the 7th of January, 1875, a son of William H. and Rachel Burton (Harvey) Blair. The death of the father occurred in March, 1904. He was a native of Lincoln county, his birth occurring near Auburn, and he followed farming in that county throughout his life, realizing a substantial amount of success. He was the son of Andrew Jackson, Sr., a native of Kentucky, who came to Missouri when about fourteen years of age with his widowed mother, who later married a farmer by the name of Ware living in Lincoln county. The mother of the subject of this review was in her maidenhood Rachel Burton Harvey who is residing in Troy. Her birth occurred on the old Harvey farm near Troy which was owned by her father, Whitelaw B. Harvey, whose death occurred about 1871. He was a native of Virginia and came to this state with his widowed mother and his brothers and sisters. He later married a Miss Britton. Both grandfathers were extensive slave owners prior to the Civil war.

In the acquirement of an education, Andrew Jackson Blair attended the common schools of Lincoln county until the age of twelve years, when he put his textbooks aside and was employed at farm work. He engaged in teaming and public hauling until he was eighteen or twenty years of age, then secured a position as bridge carpenter and foreman for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. For eighteen years he continued in this connection, his headquarters being at Hannibal and his home at Winfield. He was widely recognized as an expert in truss work and bridge construction and he served as foreman at the construction of the Cuivre river bridge and others. He did not confine himself to this one line of work, however, and his next venture was made in the harness business. He started this business in his home town of Winfield, which he continued from 1912 to 1914, at which time his health having been impaired by the close confinement he retired and entered the real estate business in which he could spend a great deal of his time out of doors. He opened an office in Winfield, and soon acquired an extensive and gratifying patronage. He still maintains this business and is now recognized as one of the most prominent and successful real estate dealers in the county. In 1918 he was nominated by the democratic party for circuit clerk and was elected for a four year term. He had three opponents in the primaries, not one of whom was a republican.

On September 20, 1906, Mr. Blair was united in marriage to Miss May English, a daughter of Goran G. English, a retired jeweler of St. Louis. Her father was born in Louisiana, Missouri, a son of Frank English who was a native of Illinois. The English family originally settled in Virginia from which state they later removed to Kentucky. Mrs. Blair's mother was a Miss Admire who was born near Brussels in Lincoln county, a daughter of Thomas Admire, a native of Virginia. He followed the trade of shoemaker in Brussels in which place he was recognized as a representative citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have one child: Leslie Eugene, who was born September 6, 1907, and is now attending the Troy public schools.

Mr. Blair has always given his allegiance to the democratic party but has never

taken a very active part in politics. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to New Salem Lodge, No. 270, at Winfield. He has served as senior warden and was for one year worshipful master, during the absence of the master. He has attained fourteen degrees of the Scottish Rite in the Missouri Consistory of St. Louis. Mr. Blair is likewise a member of the Odd Fellows, Winfield Lodge No. 423, and the Modern Woodmen of America. The latter order he served as clerk for a period of six years. The Blair family are all consistent members of the Methodist church of Troy, in which Mr. Blair is a steward and secretary of the board of trustees.

During the World war Mr. Blair assisted the government in every way possible. He took a prominent part in all of the drives and was one of the committee of Lincoln county that handled all of the finances. One of his brothers, Thomas H., served in France with the United States forces for fourteen months. Another brother, Roy W., enlisted but was rejected because of impaired health. Both brothers are residing at Troy. Mr. Blair also has four sisters living: Mrs. Osa B. Moxley, of Hannibal; Mrs. Thomas B. Morris of Winfield; Mrs. John M. Orcard, whose husband is commodore in the United States navy, and who resides in Salem; and Mrs. Jess P. Simpson, of Ashley. Mr. Blair is a man whom any community would be proud to have as a citizen for he is in every sense of the word a self-made man. When just a boy he shouldered the family responsibilities, for his father was practically an invalid up to the time of his death, and the education of his younger brothers and sisters devolved upon him. He devoted himself unselfishly to this task and he has been gratifyingly repaid, for his brothers and sisters have proved to be of true personal worth and highly respected citizens of their different communities.

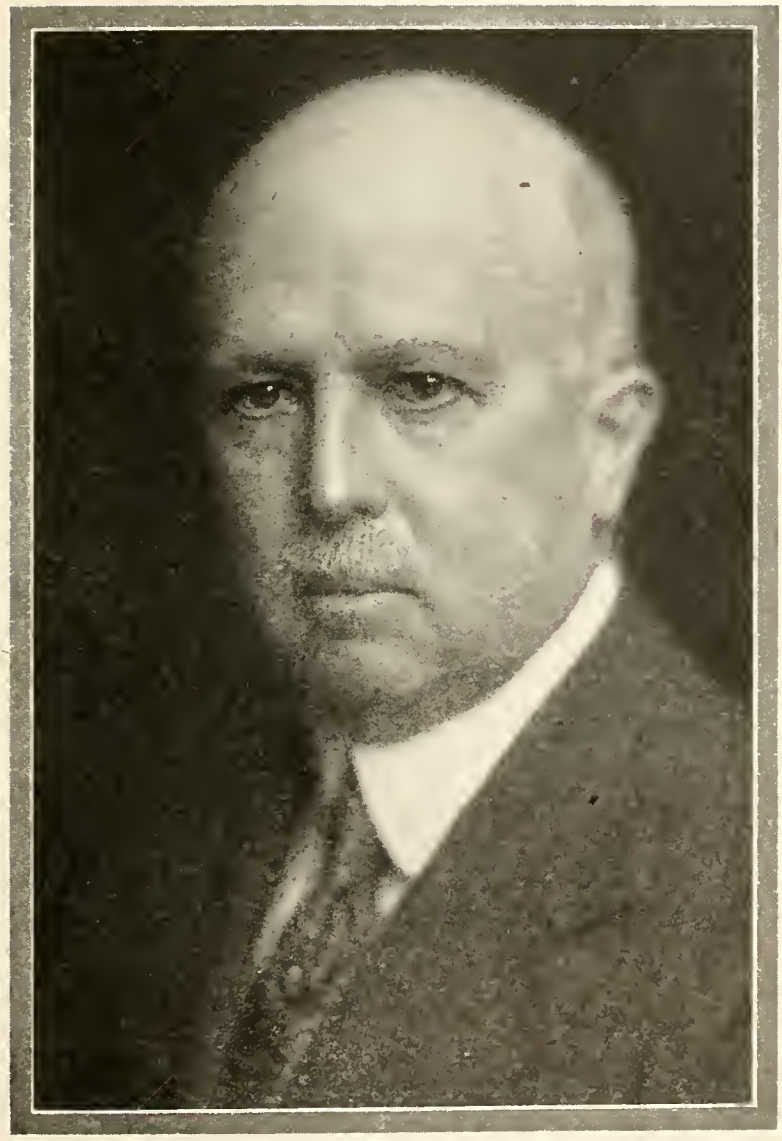
FRANKLIN E. MURPHY, M. D.

Dr. Franklin E. Murphy, a member of the faculty of the Department of Medicine of the University of Kansas and a most successful physician of Kansas City, was born in Reddington, Indiana, November 21, 1871, his parents being Dr. Hugh C. and Martha Jane (Cook) Murphy, the latter a member of one of the old Quaker families. The father, a native of Kentucky, finishing his schooling took up the profession of teaching, later entering the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, qualifying for the practice of medicine. He was married in Indiana and in 1868 came to Missouri, settling first in Scott, later in Perry county where he practiced medicine many years at a time when physicians in making their calls rode great distances horseback, fording swollen streams, often marooned for a day or two on account of storms and floods. Dr. H. C. Murphy carried his remedies in the saddle-bags which are still in the possession of his son, Dr. Franklin E. Murphy.

Dr. Franklin E. Murphy had the advantages of training in public schools and the high schools of Kansas City, in the vicinity of which place the family has resided since 1880. Deciding to make the practice of medicine his life work he went to Philadelphia, entering as a student the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Department of Medicine in 1893. Returning to Kansas City he practiced for a time, then went to Europe where he spent three years in the study of internal medicine in the hospitals of the Universities of Goettingen, Berlin and Vienna. He has made a specialty of internal medicine, his practice being an extensive and important one. He is serving on the staffs of the Bell Memorial, Research, Wesley and the Kansas City General Hospitals, and has been a member of the faculty of the University of Kansas since the establishment of the clinical department of that institution.

In 1915, in Kansas City, Dr. Murphy was married to Miss Cordelia Brown, a representative of an old family of Massachusetts. Her grandfather, David T. Beals, was a pioneer of the west, later becoming one of the most prominent factors in the financial circles of Kansas City, where he long engaged in banking.

Dr. and Mrs. Murphy have two sons: Franklin David and George Edward. The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational church and politically Dr. Murphy maintains an independent course. He is a Fellow of the medical fraternity, Nu Sigma Nu, and has membership in the University and City Clubs of Kansas City. Along strictly professional lines he has membership in the American Medical Association, the Missouri State and the Jackson County Medical Societies



Franklin C. Murphy

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and is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians. Dr. Murphy is a man who impresses others with his strength of character and his ability, through simplicity and directness, the consensus of opinion placing him with the most eminent members of the medical profession in Kansas City.

J. RAY WEINBRENNER.

J. Ray Weinbrenner, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born in this city, September 13, 1884. His father, George P. Weinbrenner, came from Bowling Green, Missouri, and at one time was connected with the Hoyt Metal Company of this city. He has long been an influential factor in political circles and is now serving as sheriff of the city of St. Louis. He comes of French and German ancestry, his father being of German birth, while his mother was a native of France. George P. Weinbrenner was united in marriage to Miss Marian C. Stark, whose family came from Germany about 1840. Through many decades, therefore, the ancestors of J. Ray Weinbrenner have been residents of Missouri, and have been closely associated with the development and upbuilding of the state.

In the public schools of St. Louis, J. Ray Weinbrenner began his education and continued as a student in Washington University, which conferred upon him the LL. B. degree in 1909, when he had completed the regular law course. He has since been engaged in the general practice of law and has served for a term as assistant prosecuting attorney, while further political honors will undoubtedly be his if he cares to advance along that line. He regards the pursuits of private life as in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts, and he is making steady progress in his chosen profession, being regarded by many as one of the eminent attorneys of the city. He has largely engaged in corporation practice and is the legal representative of many motion picture concerns. He is a clear thinker and logical reasoner and prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, presenting his evidence with precision and force, while his arguments show clear analysis and logical deduction.

On the 28th of November, 1917, Mr. Weinbrenner was married to Miss Clyde Hope Dyas, whose father has for many years been one of the leading real estate men of St. Louis and one of the founders of the Dyas Realty Company. The family comes of Scotch and Virginian ancestry. To Mr. and Mrs. Weinbrenner has been born two children, John Raymond, Jr., and Bernal Dyas. The family reside at No. 5398 Pershing avenue.

Mr. Weinbrenner is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and is a loyal follower of the teachings of the craft. For recreation he turns to hunting, fishing and golf. He is an alert, wide-awake man, ready for any emergency whether in his profession or in connection with public interests and activity. He is well known as a political orator and has taken active and helpful part in various campaigns.

HERMAN H. REINHARD.

Thorough training, mastery of every task assigned him in different positions and commendable ambition have brought Herman H. Reinhard to the creditable place of assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce. He is a native of the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Liberty, October 1, 1881. His father, the Rev. A. W. Reinhard, was a Presbyterian clergyman of Illinois at that time and is now a resident of Los Angeles, California. He was born in the Empire state, where the family was represented for some years. The Reinhards are of German descent and the founder of the family in the new world was August Reinhard, who became a pioneer of Syracuse, leaving Germany during the revolution of 1849 because of his lack of sympathy with the militarism which dominated the land. Coming to the new world he lived retired on this side of the Atlantic. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause, joining a New York regiment with which he fought on the battle fields of the south, and for a time he was confined in Andersonville prison. The Rev. A. W. Reinhard was married to Miss Emma Holtgreve, a daugh-

ter of the Rev. Herman Holtgreve, a Lutheran missionary of Illinois and one of the early circuit riders of that state. Mrs. Reinhard passed away in St. Louis in 1904, at the age of forty-five years. She was the mother of six children, four sons and two daughters.

Herman H. Reinhard, who was the second child and second son of the family, was educated in the public and private schools of St. Louis and when fourteen years of age started out to provide for his own support. His first position was with the National Bank of Commerce, in which he obtained employment as a messenger twenty-five years ago. From that humble point he has worked his way upward until he is now assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, having been appointed to his present position on the 1st of January, 1919. He also was made manager of the savings department upon its establishment. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with the various phases of the banking business and has developed his powers in a way that has made him a forceful factor in financial circles. He is well known in this connection and is a member of the board of governors of the American Institute of Banking.

On the 30th of May, 1910, Mr. Reinhard was married in Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Jessamine Humphrey, a native of Louisville and a daughter of E. W. C. and Jessie (Barkley) Humphrey, the former a well known and prominent lawyer of the Blue Grass state. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard: E. Saunders, whose birth occurred June 9, 1911; Mary Brown, born October 14, 1912; and Edward Humphrey, born December 9, 1913.

Mr. Reinhard is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and cooperates heartily with its various plans and projects for the upbuilding of the city, the development and extension of its trade relations and its support of high civic standards. When America was at war with Germany he was a member of the partial payment committee of the Liberty loans and otherwise active in war work. He comes of a family that has long been prominent in church work, both of his grandfathers having been very active in religious fields. His brother, August H. Reinhard, is a missionary to China, representing the Congregational church. Herman H. Reinhard belongs to the Washington and Compton Avenues Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as an elder. He is also a director of the Bethesda, a Charity Association, and he does everything in his power to promote the welfare of his fellowmen, to aid in their uplift and to develop among them higher standards. Fraternally he is connected with Rose Hill Lodge, No. 550, A. F. & A. M., and the purposes and teachings of the craft make strong appeal to him because the order is based upon a recognition of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

LEVI WADE CHILDRESS.

Possessed of initiative and with splendid powers of organization, L. Wade Childress formulated the plans that resulted in the establishment of the Columbia Transfer Company in 1902, of which he is traffic manager, and the Columbia Taxicab Company, organized in 1910, of which he is president. From the outset of his business career he has been identified with transportation interests in one phase or another and has given close and discriminating study to the various branches of the business with which he has been associated. This close application, combined with indefatigable energy and commendable ambition, has constituted the foundation upon which he has builded the superstructure of his success.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Childress was born in Murfreeshoro on the 20th of March, 1876, and is a representative of one of the old families of the south. His grandfather was John W. Childress, whose sister became the wife of James K. Polk, president of the United States, while his daughter, Betty Childress, married John C. Brown, one of the early governors of Tennessee and afterward president of one of the Gould railroads. John W. Childress, an uncle of L. Wade Childress, was circuit judge at Nashville, Tennessee, while William S. Childress, the father of L. Wade Childress, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He was a man of liberal education, a graduate of the University of Sewanee, Tennessee. He passed away November 1, 1891, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Inez Wade, died in December, 1917. She was a daughter of Mrs. Virginia (Barksdale) Wade, representative of the prominent Mississippi family of Barksdale and a sister of

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L. WADE CHILDRESS

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William Barksdale, who was a major-general of the Confederate army and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Ethelbert Barksdale was for twenty years member of congress from Mississippi. Levi Wade, the father of Mrs. Inez Childress, was a prominent planter and slave owner of Tennessee prior to the Civil war, but the destructiveness of war swept away his fortune. He left the impress of his individuality upon the legislative history of Tennessee through several terms' service as a member of the general assembly there. Following the death of her husband Mrs. Inez Childress went to Washington, D. C., to live with her son, John Whitsett Childress, who was the elder of the two sons. The only daughter of the family, Ida Lea, became the wife of Judge William Cummings, of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Levi Wade Childress, named for his maternal grandfather, pursued his education in the public schools of his native city. Like the great majority of city boys, he earned his first money by selling papers in Murfreeshoro, while later he was employed as clerk in a grocery store and as a bookkeeper. He came to St. Louis in 1893, when seventeen years of age, and accepted a clerical position with the St. Louis Drayage Company, while afterward he became a clerk in the freight department of the Illinois Central Railroad. He was next clerk and freight agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad in St. Louis and won promotion to the position of commercial agent for the same road at Shreveport, Louisiana, where he continued until February, 1902. Returning to St. Louis, he was made traffic manager of the Columbia Transfer Company, engaged in the local freight transfer business in transporting shipments between the depots and business houses. Since that time he has won various promotions and in October, 1903, was made general manager and in May, 1905, was also elected to the presidency of this corporation, which throughout the intervening period has conducted an extensive, growing and profitable business. In 1909 his powers of organization were brought into further play when he formed the Columbia Taxicab Company, of which he is also the president.

On the 7th of October, 1903, at Wickliffe, Kentucky, Mr. Childress was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Marshall Turner and they have become the parents of two sons and a daughter, Wade, Fielding and Lila Marshall, aged respectively fifteen, thirteen and three years.

The mother is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Childress is identified with several social and other organizations, belonging to the Noonday, St. Louis and St. Louis Country Clubs and also to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party.

JAMES RICE APPLING.

For thirty-one years, James Rice Appling has practiced law in Montgomery county and has won an extensive and gratifying clientage. He is a man of high ideals and honorable principles, and is a faithful representative of that profession in which the general public must look for the protection of its rights and its liberties. Born July 29, 1852, on a farm near Wellsville, in Montgomery county, he is a son of Thomas Morrow and Louisa (Broughton) Appling. The former was born in 1819 in Montgomery county and passed away in 1902. His birth occurred near Big Spring where his father engaged in farming, and being reared to that occupation he became very well versed in all matters pertaining to land, the legal descriptions, etc. His father was William Appling, who was born at Appling, Georgia, a town of about three thousand inhabitants which was named in honor of the family. There is also a county by the name of Appling, named for this family, who were of Scotch descent. After leaving Georgia, William Appling removed to Kentucky and there he met and married Ann Whiteside. Soon after their marriage they came to Montgomery county where they resided until death. Thomas Morrow Appling was their eldest child. He married Louisa Broughton, whose death occurred in 1899. She was a native of Kentucky, but came to Calloway county, Missouri at an early day. She was one of eleven children born to Job and Betsy (Curtright) Broughton, whose marriage was celebrated in Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 1, 1810. Her father died in California where he went during the gold rush of 1849. Job Broughton was the son of William and Hannah Broughton,

who made their home on the banks of the Lost river in Hardy county, Virginia, and died there. During the Revolutionary war, William Broughton served under a commission given him by Washington when he was a colonel. He was with Washington at the time of Braddock's defeat. Besides service in the Revolutionary war, he was active in the Colonial wars. The following mention is made of him in Washington's Journal: "* * * left with the wounded at Wills Creek, July 9, 1754." He is also mentioned as a landowner in the land office in Richmond. During the Colonial wars he served in the company of Capt. George Mercer until he received his officer's commission. Because of wounds sustained he was awarded a pension until his death. The descendants of William and Hannah Broughton are eligible to membership in the Colonial Dames, Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution. The parents of Mrs. Appling, Job and Betsy Broughton, died in Calloway county, Missouri, and were buried on a farm owned by them and located about one mile west of the Joseph School homestead. On the maternal side, James R. Appling's grandfather was Samuel Curtright, who established what is now known as Curtright's Station, in Kentucky, in pre-Revolutionary times.

James Rice Appling, whose name heads this review, attended the public schools of Montgomery county until the age of eighteen years, when he put his textbooks aside and engaged in teaching school for thirteen years during winter seasons, and in addition learned the brickmaking trade and carried on his farm work in Montgomery county. In 1882 he was elected to the position of sheriff and served Montgomery county in that capacity for a period of four years. In 1886 he was elected collector of the county and remained in this office for two years. During his early manhood he had read and studied law and in 1889 he was admitted to the bar at a session of the circuit court in Pike county by Judge E. M. Hughes. He has since continued to practice in Montgomery, enjoying a large and gratifying clientage. His only partner was his son, Richard Norton Appling, who is now practicing in Grant county, Oregon. In 1912-16 he was mayor of Montgomery and has often held the position of city attorney. For ten years he was judge of the city court and his principal practice has been pertaining to land titles. He is now holding the office of justice of the peace. Although the greater part of his time has been devoted to his profession he also engages in the breeding of fancy chickens and is fond of gardening.

It was on the 25th of September, 1876, that Mr. Appling was united in marriage to Miss Lou Emma Newlee, a daughter of William Newlee, a farmer and brick mason of Montgomery county, who was born in Danville, Virginia, in 1813, and came to Missouri in 1831. When but eighteen years of age he had been married to Amanda Wilson, a native of Christiansburg, Virginia. Seven children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Appling. Madge is now the wife of Claude S. Rice, of Prairie City, Oregon, who is connected with a box factory, conducts a hotel and is a member of the democratic central committee of his county. To this union two boys and a girl have been born. James Allison Appling, the second member of the family, is engaged in the clothing business in Montgomery. He married Bessie Richards and they have become parents of three daughters. The third child in order of birth was Jua Appling, who is now the wife of John G. Carr, a barber of Moberly, Missouri, and has one son. Frank Charles Appling is a traveling salesman, making La Grande, Oregon, his headquarters. During the World war he served with the commission of captain. Benjamin Appling is an electrician of Prairie City, Oregon, and is also a veteran of the World war. He received a lieutenant's commission in France when he was a member of the Eighty-ninth Division, and he was an active participant in the battle of the Argonne, and others. Richard Norton Appling is now practicing law in Prairie City, Oregon. He is a graduate of the Cumberland University of Tennessee, and also attended the University of Missouri. He was in the Field Artillery during the World war. He entered into the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Camp Dodge, Iowa, as a private, but soon received the commission of second lieutenant and was subsequently promoted to first lieutenant. Ara Herron Appling, the youngest member of the family, is an A. B. graduate of the University of Missouri and has a life certificate as teacher. She is now an instructor in domestic science in the public schools of Moberly.

Since age conferred on Mr. Appling the right of franchise, he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands sponsor.

He is a member of the Christian church of Montgomery and in early life took an active part in Sunday school work. Fraternally he is a Mason since 1879, and is a member of Wellsville Lodge, No. 194, of which he was secretary. He is also past master of Montgomery Lodge, No. 246. In connection with his profession he is a member of the Missouri State Bar Association. His progressiveness in every walk of life is widely recognized and he is residing in Montgomery, a highly esteemed and respected citizen.

ELLIOT MARSHALL.

Elliot Marshall, who is serving for the third term as mayor of St. Joseph, was born in New York city, April 28, 1860. His baptismal name is William St. John Elliot Marshall, but for the sake of brevity he has always gone by the name which heads this record. His parents were William St. John Elliot and Elizabeth Stuyvesant Fish (Morris) Marshall, the former a native of Natchez, Mississippi, while the latter was born in New York and was a descendant of the Stuyvesant, Fish, Morris, Livingston, Barclay, Van Cortlandt and Roosevelt families of New York. The paternal ancestry is that of the family of Chief Justice Marshall. The paternal grandparents of Elliot Marshall of this review were Levin Rothrock and Sarah (Elliot) Marshall, the former being a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. Sarah (Elliot) Marshall was a daughter of Dr. William Elliot, of Port Gibson, Mississippi, and Mary (Devereux) Elliot, who emigrated from County Wexford, Ireland.

In the year 1881 Elliot Marshall came to the middle west, settling first at Burlington, Iowa, where he accepted a clerkship in the general offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1883 he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, as a representative of the same road, remaining with the company until 1908, having been in the service of the Burlington road for more than a quarter of a century. Starting as a clerk, he was promoted to contracting freight agent at St. Joseph, was advanced to the general agency at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1890 and in 1898 was again promoted as assistant general freight and passenger agent, with headquarters at St. Joseph. It was his splendid efforts and increase of business for his road at Leavenworth that caused the Leavenworth Terminal Railway bridge to be built there, connecting the states of Missouri and Kansas at that point and abolishing the use of the old bridge on the Fort Leavenworth reservation as a railroad crossing.

Mr. Marshall's public service has also covered an extended period and has been marked by the utmost devotion to the general good. On the 1st of June, 1911, President William Howard Taft appointed him collector of the port of St. Joseph, which position he held until the 1st of July, 1913, when the office was abolished. In April, 1914, he received the republican nomination for mayor of his city, was elected and in 1916 was again nominated and elected by an overwhelming majority. Toward the close of his second term he was nominated for a third term but was defeated by the H. L. Doherty interests and pro-Germans, who put a third candidate in the field, thus dividing the vote, Mr. Marshall being defeated, however, by only four hundred and thirty-one votes. In 1920 the republicans once more nominated him and he was for the third time successful in his race for the office. There is no higher testimonial of his efficiency, his public spirit and his devotion to duty than the fact that he was recalled to the position after his successor had served through a one-term interim. His vote when he was for the fourth time the nominee of the party was an indication of public sentiment regarding the capability he had displayed and his effective work for municipal interests and civic betterment.

Mr. Marshall has been particularly honored by civic and honorary appointments. In 1902 he was chosen the president of the St. Joseph Country Club. He has been a member of the library board, has been vestryman of Christ Episcopal church for many years, was made a major on the staff of Governor E. N. Morrill of Kansas and was lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor E. W. Hoch of Kansas, while he served on the staff of Governor Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri with the rank of colonel. During the war with Germany the governor of Missouri appointed him one of the original twenty-one members of the Missouri Council of Defense and he was also made federal food administrator for the city of St. Joseph and the county

of Buchanan, Missouri, for the war period. In the discharge of his public duties, official and otherwise, he has been actuated by the utmost devotion to the general good and in all public questions has displayed a statesman's grasp of affairs. Moreover, he has placed general advancement before partisanship and the upbuilding of the community before personal aggrandizement.

In 1885 Mr. Marshall married Miss Constance Blessing Runcie, of St. Joseph, a daughter of the Rev. James Runcie, rector of Christ Episcopal church for eighteen years. His wife, Miss Constance Faunt Le Roy, who organized the first women's club in America at New Harmony, Indiana, was a descendant of Robert Owen and the Faunt Le Roy families of Indiana and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have two children: Jean Dale Marshall was married in 1916 to John H. Savage, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, who died in 1919. She has a daughter, Constance Faunt Le Roy. William St. John Elliot Marshall (III), who is connected in business with his father, is the only son.

Mr. Marshall has always been a republican in politics and is a member of the Episcopal church. He takes an intense interest in clean politics and always strives in his campaigns to relegate the crooks to the rear. He belongs to several societies, including the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, being eligible on the services of forty-seven ancestors. Mr. Marshall is a New Yorker by birth, having been born in Thirty-fifth street, New York, a few doors east of Fifth avenue.

HENRY DE LANCEY ASHLEY.

It would be to give a wholly inadequate picture of Henry De Lancey Ashley if one were to speak of him merely as a lawyer, although he stands in the front rank of the profession in Kansas City, for he is a sociologist in his study of many of the vital problems which affect the welfare of the race; is actuated by the broadest humanitarian principles in his relations to his fellowmen; is keenly interested in the theatre and all those agencies which are of broadening and cultural value in the life of the individual and never fails to respond when his aid is sought in the name of charity or religion. He was born in Syracuse, New York, September 19, 1856, his parents being the Rev. William Bliss and Anne (Baldwin) Ashley, the former a native of Sandy Hill, Connecticut, and the latter of New York city. The father was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church who at different periods was rector of St. John's church of Syracuse, St. Paul's of Buffalo and St. Paul's of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A life of great usefulness was ended when in 1893 he was called to the home beyond.

Henry De Lancey Ashley was one of a family of three children. Liberal educational advantages were accorded him. He was graduated from Racine College of Wisconsin in 1876 with the Bachelor of Arts degree and afterward received the Master of Arts degree from his alma mater. He also studied in King's College of London, England, where he likewise read law. He became a law student in the office of Dixon & Hooker, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar in Kansas City, where he has since engaged in practice. For a time he was with the firm of Pratt, Brumback & Ferry, and subsequently practiced alone until 1896, when he became senior partner in the firm of Ashley & Gilbert. He has been characterized as a careful, honest, painstaking lawyer who has had charge of some large estates, which he has administered most satisfactorily to his clients. His legal business has largely been office work and of an advisory character. He has tried and argued a number of cases in the courts of Missouri and Kansas and in the Federal courts in several circuits, including argument of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is widely read, possesses a splendid memory and the power to assimilate and retain what he reads. This quality has made him a thoroughly equipped and successful lawyer. He has served as master in chancery, as a member of the first state board of law examiners and has been president of the Kansas City Bar Association. He likewise holds membership in the Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

In 1896 Mr. Ashley was married to Miss Caroline Schuyler Mann, a sister of Alexander Mann, D. D., of Boston, and their children were: Schuyler Ashley, who was a Sophomore in Williams College, enlisted in the United States Navy, serving as

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ensign on the Wyoming, with the British Great Fleet up to about November, 1918; and Anne Ashley, who became the wife of Kenneth W. Snyder and died April 15, 1920, at the age of twenty, leaving one child.

Mr. Ashley is a very prominent and active member of the Episcopal church and has served as warden of Grace and Holy Trinity churches. He belongs also to the University Club and to the Kansas City Country Club, of which he was formerly president. He was one of the organizers of the Comedy Club, which has done much notable work in private theatricals. He is a lover of good literature and is particularly a Shakespearean student. He also belongs to the University Club and possesses a social nature and genial disposition. He is interested in all kinds of sports and equally active in civic matters, giving earnest aid to all the plans and projects put forth for the benefit and upbuilding of the city along the line of its development. He was president and for three years a member of the park board during the development of the park system and his labors in that direction were most effective and far-reaching. In politics he is an active republican and he speaks fluently, entertainingly and convincingly upon any subject which he is called upon to discuss. His friends speak of him as "a very exceptional man, not only in that he is a splendid lawyer but a wise and safe counselor and possessing a most genial and attractive personality combined with that distinct art of hospitality which is felt the moment that one comes in contact with him. To be entertained at his home is a decided privilege and one who has been so fortunate leaves with the feeling that he has been entertained by one of the most delightful hosts that it is anyone's privilege to meet."

Another line of activity in which Mr. Ashley has rendered excellent service was in the founding of the Country Day School. In this he was associated with Mrs. A. Ross Hill, the wife of the president of the Missouri State University, and with J. C. Nichols. The school was established at Fifty-first and Ward Parkway, where it stands in the midst of a campus of twenty acres. The school was established on the order of Groton School in the east and students here receive more attention than it is possible to give in the public schools both as to their study and play. It is a splendid preparatory school for college life and Mr. Ashley deserves great credit for its development. It was chartered by the state and Mr. Ashley was not only one of its founders but has continuously served as a trustee, doing everything in his power to advance the institution and make it requisite to the physical, mental and moral needs of the growing youth.

JOHN DAVIS JOHNSON.

John Davis Johnson has reached the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and since 1870 has been a representative of the St. Louis bar, practicing in this city, therefore, for more than a half century. He was born in Belleville, Illinois, April 19, 1844, a son of Henry and Elvira (Fouke) Johnson. His paternal ancestors were residents of Pennsylvania and in the maternal line he comes of ancestry from Virginia. His parents were pioneer settlers of Illinois, casting in their lot with the people of that state during the period of its early development.

John Davis Johnson pursued his early education in the public schools of Belleville and afterward attended McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, arriving in St. Louis on the 4th of March, 1858. He studied law in this city and was admitted to practice at the bar of the state in 1870. For twenty-six years he was associated with the late Hon. Charles P. Johnson, who was at one time lieutenant governor of Missouri and who passed away in June, 1920, one of the honored and prominent residents of the state. At the termination of the partnership relation Mr. Johnson of this review began practicing alone and has continued his independent work at the bar for many years. He has made a specialty of corporation law and has long since won a place among the leading attorneys of the state. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, of which he has been the president; the Missouri and the National Bar Associations and to the Law Library Association and he enjoys the high regard of his professional brethren in an unusual degree.

Mr. Johnson has been married three times. First at Shawneetown, Illinois, in 1864, he wedded Miss Sarah Louise Loomis, who passed away in 1887, leaving four

children: Julia, now the wife of Dr. S. A. Bowles; Estella, the wife of Virgil Rule; Loomis C.; and Helen, the wife of Herman H. Steinwender. On the 5th of July, 1892, Mr. Johnson was again married, his second union being with Miss L. K. de Jarnet, whose death occurred in 1895. She was survived by one son, Carlyle Johnson. For his third wife Mr. Johnson chose Miss Anna McIntire, whom he wedded in Mexico, Missouri, February 22, 1897. There are three children of that marriage: Warren, Ruth and Hester.

Mr. Johnson is a veteran of the Civil war. His military experience began when he was seventeen years of age, at which time he enlisted as a private in Battery F of the Second Illinois Artillery. He was commissioned a first lieutenant of the Thirty-eight Missouri Infantry in May, 1863, and participated in many important engagements of the Civil war with the Army of the West—engagements that contributed largely toward the successful outcome of that long protracted struggle. In politics Mr. Johnson has always been a stalwart republican, giving unfaltering allegiance to the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. His religious faith is that of the Christian Science church. He has ever maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Loyal Legion and in the Grand Army of the Republic and he wears the insignia of these two orders. He is a lover of nature and has ever found his recreation in hunting and fishing, greatly delighting in a trip into the open. For sixty-three years St. Louis has been his home and for fifty-one years he has been a representative of the Missouri bar. His practice has long been extensive and his position among the lawyers of the state an enviable one. At the same time he has stood loyally for all public interests and has found opportunity to cooperate in those activities and plans which are looking to the welfare and benefit of the city and state at large.

OSMUND HAENSSLER.

Osmund Haenssler, attorney at law, who holds the office of prosecuting attorney of St. Charles county, Missouri, and resides in the city of St. Charles, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, September 26, 1886. His father, Reinhart C. Haenssler, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1856, and passed away on June 24, 1917. He came to the United States with his father's family in 1873 and settled in East St. Louis for a few months, after which they moved to Warren county, Missouri, where they took up agricultural pursuits. R. C. Haenssler was well educated in Germany and Switzerland, and spoke French and English as well as German when he came to this country. He engaged in school teaching until 1890 when he was admitted to the bar, having passed the examination, after studying law in the office of the prosecuting attorney of St. Charles county. Reinhart C. Haenssler was city attorney of the city of St. Charles during the period from 1899-1903, and representative in the state legislature for the forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, 1913 to 1917, holding office until his death. He was president of the St. Charles school board, having been elected to the board in 1898. His father's name was also Reinhart Haenssler, a native of Germany who came to this country in 1873. The mother of Osmund Haenssler was Sophia Kuettemann, who was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1857. She was the daughter of William Kuettemann, a farmer of Lincoln county, who came from Germany to St. Louis and settled in Lincoln county. Mrs. Haenssler passed away December 26, 1919.

Osmund Haenssler acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Charles, being graduated from the St. Charles high school in 1904. He then entered the Valparaiso University where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1906 and in 1911 was given the LL. B. degree at the Missouri State University. After examination he was admitted to the bar in June, 1911, going into practice with his father under the firm name of R. C. Haenssler and Son, until the death of his father which occurred in 1917. Since that time he has carried on a general practice in the same suite of offices, on Main street in St. Charles. Mr. Haenssler was city attorney from 1913 until 1919 and in 1918 was elected prosecuting attorney for St. Charles county, and reelected in 1920. He gives his political endorsement to the republican party, and keeps well informed upon the questions and issues of the day. During the World war he was a member of the legal advisory board, and

gave of his time and talent generously in matters pertaining to the aid of his country. Fraternally he has membership in the Masons, Palestine Lodge, No. 241, and is past master of the lodge, his father having been master of the same lodge. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, San Carlos Lodge, 663, of St. Charles and of the St. Charles Elks, St. Charles 690. Mr. Haenssler is a member of the Fifth Street Methodist church and has been on the official board of that church.

Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, calm in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor and inflexibly just on all occasions, these qualities enabled Mr. Haenssler to take the first rank among those engaged in the legal profession in his locality. His logical grasp of facts and principles of the law applicable to every case that arises has been another potent element in his success, and he possesses a remarkable clearness of expression and an adequate and precise diction which enable him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument, but his very fine gradation of meaning. He prides himself upon never urging a client into a suit for the sake of fees and will not prosecute a case unless he has every reason to believe he will win it, but he claims the right to defend any cause in any court.

AUGUST J. WALTER.

August J. Walter, vice president and secretary of the National Candy Company of St. Louis, was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 16, 1859, a son of Anthony and Clara (Rhein) Walter, who were natives of France and Germany. The father, who was born in Lorraine, France, in 1819, came to the United States in 1848, settling in Brooklyn, New York, where he started a brewery known as the Bedford and later as the Nassau brewery. The mother was born in the Palatinate, Bavaria, in 1829 and came with her sister to Brooklyn, New York, making their home with an uncle who was at that time the organist of Henry Ward Beecher's church. Anthony Walter and Clara Rhein were married in Brooklyn in 1854. Four daughters and one son were born to them, August J. being the second oldest child. The father remained in Brooklyn until 1866, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to become associated with Mr. Reichard of that city in a brewery enterprise. In 1869 he came to St. Louis and died three days after his arrival there.

August J. Walter attended the Clinton school of St. Louis. In May, 1870, he started on a tour of Europe by himself, during the course of which he attended the college of Aix La Chapelle in Prussia. In 1876 he went into business with his uncle who was a manufacturer of candy, and remained with the firm until 1886, when he became associated with the O. H. Peckham Candy Manufacturing Company for two years. He then purchased the interest of Louis Hymers in the firm of Flohr, Hymers & Company, where he had been filling the position of secretary. This firm became the A. J. Walters Candy Company and continued under that name until 1902, when it was consolidated with the National Candy Company, as the A. J. Walters branch of this concern. Mr. Walter became the secretary at the time this consolidation took place and was later elected to his present position of vice president and secretary.

Politically Mr. Walter is independent. He belongs to the St. Louis Liederkranz and is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association. He resides at 3447 Longfellow boulevard and occupies an enviable social position in St. Louis.

OTTO ENTENMAN.

Otto Entenman, president of the Greeley Printery of St. Louis, is a native of this city, born May 28, 1883, his parents being John G. and Josephine (Stumff) Entenman, who were of German descent. The father came from Louisville, Kentucky, to St. Louis in 1838, when a lad of but five years. He early began to earn his own living and secured his education as opportunity offered, working at intervals and during the remainder of the year attending school. He thus provided largely

for his own support during his school days. Gradually he won advancement in the business world as the years passed and at length became a successful dealer in china and glass ware, continuing in this business both prior to and after the Civil war. He remained an active factor in the trade until 1900. He then became connected with the Neddring Haus Furnishing Company, with which he remained for about fifteen years or up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1915. His widow is still living and is notably well preserved for one of her years. There were twelve children in the family, five sons and seven daughters.

Otto Entenman is the youngest son and was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis, after which he pursued a law course in the Benton College of Law in this city. He started out in the business world in connection with the Greeley Printery at the early age of fifteen years as an apprentice, and when he had completed his education he continued with the firm and was gradually promoted from time to time until he was called to official position and is now the president. This firm does a general line of printing and lithographing and has a large trade throughout the central west. They also keep a staff of salesmen and solicitors busy in the city of St. Louis, while the outside trade is largely conducted through the mail order system. The firm employs on the average of thirty-five in the various offices, and the plant is located at No. 1515 Pine street, having the third floor of the building with ten thousand square feet of floor space. The plant is well equipped with modern machinery and the business is conducted according to the most progressive methods.

In August, 1905, Mr. Entenman was married in St. Louis, to Miss Emma Diller, a daughter of Theodore Diller, now a retired business man of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Entenman have three children, two sons and a daughter: Gladys, thirteen years of age, attending school; Robert, a lad of seven; and William, who is but two years of age.

Mr. Entenman is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is also the secretary of the St. Louis Salesmen Association, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis. In politics he maintains an independent course, always endeavoring to support the best men for the office. A native son of St. Louis, he has grown up with the city and has kept pace with her progress, rejoicing in all of her improvements and development. He and his wife occupy a nice home at No. 5310 Notingham avenue, where a cordial welcome is always extended to their many friends.

J. ARTHUR ANDERSON.

J. Arthur Anderson, who has developed an extensive and profitable laundry business at St. Louis, was born in Goderich, Ontario, Canada, July 4, 1869, his parents being Thomas and Mary (McQuoid) Anderson. He supplemented his preliminary educational advantages by study in Clinton College of Ontario, being there graduated in November, 1886. The following year he became identified with the laundry business as an employe in the Munger Laundry of St. Louis, with which he was thus associated from 1887 until 1902, a period of fifteen years. In the latter year he became connected with the Dinks Parrish Laundry, with which he remained until 1906. He was ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account and carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to follow out his purposes. He organized the J. Arthur Anderson Laundry Company and in 1910 extended the scope of his activities by organizing the Anderson Family Laundry, being now sole owner of the business, which is not incorporated but which along progressive lines has been developed until he now has an extensive patronage, while the most modern and sanitary methods are employed in the work.

On the 26th of October, 1894, Mr. Anderson was married in Kansas City to Miss Kathryn Myrtle White and they have one son, Arthur Donald. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church, while in political belief Mr. Anderson is a republican. He is well known among business men of the city not only through his personal interests but also as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's League and the Credit Men's Association, also the

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Advertising Men's Association. He belongs to the One Million Population Club and is connected with the Sunset Country Club, Normandy Golf Club, Century Boat Club, City Club and the Missouri Athletic Association.

PERLEE ELLIS BURTON.

Perlee Ellis Burton, publisher of the News Herald of Joplin and president and largest stockholder in the company which owns and controls this paper, was born at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, Indiana, September 30, 1875. His parents were John Thomas and Alice (Hume) Burton, the latter also a native of Indiana. The removal of the family westward caused P. E. Burton to be educated in Emporia, Kansas, where he completed his high school course in 1892. He also spent a year as a student in the Kansas State Normal College and won his Bachelor of Arts degree from the College of Emporia, the State Presbyterian School of Kansas in 1897 and received from that institution the Master of Arts degree in 1900.

Mr. Burton entered business as a reporter in 1897 on the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, published by William Allen White, the well known writer. In October, 1898, Mr. Burton went to St. Louis and was a reporter on the Globe-Democrat under Henry King. In 1900 he became an editorial writer on the St. Louis Republic. He was a staff correspondent and covered two sessions of the general assembly for the St. Louis dailies and also reported the national conventions. On the first of July, 1905, he purchased a half interest in the News Herald of Joplin, of which he is still publisher. His entire life has been devoted to newspaper work and he is well known to the newspaper men of Missouri and Kansas. He has served on various committees of the Associated Press and is a member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the Missouri Press Association.

On the 29th of October, 1903, in St. Louis, Mr. Burton was married to Miss Cordelia Gamble, a daughter of J. A. Gamble of St. Louis, in which city she was born. To Mr. and Mrs. Burton have been born two children, John Gamble and Robert Robinson, aged respectively twelve and eight years. In religious faith the family are Presbyterians and fraternally Mr. Burton is a Scottish Rite Mason and also a member of the Elks. He belongs to the Rotary Club and to the Oak Hill Golf Club and in politics is an independent republican. He was one of the directors of the Joplin Young Men's Christian Association from 1913 until 1919, when he became its president, and in the years 1918 and 1919 was a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Joplin. His public service has also covered a six years' term as curator of the Missouri State University by appointment of Governor Joseph W. Folk in 1905. In September, 1920, he was again appointed to that position by Governor Frederick D. Gardner for the term ending January 1, 1923. During the war period he was one of the Four Minute men and supported the various war activities and drives, serving as an executive committeeman in connection therewith.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Alexander Hamilton, assistant trust officer and secretary of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, has won that place in financial circles that is gained through indefatigable industry, developing capacity and power and the strictest integrity and reliability in all business transactions. St. Louis has reason to be proud to number him among her native sons. He was born August 29, 1870, his parents being Charles and Phebe (Schockey) Hamilton, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. The father came to America with his parents in 1842, the family home being established in Nauvoo, Illinois, whence in 1847 removal was made to St. Louis, and during the time of the Civil war Charles Hamilton served as a member of the Home Guard at Camp Jackson. His wife was a representative of old families of Virginia and of Penusylvania, her father having been a native of the Keystone state and her mother of the Old Dominion. Mrs. Hamilton passed away in St. Louis at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. Hamilton was a lithographer by profession and resided in St. Louis to the time of his death in 1914, when he was seventy-three years of age, his birth

having occurred in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton became the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are yet living.

Alexander Hamilton, who was the third of the family, after attending the public schools of St. Louis, continued his education in Johnson's Commercial College of this city. From the age of fourteen he has been dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood, first securing a position as office boy with the Haydock Carriage Manufacturing Company. He remained with that firm for four years and afterward secured a clerkship on the Anchor line of steamers. Later he was clerk and subsequently general manager of the Merchants Bridge Company, being one of the first employes of that company, which he represented from 1890 until 1895, and then resigned his position upon the consolidation of the company with the Terminal Railroad Company. He afterward became associated with the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad and the Madison Coal Company and his next position was that of auditor with the St. Louis Valley line and also with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. In 1903 he became connected with the St. Louis Union Trust Company, with which he accepted a minor position, and since 1914 he has been assistant secretary and since 1916 assistant trust officer. His position is therefore one of responsibility, in which he meets every demand by reason of his splendid business qualifications, resulting from his study and broad experience. One in whose employ he had long been bears testimony to "his trustworthiness and courtesy, which won my high esteem and made me like him exceptionally." Another said of him: "He owes his present position to his own ability for keeping his employer's interests first."

In St. Louis on the 16th of November, 1892, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Ida Schnellbacher, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Philip and Barbara Schnellbacher. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of three children: Mildred, born in St. Louis, July 16, 1894, is now the wife of Edward E. Lake, of this city. Alexander Chester, born in St. Louis, August 19, 1900, applied for service in the navy and when rejected he joined the Tank Corps, but much to his regret, was not sent overseas. Dorothy Alvina, born in Ferguson April 16, 1908, completes the family.

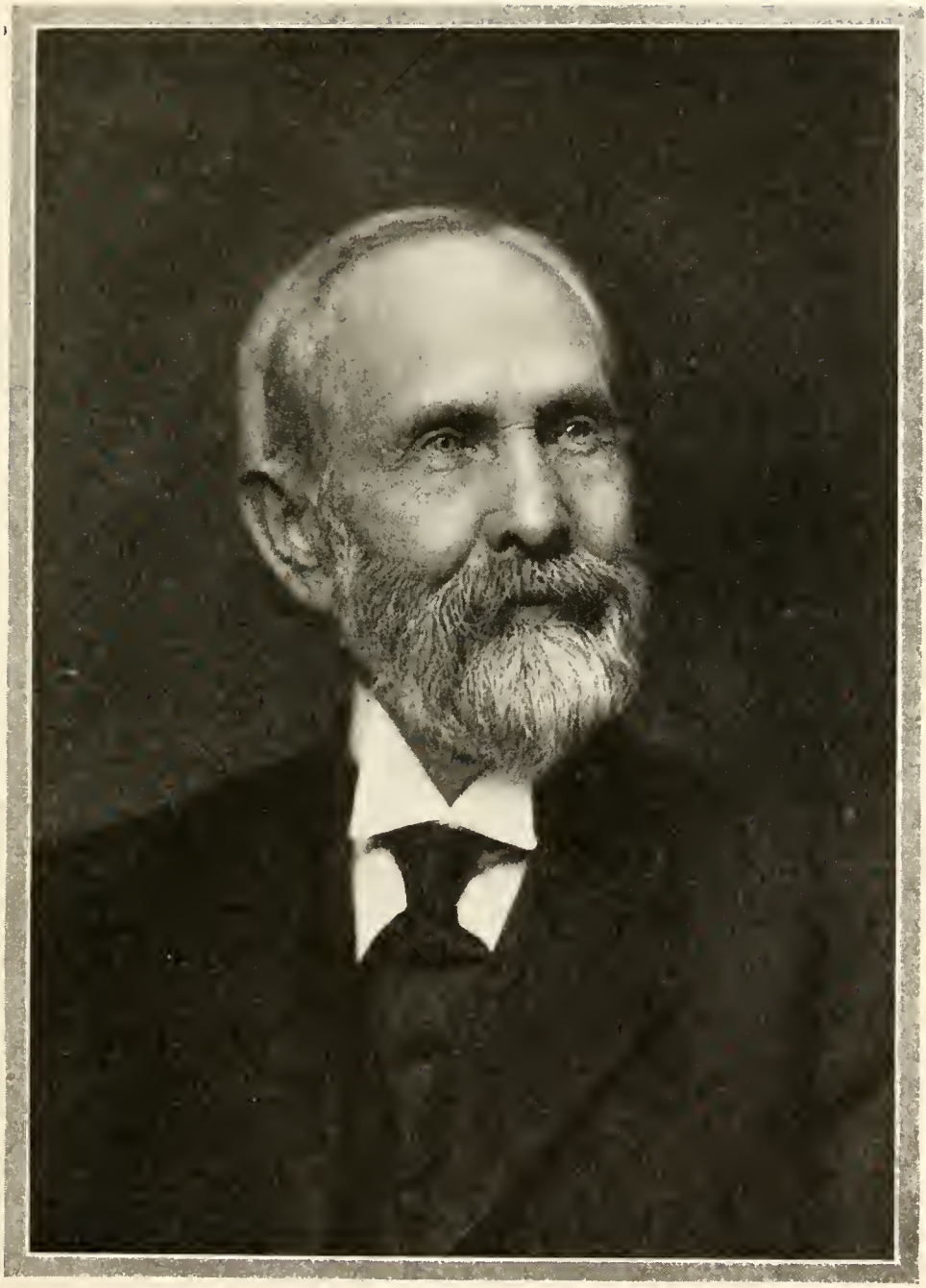
Politically Mr. Hamilton is a democrat. He belongs to Keystone Lodge No. 243, A. F. & A. M., and to St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M. He is also a member of the Ferguson Methodist Episcopal church, South. He is a man of purely domestic tastes, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside, in the companionship of his family.

WILLIAM POLLOCK.

William Pollock, now in the ninetieth year of his age, may well be termed the "grand old man" of northeastern Missouri—a term indicative of a life of spotless integrity and honorable purpose fraught with good deeds and crowned with success. Not only has Mr. Pollock been prominently identified with the milling interests of the state for many decades but has also extended his efforts into various other fields, contributing to the general prosperity and progress of Missouri as well as to his individual financial advancement. At the same time he has given freely of his means and his energies to the upbuilding of his city and state and is particularly well known as a champion of good roads. Kindly in spirit, genial in disposition, his entire career has been an expression of the Emersonian philosophy: "The way to win a friend is to be one."

Mr. Pollock was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1830, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Day) Pollock, whose family numbered five sons, of whom four became millwrights and operators.

William Pollock, the youngest of the family, acquired a common school education. He was but eight years of age when his parents removed to the village of West Newton, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and in August, 1844, when fourteen years of age, he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of millwright and miller under the direction of an elder brother, with whom he remained five years. In that time he not only became proficient in the building of mills but



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also in their operation, and when he was nineteen years of age he began building mills on his own responsibility, constructing flour mills, sawmills, breweries, distilleries, coal plants, vinegar manufactories, bridges, mill dams and a number of other structures in Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Allegheny counties of Pennsylvania. When a company was formed to undertake the task of making navigable the Big Sandy river and so create an outlet for a vast amount of coal, Mr. Pollock made plans and models for the locks and dams which were accepted by the company, at the head of which was the secretary of war. The outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south, however, occurred about that time, causing the company to dissolve owing to the sympathies of the secretary of war with the south, followed by his resignation as a member of the cabinet, to identify himself with the Confederacy.

Unfaltering purpose and indefatigable energy have ever characterized the career of William Pollock and thus his entire business life has been characterized by a steady progress. In 1856 he built and operated a mill at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, and in 1863 was associated with his brother Joseph in the building of the principal flour mill at Vincennes, Indiana, then an important milling point. In 1869 he removed to Albia, Iowa, and the same year to Mexico, Missouri. He has since been connected with the manufacturing and milling interests of this section of the state. The firm of William Pollock & Company constructed and operated the Mexico City Mills until 1891, when the business was incorporated under the name of the William Pollock Milling & Elevator Company, with a capital stock of forty-seven thousand dollars, which was afterward increased to one hundred thousand dollars. The mill is splendidly equipped with the most modern machinery and in connection two large elevators are operated at Mexico and the company likewise has grain elevators at other points. At different periods in his active career Mr. Pollock has owned and operated elevators at Mount Leonard, Shackelford, Blackburn, Armstrong, Gilliam and West Glasgow on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; at Keytesville and Sturgeon on the Wabash; and at Bellflower, Moscow, Hawk Point and Ethelyn on the Burlington. When Mr. Pollock established business at Mexico in 1869 his original investment was twenty thousand dollars and the operating capital was borrowed at a rate of interest as high at one time as fifteen percent. For years the rate held at twelve percent and later eight percent. Mr. Pollock's first associates in the business were J. S. Bellamy and Amos Ladd, while subsequently R. R. Arnold purchased the interest of Mr. Ladd and a year later that of Mr. Bellamy.

For more than forty years Mr. Pollock personally supervised every detail of management of the business, even to the matters of construction work. In the conduct of his affairs he has taken in exchange stores and farms, his sound judgment at all times enabling him to recognize the true value and opportunity of every business situation. There are many successful mill owners in Missouri today who owe their start to the assistance received from Mr. Pollock. A contemporary biographer has said of him: "He has been identified with the manufacturing and milling interests of the city in a most conspicuous manner. His official connection with associations representing the leading flour men in the central and southwestern states has made him one of the most widely known men in the industry, as well as one of the most highly respected. He has ever been a wise counselor in milling matters and has ever borne in mind the need of bettering conditions in relation to the producing and handling of milling products. Not only does he regard bread as the 'staff of life' but he knows that it is the cheapest food on the market, and his constant aim has been to reduce the cost of production so as to make it possible to sell mill products at the lowest living figure. His effort toward economy of production and systematization of detail as well as standardization of weight and other valuable features, have become incorporated into statutes accruing to the general welfare. Mr. Pollock was a leader in the organization of the Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Associations, resulting in the saving of vast amounts to mill owners in this one line of production."

While the milling business has been the real life work of Mr. Pollock, he has by no means confined his attention to this line and aside from being president of the William Pollock Milling & Elevator Company, he is a director of the North Missouri Trust Company and vice president of the Western Millers' Fire Insurance Company of Kansas City, Missouri. Naturally the heavier responsibilities of busi-

ness life have been shifted to other shoulders, yet Mr. Pollock, still a man of clear vision and sound judgment, is continually giving out of his rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others.

In Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, Mr. Pollock was married to Miss Nancy Bell, whose father was a mill owner nad farmer of that state. She passed away several years later and Mr. Pollock, in 1866, wedded Sarah Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Walker. He has one son and one daughter: William Walker, who married China Rothwell Gibbs; and Sara Miller, the wife of William Cleveland Johnson.

Throughout the period of his residence in Mexico Mr. Pollock has taken most active and helpful interest in the development of the city and state. He has long been recognized as a champion of the good roads movement and believes in maintaining the public highways in the best condition. Recognizing the fact that the old narrow tire wagons are road destroyers, a few years ago he had a two-horse lap track three-inch tire wagon built, with the rear axle two inches shorter than the old style wagon and the front axle enough longer so the track of the rear wheels would lap on the track of the front ones one inch, thus leaving a smooth surface or track five inches wide instead of a rut, with the added advantage of making the turn at four or five degrees less than the old style wagon. He put no patent upon his invention, which he perfected that anyone might use it and the public thus enjoy the benefit of better road conditions. Mr. Pollock was also keenly interested in the Fair Association and was superintendent of arts and agriculture for more than a decade. He has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and twice he was called upon to fill the office of mayor, while for three terms he was elected to the position of alderman and exercised his official prerogatives in support of all those measures which were looking to municipal progress and development. By reason of his close friendship with Governor Charles H. Hardin he was named as one of the trustees of Hardin College, which position he has most creditably filled for more than three decades.

Mr. Pollock has been a Mason since 1856, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in both Mexico and St. Louis, is serving on the city library board and has been a member of the Presbyterian church for nearly fifty years. He served as chairman on its building committee at the time of the erection of the present house of worship in Mexico, was a teacher in the Sunday school for more than forty years and has been most active in support of all branches of the church work. In the evening of life he can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear. To him have come "the blest accompaniments of age —honor, riches, troops of friends."

REV. J. D. MENDENHALL.

Rev. J. D. Mendenhall, who has devoted the greater part of his life to the active work of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, is now the editor of the Linn County Budget, published at Brookfield. A native son of Missouri, he was born in Macon county in 1853, his parents being Alamander and Lavina (Penland) Mendenhall, who were natives of Jamestown, Ohio. The father came to Missouri in 1847, traveling by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, then up the Missouri river to Brunswick, Missouri, and thence driving with ox teams across the country to Macon county, where he spent the remainder of his days. Throughout the greater part of his life he filled the office of justice of the peace and was also township trustee for several years. He followed the occupation of farming and in many ways proved his worth in manhood and citizenship.

Rev. J. D. Mendenhall, the eldest of a family of eleven, was reared upon his father's farm and acquired his early education in the district schools. He later engaged in farming on his own account for sixteen years and then removed to Brookfield, where he attended the Brookfield College for three years, being a student preacher during that time. He has served nine pastoral charges in his conference as representative of the Methodist Episcopal ministry. He was ordained a deacon at Maryville, Missouri, and anxious to devote his life to the work of the church, he pursued his studies, and two years later completed the four-year con-

ference course and was ordained elder by Bishop Newman at Chillicothe. The value of his pastoral labors is indicated in the fact that he served four churches five years each and as time passed won the reputation of being one of the most forceful and able representatives of the Methodist church in Missouri. He devoted thirty years of his life to pastoral labors and was then appointed field secretary of the Missouri board of conference claimants, which position he occupied for five years. In June, 1919, the Missouri Wesleyan College conferred upon him the Doctor of Divinity degree. Through the past twenty years Dr. Mendenhall has also been interested in newspaper publication and has owned six different papers in the state. On the 23d of October, 1919, he purchased a half interest in the Linn County Budget, which is issued twice a week and of which he is editor. It has a circulation of sixteen hundred—the largest in the county—and is published in the interests of the republican party. It is also an excellent advertising medium and is accorded a good patronage of that character.

In May, 1873, Dr. Mendenhall was married to Miss Lucinda Tuttle, of Macon county, and they became the parents of seven children. The mother passed away at the age of thirty-three years and in 1892 Dr. Mendenhall wedded Mrs. Ella E. Garnett, by whom he has two daughters. His four sons are traveling salesmen and are engaged in newspaper work. His eldest daughter, Olah, is now the wife of Dr. Byron H. Wilson, district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church in the southern California conference. Bennah is now the wife of E. L. Schroyer, a successful lumber and implement merchant of western Kansas. Mrs. Schroyer is superintendent of music in the public schools and leader of the band in the county seat. Lena B. is the wife of George P. Carpenter, a grocery merchant of Brookfield. She, too, is a teacher of music and plays the pipe organ in the Methodist Episcopal church of Brookfield. Dr. Mendenhall and his family are widely known throughout Linn county and North Missouri. He has exerted a strong influence over the progress and development of the district in which he lives, not only as a minister of the gospel but also through his newspaper connections. He keeps in touch with the vital problems and questions of the day and is abreast with the best thinking men of the age concerning all the dominant issues which are before the public.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, JR.

The Montgomery family has been prominently identified with the growth and development of Pettis county, the subject of this sketch being a son of a distinguished father, who figured in the early history and settlement of the county, taking his full share of the labors which made for progress and which helped materially in the early days to bring to the county its present advanced state. Dr. Thomas J. Montgomery, the father of John Montgomery, Jr., was a practicing physician who moved to Pettis county from Kentucky in 1857, settling in Georgetown, which was then the county seat, and began the practice of medicine. Subsequently he moved to Sedalia, where he continued actively in the practice of his profession. During the Civil war he was appointed and served as regimental surgeon of the Seventh Regiment of the Missouri State Guards, under Colonel Phillips, and for a time acted as medical director for the Missouri central district. Doctor Montgomery, John F. Phillips and others organized the First Presbyterian church of Sedalia, and the Doctor served as elder of the church until his death. This church stood on the present site of the Terry Hotel, and its first pastor was the Rev. John Montgomery, a brother of the Doctor.

John Montgomery, Jr., was born on August 19, 1844, in Springfield, Kentucky, a son of Dr. Thomas J. and Emily (Flournoy) Montgomery, and was but a lad of thirteen years when his parents moved to Pettis county. His mother died while the Civil war was in progress. Mr. Montgomery read law in the office of Phillips & Vest, the former of whom later became a federal judge, and is still residing in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Vest represented Missouri in the United States Senate for many years, and his name became famous throughout the country. Reading law under such eminent lawyers as these Mr. Montgomery made rapid strides in his chosen profession, and has done honor alike to his preceptors and to himself. On September 6, 1866, he was admitted to the bar and immediately hung out his shingle on a frame build-

ing north of the courthouse square and began the practice of his profession. He has been identified with the legal life of Pettis county ever since—a period of fifty-four years. He is the senior member of the law firm of Montgomery & Montgomery, dean of the legal profession in Pettis county, and one of the oldest lawyers in this section of Missouri. Mr. Montgomery has never had any political aspirations, preferring to devote his undivided attention to his profession. In 1898, however, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Judge J. F. Phillips, and held that office for ten years. He served for some years as secretary of the Missouri State Bar Association.

In November, 1868, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Sneed, a native of Girard county, Kentucky, whose father, Capt. John M. Sneed, came to Missouri in 1855. In 1857 Captain Sneed bought the Sneed stock farm, consisting of six hundred acres, in Pettis county, and on this farm he resided up to the time of his death. He was captain of Company D, Fortieth Regiment, Missouri Militia, during the Civil war. His father, Alexander Sneed, a native of Virginia, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans. John Sneed (father of Alexander), was the son of Welsh parents and was a soldier in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery became the parents of two children: Lee, of whom further reference is made on another page of this work; and George, a manufacturer of freight and passenger elevators in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Montgomery is now in his seventy-sixth year, and throughout his long period of residence in Sedalia has enjoyed the friendship and warm esteem of the citizens. He has ever been an advocate of movements calculated to further the best interests of the people, and bears an unblemished reputation wherever known.

HENRY O'HARA.

When one remembers that Henry O'Hara, president of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, began his career as a fireman, it seems that he must have reached his ultimate position by leaps and bounds. Yet his course was marked by the steady progression that indicates thoroughness and efficiency in the performance of duty and a mastery of every task assigned him. No outside influence was exerted to help him in his career. He won his promotions through ability and fidelity and was ever guided by the eternal principle that "industry wins." It was on the 4th of June, 1844, in County Antrim, Ireland, about sixteen miles from Belfast, that Henry O'Hara first opened his eyes to the light of day and his record spanned the intervening years to the 30th of April, 1897, when death called him. He was yet a lad when he left his native country, attracted by the reports which he had heard concerning the conditions and opportunities in the new world. For a time he resided among friends at New Utrecht, Long Island, New York, and continued to attend school until sixteen years of age, thus laying the foundation for that broad self-culture which was one of his distinguishing characteristics in later life. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil war he left Long Island and went to the south, obtaining a position as fireman on the New Orleans, Jackson & Northern Railroad and thus initiating the railroad experience which brought him to prominence in the railway circles of the country. A modern philosopher has said, "Success does not depend upon a map but upon a time-table." In other words it is not locality but the use which the individual makes of the passing hours that leads to failure or to the goal of prosperity. Mr. O'Hara early learned to make wise use of his time, his talents and his opportunities. He worked diligently, won the approval of those who employed him and advanced step by step until he occupied an important position in the business world. When hostilities were inaugurated between the north and the south he gave up his position as a trainman and joined the artillery forces of General Dahlgren of the Confederate army. Later he was transferred to the command of General Gardner and his meritorious conduct on the field of battle own him promotion to the rank of lieutenant. At the battle of Decatur, Alabama, in 1864, he sustained wounds of so serious a nature that his leg had to be amputated, but as soon as he had sufficiently recovered he obtained an artificial limb and returned to the army again, serving until the close of the war.

After his military experience Mr. O'Hara turned his attention to the lumber

Henry O'Hara

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business at Brookhaven, Mississippi. His capital was very small, but thoroughness, earnestness and diligence made up for the lack of money and he had soon placed his business upon a substantial basis. By studying southern timber he soon discovered that southern longleaf pine is peculiarly adapted to the construction of railroad cars and, convincing railway men of this fact, he built up an extensive supply business, securing his patrons from among the ranks of the prominent railroad men of the country. With a desire to secure better shipping facilities and closer connection with his trade interests in St. Louis, Mr. O'Hara became a resident of this city in 1876 and continued his business headquarters here throughout his remaining days. In 1876 he accepted an important position with the car service of the Cairo Short Line Railroad and soon became widely known in western railway circles. In 1890 he organized and was president of the Union Refrigerator Transit Company and in 1891 was president of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, popularly known as the Bluff line. The recognition of his executive force and business ability led to his cooperation being sought in various lines, while his own well formulated plans resulted in the establishment of enterprises of large magnitude. He became the president of the Lansburg Brake Company and at one time was at the head of six car factories in successful operation, building cars for which he had contracted. He supplied the Hicks Car Company with three thousand cars and the Union Refrigerator Company with a like number. His mind was most keenly alert and he recognized opportunities which others passed by heedlessly. His efforts were directed along lines where sound judgment and rare discrimination led the way and success seemed to follow his every move.

In May, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of Henry O'Hara and Eliza P. Nowland, at Sandoval, Illinois. She was a daughter of Lambert Nowland, who was born in Maryland and became a prominent political figure of the middle west. He was a stalwart advocate of the republican party and it is said that his influence was potent in securing the election of various men to the legislature. He had a personal acquaintance with Henry Clay and other eminent political leaders of the country. Mr. Nowland held several local offices in Illinois but preferred to concentrate his attention upon his business affairs and for some time was connected with mercantile interests at Sandoval, while later he was for thirty years connected with the Illinois Central Railroad as general agent at Sandoval. Fraternally he was a Mason and in that order attained prominence equal to that accorded him in business and political circles. He was a splendid type of the old-time southern gentleman and a man of marked intellectual force. He wedded Martha G. Van Meter, of Martinsburg, West Virginia, daughter of Dr. Van E. Van Meter. Mrs. O'Hara was one of their family of twelve children, eleven of whom reached adult age. She was reared in the Congregational faith and afterward became a member of the Methodist church, while Mr. O'Hara was reared in the Catholic faith. They had a family of two sons and three daughters. Beulah R. is now the wife of Everett W. Brooks, of Collinsville, Illinois. Gertrude is the wife of Leroy W. Johnson, of New York city. Oneida M. is the wife of William J. Carton, of St. Louis, Missouri. Henry H., now engaged in the oil business in St. Louis, enlisted as a member of the Eighty-ninth Division for service in the World war and was sent to Camp Funston, Kansas, where the division was in training. While there he was stricken with pneumonia, which led to his being honorably discharged on account of physical disability. Benjamin H., the second son, was assigned to the Eighty-ninth Division and was sent to the officers' training school at Fort Riley in May, 1917, and in the following August was commissioned a captain. He went with his division overseas and made a brilliant record, serving with his command during the entire period of the division's activities in the war and commanded the second battalion for six months during the occupation of Germany by this division. Benjamin H. O'Hara is a graduate of St. Paul's preparatory school of Garden City, Long Island, where he won the silver cup for scholarship and for all-round athletic work. He was subsequently noted for his athletic prowess at Cornell, where he was graduated in 1911. He married Miss Dorothy Louise Butler, of Kansas City, Missouri, and is associated with the firm of Street & Company, investment brokers of that city.

The family circle was broken by the death of the husband and father on the 30th of April, 1897. A contemporary writer has said of him: "He was a splendid type of the self-made man, rising in the business world from a humble position to a conspicuous place in transportation circles in America. His business associates

rendered him respect and admiration for what he accomplished and for the business methods which he employed in gaining the exalted position which was eventually his. More than his splendid business accomplishments, however, was his fidelity to his family and home and the faithfulness which he manifested in his friendships. These marked him as a man worthy the highest esteem and made his example one worthy of emulation." Mr. O'Hara was a member of the Apollo Club. Mrs. O'Hara still makes her home in St. Louis and is keenly interested in many activities looking to the welfare and benefit of the individual and the community. She is a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, belongs to the Women's Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Women's Republican Club and is active in all church, charitable and civic work. She labored most untiringly and effectively in connection with war work, serving for seventeen months with the bureau of information at the Union station, and was given honor certificates by both the mayor and the Terminal Association. She is constantly reaching out along lines of helpfulness and keeps in touch with the vital problems and the wholesome, purifying reforms which are constantly springing up in connection with the development of the city as the great political, economic and sociological problems are being thoroughly studied.

CAPTAIN BEN ELI GUTHRIE.

Captain Ben Eli Guthrie gave his life to his country as truly as did the khaki clad boys on the battle field of Flanders and of France. Notwithstanding the fact that he had been a Confederate soldier more than half a century before and was at the time of America's entrance into the World war extensively engaged in the practice of law, he at once put aside personal and professional interests to devote himself to the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other war drives and activities and undoubtedly his overexertion in behalf of the cause of his country brought him to the end of life's journey on the 27th of July, 1918. He was born near Keytesville, in Chariton county, Missouri, May 31, 1839, a son of Rev. Allen W. and Elizabeth (Young) Guthrie, who were natives of middle Tennessee. The former was the youngest son of the Rev. Robert Guthrie, who was born in Maryland in 1773 and was of Irish lineage, his parents having emigrated from the north of Ireland to America prior to the War for Independence. Rev. Robert Guthrie became a resident of North Carolina and afterward of middle Tennessee and in 1831 removed with his family to Missouri, where his death occurred in 1843, while his wife passed away in 1846. The first of the family to come to Missouri were their two sons, Rev. Eli and Rev. Allen W. Guthrie, who arrived in Missouri in 1831. The former was drowned in the Missouri river at De Witt, Carroll county, in 1837, while attempting the rescue of persons who had been caught in floating ice. The Guthrie family belonged to the Cumberland branch of the Presbyterian church and three of its members became ministers of the gospel. They possessed marked intellectual force, wide sympathy and unfaltering zeal in behalf of the cause which they represented and their labors were indeed an effective and resultant force in planting the seeds of civilization and of Christianity in the western wilderness. Rev. Allen W. Guthrie removed from the old home in Tennessee to Missouri when a youth of seventeen years and passed his remaining days in this state, devoting his life to agricultural pursuits and to the work of the church. He was ordained in 1838 and for ten years engaged in preaching in Chariton, Macon, Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Boone, Audrain and Callaway counties, and later moved to the Platt purchase when that was opened. There he was a pioneer and there his wife died, being buried at Savannah camp ground. He rode circuit in that Indian country and lived at several different places, including St. Joseph, being personally acquainted with Robideau and the first settlers for the Platt purchase in northwestern Missouri. It was there that Ben Eli Guthrie spent his boyhood days before entering college.

It was also in the year in which he entered the ministry that Rev. Allen W. Guthrie was married on the 6th of September, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Young, of Callaway county. To this marriage were born ten children, four of whom reached adult age. The mother passed away in the early '50s, while the father survived until 1891. They had experienced the hardships and privations of pioneer life in this region and had lived to see the country con-

verted into a populous and prosperous district, while in the work of general improvement and development they ever bore an active and important part.

Captain Ben Eli Guthrie after attending the district schools became a student in Chapel Hill College of Lafayette county, where he studied in 1855 and a part of the succeeding year. In 1858 he entered McGee College at College Mound, where he pursued a regular academic course until the outbreak of the Civil war when he was within two weeks of his graduation, but with Governor Jackson's call for volunteers to defend the state against armed invasion he put aside his textbooks and sacrificed his personal interests and ambitions to the cause, joining the state forces when twenty-two years of age. He organized a company of which he was chosen captain and was soon at the front. He took part in all of the activities of the campaign under General Price and in the fall of 1861 he and his company joined the Confederate army and in December of that year became Company I of the Fifth Missouri Infantry, which was assigned to the First Missouri Brigade. Captain Guthrie with his men participated in many hotly contested engagements and others of lesser importance and was particularly fortunate in that he was never wounded, being mustered out of the service at Jackson, Mississippi, in May, 1865. When the war was over he took up the profession of teaching in Mississippi, where he remained until 1867, and in that year was elected professor of languages in McGee College, where he had formerly been a student. He filled that position until the summer of 1874, when he resigned and at the succeeding election was chosen school commissioner for Macon county, which office he filled for two terms, making a creditable record in this connection. In the meantime he had studied law and in 1875 was admitted to the bar, entering at once upon active practice. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney and at the end of his first term was reelected. At the close of his second term he resumed the private practice of law, in which he achieved notable success, winning a position among the most eminent representatives of the Missouri bar. In 1888 he was appointed reporter for the appellate court of Kansas City and through the succeeding twenty years remained in that position, voluntarily retiring from the office in the summer of 1903. During much of that time he was also associate counsel with Hon. Gardner Lathrop, of Kansas City, for the Santa Fe Railroad and was conspicuous in the defense of many noted cases for the corporation. He was also in 1909 the leading counsel for the people of Macon county in the celebrated M. & M. bond case. Those who were his contemporaries and colleagues spoke of his extensive and accurate knowledge of the law, both as written and as interpreted by the courts; of his eloquence as an advocate; his skill and alertness at the trial table; his wisdom and common sense as a counselor and his mastery of analysis and argument. By reason of his marked ability as a member of the bar he left his impress upon the history of the legal profession in Missouri.

On the 31st of August, 1873, Captain Guthrie was married to Miss Susie A. Mitchell, the eldest daughter of Robert C. and Elizabeth (Wright) Mitchell, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. About 1834 they became residents of Montgomery county, Missouri, and afterward removed to a place near Huntsville and still later to St. Louis, where the Civil war so crippled commercial activities that he was forced out of business. He then removed to a place near Mexico, Missouri, where he resided for several years and then took up his abode at College Mound, where he and his wife spent their remaining days. Captain and Mrs. Guthrie became the parents of two children, Robert Allen and A. Ellison, the latter deceased.

Captain Guthrie was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as an official for many years, and also was superintendent of the Sunday school. Throughout his life there was never any question as to the honesty of his views or his loyalty to his convictions. When America entered the World war, knowing what must be in the minds of young men, he spoke before many gatherings, telling them exactly what war meant and giving them kindly and encouraging advice in regard to the loyalty and assistance which they owed to the country. He recognized, too, his own obligations and entered at once upon support of the various war activities, including the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives, in behalf of which he spoke in the churches, in schools and in courthouses day and night, whenever and wherever there was work to be done. At length he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and feeling that his end was near, he expressed a desire that on his tombstone should be placed the inscription: "Captain of Company I, Fifth Missouri Infantry, Provisional Army, Confederate States of America." The end came on the 27th of July, 1918, when he was in the eightieth year of his age. He was the nestor of the Missouri bar, his contemporaries

being Major B. R. Dysart, of Macon, and Major A. W. Mullens, of Linneus, and between the three there had existed the closest friendship for a half century. Never did Captain Guthrie lay down his life task until the very end and each duty was faithfully performed, each obligation fully met. He ever maintained the highest personal standards and those who have real regard for true manhood in its highest and best expression revere and honor his memory.

JAMES McCLUNEY.

James McCluney is one of the partners in the firm of McCluney & Company, dealers in commercial paper, in which connection they have developed a mammoth business, with ramifying trade interests reaching out to all sections of the country. The business training and activity of James McCluney have brought him through successive stages to his present place of prominence. He was for a long period St. Louis manager of the Library Bureau and did important work in that connection. He was born in St. Louis, April 4, 1881, and is a son of John Henry and Clara E. (Copp) McCluney, who are mentioned at greater length on another page of this work. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages. He completed his course at Smith Academy in 1899 and in the fall of that year matriculated at Amherst College, which he attended until 1903. On the 6th of July of that year he entered the employ of the Library Bureau at Boston, Massachusetts, and on the 1st of September of that year was sent to St. Louis as assistant manager of the Library Bureau, continuing to act in that capacity until January 1, 1905, when he was promoted to St. Louis manager. It was a logical step from that connection to the commercial paper business which James McCluney entered in partnership with his brother Samuel C. McCluney.

On the 24th of April, 1905, at Webster Groves, Missouri, Mr. McCluney was married to Miss Mabel McKeighan, daughter of Judge John E. McKeighan. He is a member of Psi Upsilon, a college fraternity, and also of the Missouri Athletic Association, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Racquet Club and the University Club of Chicago.
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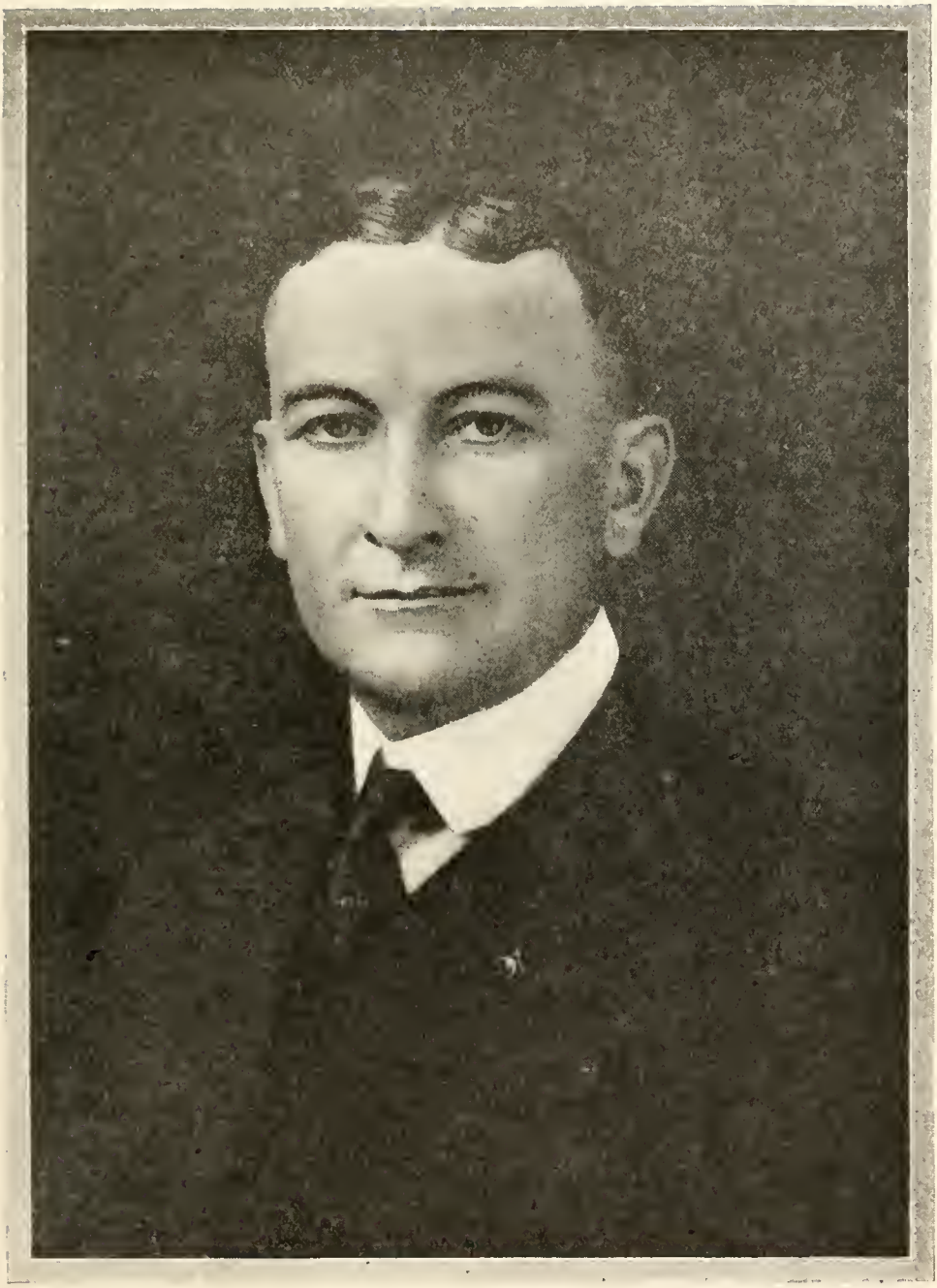
His political endorsement is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN P. HETZLER.

John P. Hetzler is one of the leading business men of central Missouri, widely known as the vice president and treasurer of the Hetzler Packing Company of Columbia. He is at all times alert and enterprising, ready for any emergency and never fearing to venture where favoring opportunity points out the way. He was born at Canton, Lewis county, Missouri, on the 4th of May, 1875, and is a son of Louis and Barbara (Brosi) Hetzler, mentioned in connection with the sketch of their son, William J. Hetzler, on another page of this work.

John P. Hetzler attended the public and parochial schools of Canton and learned the butchering trade under the direction of his father. When nineteen years of age he went to Vandalia, Missouri, where he worked for his brother, William J., in a butchering business for two and a half years. In June, 1897, he came to Columbia and for three months after his arrival was a partner in a meat market but at the end of that time sold his interest in the business and worked for wages as a meat cutter for two years. He then purchased a half interest in another butcher shop and in 1901, when his brother William J. came to Columbia, he purchased the interest of O. E. Rader, who was a partner of John P. Hetzler in the butchering business. The firm of Hetzler Brothers was then organized and from a modest beginning was evolved the extensive plant of the Hetzler Packing Company, which is one of the chief productive industries of the city. The business is incorporated for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and a large force of workmen is employed. They have a modern ice and cold storage plant and every facility for carrying on the business along the most approved sanitary and scientific lines. Their interests were incorporated April 21, 1917, and in 1916, a year before the incorporation, the brothers established at Nos. 708-10 Broadway one of the finest and best equipped retail markets in the entire world.



JOHN P. HETZLER

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In Columbia, Missouri, in 1905, Mr. Hetzler was married to Miss Olive Grace West, who passed away January 16, 1914. On the 14th of February, 1917, he wedded Miss Carrie Emma Leist, of Macon, Missouri. There were two children born of the first marriage, Hannes and Fred Harold, while of the second marriage there is one son, Jack Leist.

Mr. Hetzler was reared in the Lutheran faith and there being no church organization here, is now a member of the First Baptist church. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he has become well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Acacia Lodge, No. 602, A. F. & A. M.; Columbia Chapter, No. 17, R. A. M.; Centralia Council, No. 34, R. & S. M.; St. Graal Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; and Ararat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also connected with Columbia Lodge, No. 594, B. P. O. E. He is loyal to the teachings and purposes of these organizations, is equally loyal to high business standards and in every relation of life his course has been marked by fidelity to principle.

PATRICK A. LAVIN.

Patrick A. Lavin, attorney at law of St. Louis, always keenly interested in upholding the high standards of the profession, was born October 27, 1891, in the city which is still his home, his parents being John J. and Nellie A. (Finan) Lavin, both of whom are natives of Ireland. The father came to America about 1880, making his way direct to St. Louis, where he has since resided. For a long period he was engaged in commercial pursuits but is now living retired. In politics he is a democrat and very active in supporting the interests of the party in connection with city, state and national affairs, his influence being a potent force in democratic councils. His wife came to St. Louis in the '80s and they were here married April 22, 1887. They have a son and a daughter, the latter being Mary R., who is now Sister Ellen Joseph of St. Joseph's Order at Peoria, Illinois.

The son, Patrick A. Lavin, attended St. Rose's parochial school, in which he completed his course in 1905. He was graduated in 1912 from the St. Louis University with the Bachelor of Arts degree and then entered upon the study of law in the same institution, winning the LL. B. degree in 1916. Through the previous four years, while pursuing his law course,, he served as official reporter in the coroner's office at St. Louis. He was admitted to practice July 3, 1916, and has since given his attention to the general work of the courts, making steady progress, the position to which he has already attained indicating that his future career will be well worth watching. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

On the 17th of April, 1918, Mr. Lavin was married in St. Louis to Miss Frances Pelligreen, who was born in this city, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Pelligreen. During the war with Germany, Mr. Lavin was at Camp Dodge, serving until April 15, 1919, when he was discharged as a sergeant. In politics he is a democrat and in religious faith a Roman Catholic and in the Knights of Columbus he has attained the fourth degree. He impresses his friends and acquaintances as a broad-minded young man, generous in sharing his worldly possessions, forceful as a speaker and possessing the ability to hold the undivided attention of his hearers. He studies with thoroughness every question which he discusses and this same careful preparation characterizes his professional career.

JOHN LAWRENCE BURNS.

One of the most able lawyers and representative citizens of Troy is John Lawrence Burns, who was born in Olney, Missouri, December 27, 1887, a son of John M. and Elizabeth (Lyons) Burns. The death of the father occurred in August, 1918. He was born in New Jersey and at the age of seven years came to Missouri with his father, Patrick Burns, who was a native of Ireland. Patrick Burns came to this country from his native land at the age of twenty years, first settling in New Jersey. He then removed to Christian county, Illinois, where he remained for some time, and thence came to Missouri, making his home in Lincoln county, in the western part of which he bought a good farm. He was a prominent man of his day and community and was one of the contractors who built the grade of the St. Louis & Hannibal Railroad, for which they received no pay. His son, John M., was one of the organizers of the Farmer's Exchange Bank of Silex, Missouri, and served that organization as presi-

dent from that time until his death. Elizabeth Lyons Burns, the mother of the subject of this review, died when John Lawrence Burns was but one year old. She was a daughter of James P. Lyons, one of the first settlers of Lincoln county, whose farm was located at Millwood, in that county. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to the United States in company with an older brother and sister when but seven years of age. They settled in Lincoln county and since that time the Lyons family has been regarded as one of the most prominent in that section of the state. Mr. Lyons helped burn the brick for the first Catholic church in Lincoln county, also assisting in the building. This church was situated at Millwood, and was destroyed by a cyclone.

In the acquirement of an education Mr. Burns attended the schools of Millwood, and was graduated from the high school there in 1905. He then entered the Notre Dame University in Indiana, graduating from the St. Louis University in 1909 with the degree of A. B., and from the law department with the degree of LL. B. in 1911. He was admitted to the bar in June of that year and immediately started upon general practice. He opened an office at Troy where he has since practiced alone, preferring not to enter into any partnerships. He has participated in some important insurance litigations, one of the most notable cases being that of Prentis vs. Illinois State Life Insurance Company, involving the sum of sixty thousand dollars. Another interesting case in which he participated was that of the Ford Manufacturing Company, being a consolidation of fifty-six cases which were tried as one, and involving six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Although most of his practice is confined to Troy he has built up an extensive patronage in Hannibal where he is attorney for the McCooey estate, the heaviest property holding estate in that section of the country. He is attorney for the Farmers Exchange Bank at Silex, of which bank he is also vice president, and is attorney for the Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank of Troy. Mr. Burns is likewise attorney for the Moscow Mills Savings Bank at Moscow Mills, Missouri. His connection with these various concerns indicates the success which he has achieved as a lawyer and he is a man of the highest professional standing. He has been called upon to solve many intricate legal problems, and in the numerous cases with which he has been connected his preparation has been most thorough, his presentation clear and cogent, his arguments forcible and convincing.

In politics Mr. Burns has always been a stanch supporter of the democratic party, in the activities of which he has taken a prominent part. He has, however, neither sought nor desired public office, but he has been a delegate to the various conventions. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and he is a member of the parish at Troy. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Millwood council, and is also a member of the Elks, belonging to St. Charles Lodge, No. 690. Mr. Burns has never married. During the World war he served as associate member of the legal advisory board, and was also one of the Four Minute men. Mr. Burns is a lover of the great out-of-doors in the truest sense of the word. He is a hunter and fisher of much ability and with three other men maintains a lodge in the Ozarks, Camden county. He is also one of the most active members of the Sni E'Carte Hunting and Fishing Club of Pike county, Illinois. As a man interested in the development and improvement of his community Mr. Burns is an active member of the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce, and his social connections are with the Hannibal Country Club and the Midland Valley Country Club of St. Louis. He is also a member of the Labinnah Club of Hannibal. Golf is one of the favorite sports of Mr. Burns in which he has proved to be very efficient. In everything undertaken by Mr. Burns he displays a marked determination and progressiveness of spirit. His interest in the welfare and progress of his community is manifest in many ways and at all times he has stood for those things which are most worth while in the public life of the district.

ROBERT E. COLLINS.

Robert E. Collins has long occupied a position of prominence in St. Louis as an attorney, as a promoter of real estate activity and in other connections. Possessing an analytical mind, his clear and cogent reasoning and logical deductions have brought him prominence in his work in the courts, while sound judgment, wise investment and indefatigable energy have been manifest in all of his realty transactions. Moreover, his social qualities and the sterling worth of his character have gained for him the honor and high respect of all with whom he has been brought

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in contact. Mr. Collins is a native of the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Florence, Pike county, January 7, 1851, and that he is of Scotch descent is manifest in many of the pronounced traits of his character. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Collins, founder of the family in the new world, who came from Scotland in 1735 and established his home at Georgetown, Sussex county, Delaware. He was the father of Eli Collins and the latter in turn the father of Eli Collins, Jr., who was born in 1795 and who was the grandfather of Robert E. Collins. His father, Monroe R. Collins, was born in Ripley, Ohio, in 1827 and left that state in 1849 to become a resident of St. Louis, being then a young man of twenty-two years. Here he engaged in manufacturing and in merchandising for many years, winning a place among the most progressive and substantial business men of the city. He likewise made large investments in real estate and his holdings became extremely valuable as the growth of the city promoted realty prices. At his death there was found in his desk a paper reading as follows:

"Office of
M. R. COLLINS.
No. 710 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, April 15, 1870.

This knee buckle was purchased in Scotland at an unknown date by Thomas Collins and was worn by him when he emigrated from Scotland and came to Georgetown, Sussex county, Delaware, in the year of 1735. From Thomas Collins it passed into the hands of his son Eli, born in 1782, and from him into the hands of his son Eli, born in 1805, and from him into the hands of his son, Monroe R. Collins, the undersigned, born in 1827. It is my desire that this buckle shall be handed down to the generations which follow and that each shall leave a short account thereof attached to this paper.

(Signed) M. R. COLLINS."

Monroe R. Collins passed away September 30, 1887, after thirty-eight years' residence in St. Louis, in which period he had won for himself a most creditable place in the business and social circles of the city. He married Miss Esther Baker, a native of Berlin, Maryland, and a niece of Peter and Jesse J. Lindell, from whom she received an inheritance.

While born across the border in Illinois, Robert E. Collins has practically spent his entire life in St. Louis and in his youthful days was a pupil in the private school of Edward Wyman of this city, while later he pursued a preparatory and academic course in Washington University. He then took up his college studies in Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, at which time General Robert E. Lee was at the head of that famous old institution. There he won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1871 and following his return to St. Louis he began the study of law as a student in the St. Louis Law school and also in the office of Britton A. Hill. In 1873 he was admitted to practice upon examination before the state supreme court and soon afterward entered into a partnership with James L. Carlisle under the firm style of Collins & Carlisle, this association being maintained for several years. Subsequently he became junior partner in the firm of Hill & Collins and later was senior member of the firm of Collins & Jamison, being a partner of D. A. Jamison. After more than two decades this association was discontinued and Mr. Collins was joined by E. R. Chappell in the firm of Collins & Chappell. Mr. Collins won almost immediate success and advancement in the practice of law. His ability to solve intricate legal problems was soon manifest and his careful analysis of a case was indicated in the fact that he seemed to lose sight of no point which in any way bore upon his cause, while at the same time he gave due stress to the important point upon which the decision in every case finally turns. His ability is attested in the court records, which show that he was retained as counsel in many of the most important litigated interests.

Gradually, however, other business affairs monopolized his time and energies and he is now a director and the president of the Collins Realty Company; vice president and director of the Lindell Real Estate Company; and vice president and director of the Joliet Realty Company. The first mentioned company was incorporated for the purpose of handling the property of the Collins family. The Lindell Real Estate Company owns much property in the down-town district, principally on Washington avenue, while the Joliet Realty Company owns a block known as the Butler Brothers building, which is the largest building under one roof in St. Louis. In these connections Mr. Collins is managing important interests and

his labors constitute a factor in the financial success of the various organizations with which he is identified. He is a man of discriminating judgment in business affairs. He readily recognizes the possibilities of every situation and with marked celerity determines between the essential and the non-essential in every important business point, his colleagues and contemporaries at all times regarding his opinions as authoritative upon matters of real estate investment.

Mr. Collins was married December 18, 1873, to Miss Ida Kate Bishop, a daughter of Littleton R. and Katherine (McDough) Bishop, formerly of Snow Hill, Maryland, but afterward residents of St. Louis. Mr. Bishop was at one time a leading and progressive business man of the city of Baltimore but at length retired, having won a place among the capitalists of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Collins became the parents of two daughters: Esther C., the wife of Clarence J. Hicks, executive assistant to the president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; and Ida Kate, who passed away at the age of nine years. The family maintain a summer home at Bass Rocks, near Gloucester, Massachusetts. Their position has always been one of leadership in the social circles of St. Louis and they have an equally wide and favorable acquaintance in the east.

A contemporary writer has said: "Mr. Collins has a very complete library of both legal volumes and works on general literature. He finds relaxation and recreation in photography, chemistry and cabinetmaking, which he pursues for his own pleasure, owning a very complete equipment for carrying out his researches and experiments along these lines. His work in chemistry particularly has given him skill equal to that of many a professional representative of the science. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, to the Phi Kappa Psi and the Masonic fraternity. He also holds membership in St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in politics is independent nor has ever sought political preferment. He finds the science of law an engaging study and happiness in the correct solution of intricate and involved judicial problems, but his nature is too well rounded to permit his concentration upon any single line and thus his activity has been extended to other fields of knowledge where his research and investigation have brought him wide understanding." By reason of his success there has come to Mr. Collins that leisure for the enjoyment of those things which contribute to the pleasures of life. He is particularly fond of golf, playing an excellent game, and greatly enjoys hunting, fishing and all outdoor sports. It is said of him that whatever he undertakes he masters, bringing to bear in his recreation the same sterling qualities which advanced his success as a member of the bar and in the control of large investments.

EMANUEL STOVER.

Emanuel Stover, of St. Louis, who has devoted almost his entire life to uplift work, doing everything in his power to promote the temperance question and assist in the moral development of the people of Missouri, has for a number of years been the state treasurer of the Anti-Saloon League. He was born near Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1838, so that he has now passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey. His father, Frederick Stover, was born May 6, 1811, near Stuttgart, Germany, and came to the United States with his parents when six years of age. In due time he became a naturalized citizen and made his home near Hanover, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and passed away in that faith December 23, 1902. His wife, Mrs. Magdalena Stover, was born near Hanover, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1813, and was a daughter of Phillip and Mary Sower of that locality. She was born, lived and died on the same premises, passing away August 11, 1896, at the age of more than eighty-three years. She was a devout member of the Reformed church.

Emanuel Stover pursued his education in private schools and in the Hanover Classical Institute at Hanover, Pennsylvania. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for ten years in private and public schools, spending seven years of this time in Pennsylvania and three years in Illinois. It was while teaching in the former state that a few days before November 19, 1863, he heard that on that day the national cemetery at Gettysburg—his school being

located about sixteen miles from that city—was to be dedicated and that probably the president would be there. He dismissed school for that day and went to Gettysburg, this being the only time that he ever dismissed school for his own pleasure during his ten-year period of teaching. The weather was unusually favorable—an ideal day. He stood about twenty-five feet from the platform on the cemetery grounds from which the speaking was done and could distinctly hear every word. After Edward Everett had finished his oration of two hours and fifteen minutes, Mr. Lincoln delivered his dedicatory address, which is now so extensively read and quoted. His earnestness was indescribably impressive. Later on, in the same day, at Gettysburg, Mr. Stover was still closer to the president, being a guest at a reception which was held in his honor and having the pleasure of speaking to and shaking hands with him.

While Mr. Stover found the profession of teaching congenial, he felt that there were broader opportunities in other lines of business and entered the employ of R. Sellew & Company of St. Louis, wholesale dealers in tin plate, metals and tinners' stock. He secured the position of shipping clerk and later was advanced to buyer and sales manager, remaining with the house for nineteen years. In 1884, upon the death of the owner, it was decided to close out the business and Mr. Stover then went with the St. Louis Stamping Company as manager of their tinners' stock department and there remained for thirteen years, at the end of which time the company changed this department of its business by removing it to Granite City, Illinois. Through the succeeding ten years he acted as agent for outside manufacturers and did some accounting, also assisted Mr. Higgins in taking the population and the manufacturers' census in St. Louis in 1900.

Being much interested in temperance and in the prohibition of the liquor traffic, Mr. Stover became connected with the Missouri Anti-Saloon League in 1908 and has acted as accountant and treasurer of the league to the present time. He has been a total abstainer for nearly sixty years, and while he was with the firm of Sellew & Company the saloonkeeper on the southwest corner of Main and Morgan streets complimented him by saying that if it were not for the blue water man he would get fifty dollars a month more business from the employes of the house. While Mr. Stover had no authority over the men and boys there employed, they knew his opposition to drinking and frequenting saloons and undoubtedly were influenced by his opinions and his example. He has labored untiringly for the cause and, like thousands of other strong temperance people in the country, is rejoicing to see the prohibition law being carried into effect. Outside of his work in this connection he is a director in a building and loan association and in real estate corporations.

On the 16th of April, 1873, at Collinsville, Illinois, Mr. Stover was married to Miss Mary Emma Stahl, the wedding ceremony being performed by the Rev. Edwin A. Hoyt, a Methodist Episcopal minister. His bride was a native of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William Stahl, who for many years was a highly respected citizen of that place. Two sons were born of this marriage, but one died in infancy. The other, William Ralph Stover, married Margaret Lois Miller, daughter of the late Rev. A. H. Miller, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they have two sons.

While Mr. Stover is inclined toward the republican party in his political views, he has during the last ten years considered a "dry" democrat preferable to a "wet" republican and has voted accordingly. He is a believer in fostering American industries, in faithfully applied civil service and in economy in the administration of public affairs. He believes the suppression of the beverage liquor traffic to be an economic as well as a moral gain and in the best interests of all the people.

For fifty-three years Mr. Stover has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had joined the Evangelical Lutheran church in Hanover, Pennsylvania, when about twenty years of age, but on removing to Astoria, Illinois, in 1860, where there was no church of that denomination, he joined the United Brethren church in December, 1861. He became a resident of St. Louis, April 26, 1865, and by reason of the fact that there was no United Brethren church in the city, he joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1866. In 1877 he received the quarterly conference license to preach and was ordained a deacon by Bishop James N. Fitz Gerald on the 31st of March, 1901, thus receiving the authority of the church

not only to preach but to perform baptismal and marriage ceremonies. He has preached by invitation in about thirty different Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches and missions in St. Louis and other places. He has always been interested in Sunday school work and served as teacher or superintendent almost continuously from 1862 to the present time—1920. In 1910 he began to feel as if his teaching career might as well close, but attending the World's Sunday School convention at Washington, D. C., a new interest in the work was awakened and he resolved that as long as he could walk and talk his labors as a Sunday school worker should continue. It is impossible to measure the results of his life work, yet nevertheless they are tangible, his labors constituting an important element in the promotion of the temperance cause and in the moral development of the city in which he has so long made his home.

HUGH GRUN TANZEY, D. D. S.

Dr. Hugh Grun Tanzey, one of the most able and successful representatives of the dental profession in Kansas City and the state, was born upon a farm six miles south of Paris, in Monroe county, Missouri, February 28, 1879. His father, J. Nelson Tanzey, was a farmer of Monroe county, where he settled in the early '60s on removing from Morgantown, West Virginia. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Anne Smith, was a daughter of Ephraim Smith, a native of Kentucky, who became one of the pioneer residents of Monroe county, Missouri.

Dr. Tanzey obtained his preliminary education in the country schools and later attended the high school at Paris, Missouri, until May, 1897, when he entered the dental office of Dr. Robert M. Burgess, of Paris, with whom he remained for a year. In October, 1898, he matriculated in the Western Dental College, from which he was graduated with honors in May, 1901. He has since taken post-graduate work in the subject of orthodontia at St. Louis in 1907, receiving a diploma from the International School of Orthodontia. While attending school he found employment on the farm of his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed J. Wooldridge. In May, 1901, in partnership with Dr. B. C. McGee, he started out to make a reputation, practicing dentistry in the office formerly occupied by Dr. E. W. Stevens, who had recently passed away. This was at Cameron, Missouri. After two years Dr. Tanzey purchased the interest of Dr. McGee and continued the practice in Cameron until 1910, when he sold his practice and residence there in order to locate in Kansas City, Missouri, for the purpose of limiting his practice to the specialty of orthodontia. This was considered by his friends and also by himself as a grave move, but success has attended the venture. In 1914 he assisted Dr. William J. Brady to reorganize and incorporate the International School of Orthodontia, of which he is now the president. He has one of the largest and most complete offices for the practice of orthodontia west of New York. In 1916, assisted by Drs. R. J. Rinehart, George W. Hillias, Earl C. Braniger and S. E. Johnston, he reorganized the Western Dental College at Kansas City of which he was elected president, and he retained that office and a professorship until 1919 when the school was merged with the Kansas City Dental College under the name of the Kansas City Western Dental College, of which he is now the president and also professor in charge of the teaching and clinic of orthodontia. In the year 1919 he was president of the Kansas City Dental Society and was president of an organization known as the Monroe County Settlers, people from Monroe county who then resided in and near Kansas City.

In addition to his important professional interests Dr. Tanzey owns the old family farm, which he is converting into a commercial fruit farm and which is situated five miles south of Paris, Missouri. He and his wife also conduct farms devoted to general agriculture in Clinton and Phelps counties of Missouri and also in Oklahoma, and their property includes an attractive residence at 5500 Brookside boulevard in Kansas City and a ranch near San Diego, California, together with business property there.

On the 2d of June, 1908, in Cameron, Missouri, Dr. Tanzey was married to Miss Eunice de Steigner, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene de Steigner, of Cameron, Missouri. Her father qualified for the practice of medicine, winning

Hugh L. Lauzey.

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the M. D. degree, but gave his attention largely to business as a lumberman. Mrs. Tanzey acquired her education in the public schools of Cameron and of St. Joseph, Missouri, also attended the university at Lincoln, Nebraska, and completed her studies in Miss Barstow's school in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1907, becoming a member of the Kappa Kappa sorority. To Dr. and Mrs. Tanzey have been born two children: Virginia Bruce, born August 27, 1911; and Lucie Jean, born December 22, 1918.

Since October, 1894, Dr. Tanzey has been a member of the Christian church. In politics he is a democrat through inheritance, training and preference and is most rigid in his political faith. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Supreme Chapter of the Xi Psi Phi, a dental fraternity, since 1916. He has belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1903 and to the Knights of Pythias since 1906. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Country Club, of the Community Golf Club, the City Club and the Kansas City Athletic Club. He finds his principal pastime in motoring with his family and spends a few weeks in the heated summer months among the mountains and lakes of Colorado. Success has attended his efforts all along the path of life and he has won particular prominence in his profession, his activities being a valuable contribution thereto.

WILLIAM A. KELSOE.

William Austin Kelsoe was born in Greenville, Bond county, Illinois, February 1, 1851. Upon the death of his mother, a few weeks later, he was committed to the care of Mrs. Sarah Phelps, of Pocahontas, in the same county, and her daughters, one of whom is now Mrs. Kate L. Doubt, a resident of St. Louis. From the age of two years until he reached manhood he was a member of the family of William and Martha Greenwood Watkins and lived with them in Pocahontas, Greenville, Vandalia and East St. Louis, Illinois, also for three years on a farm a few miles northeast of Highland, Illinois. His father, Alexander Kelsoe, circuit clerk of Bond county for twelve years, died in January, 1862, and Mr. Watkins, who was his mother's brother, was appointed his guardian. He attended the public schools of three of the towns named and also the Greenville Institute, a private school for boys conducted by Rev. Samuel W. Marston, father of Edgar L. Marston, a St. Louis attorney in the '80s and now a prominent New York banker.

Mr. Kelsoe entered McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, in the fall of 1866 and during the winter of 1870-1 he taught a country school in St. Clair county, Illinois. In 1872 he received the degree of A. B. from McKendree and three years later that of A. M., the intervening time being spent, for the most part, at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, which he entered in 1872 with one of his McKendree classmates, Dr. A. C. Bernays, later internationally famous as a surgeon, and Robert Luedeking, later dean of the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis. At Heidelberg Mr. Kelsoe studied philology and old German literature under Professor Bartsch, history and literature under Professor von Treitschke, international law under Professor Bluntschli, the master works of literature under Professor Kuno Fischer and physics under Professor Kirchhoff, all men celebrated in their respective fields of education.

Mr. Kelsoe's newspaper career, barring spasmodic efforts on country weeklies and a college paper, began as a reporter of the St. Louis Dispatch (the present Post-Dispatch in its early evolution) in August, 1874, under Stilson Hutchins, the owner of the paper then, and Walter B. Stevens, the city editor. Since then he has served in practically every field of reporting and in many editorial positions—local, telegraph, commercial, financial, sporting, exchange, Sunday, railroad, East St. Louis, St. Louis county, book reviewing, literary, political, insurance and as acting managing editor and editorial writer. He worked on the morning Times and the evening Dispatch with Major John N. Edwards before and on the Times-Journal with Major Emory S. Foster after the celebrated Edwards-Foster duel (in 1875); also with Colonel "Pat" Donan (Major Edwards' brother-in-law), Colonel J. H. R. Cundiff, George Alfred Townsend, Joseph Pulitzer (a special writer for the Times under Stilson Hutchins), Eugene and Roswell Field, John Henton Carter (Commodore Rollingpin), William Vincent Byars, Alexan-

der Russell Webb and other newspaper men of national reputation. During his six years' service with the morning Times and Times-Journal (and Times again, the paper dropping the affix during Colonel Cundiff's administration) Mr. Stevens was his city editor. Then, for six years (with a brief interval) Mr. Kelsoe served as city editor of the Missouri Republican, where, with the aid of a loyal staff of reporters never surpassed in efficiency in St. Louis, or elsewhere, he was enabled, he says, to make a record which brought him offers of a like position or one of higher rank with a larger salary, as well as more responsibility, from four other St. Louis dailies and two of another city, but he did not need the higher pay, cared little for honors and was seeking relief from (not additional) responsibility. With a break of three years, during which he worked on evening papers, Mr. Kelsoe served twelve years, in all, on the Republican and Republic, the last three as an editorial writer under Charles H. Jones, William Vincent Byars, Charles W. Knapp and Joseph A. Graham.

Mr. Kelsoe's service for the Globe-Democrat began in 1895 under J. B. McCullagh and H. B. Wandell and continued after Mr. McCullagh's death at the close of 1896 under Henry King. He first covered hotels and politics and later had charge of the commercial, financial and insurance news departments, also acting as night city editor a couple of years and taking Mr. Wandell's place in his absence. In the summer of 1901 he accepted a position under W. B. Stevens, then secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and for the next four and a half years he was manager of the Local Press Bureau of the World's Fair, continuing the work under President D. R. Francis and Mr. Stevens for a year after the close of the exposition, when he returned to the Globe-Democrat. The chief task of the exposition's local press bureau was to supply the local press and newspaper correspondents in St. Louis with news of the fair (in its making, during the fair and later), for which a large force of reporters and writers, as well as directing editors, typists, stenographers, copy readers, mimeographers and other workers, was necessary. Besides a daily record, consisting sometimes of nearly a hundred pages of mimeographed copy, a summary of the week's news was sent, up to the opening of the exposition, to about 150 weekly papers, and a large number also to the American consuls and our exposition's representatives in foreign countries. The bureau also furnished practically all of the reading matter (except advertisements) and the illustrations of a monthly publication, the World's Fair Bulletin, the property of Colin M. Selph. John C. Lebens, William C. McCarty and Thomas M. Kemp, assistant managers of the Local Press Bureau, had charge of the assignment book and the work of the reporters.

Mr. Kelsoe had also some valuable newspaper experience while connected (but for much shorter periods) with three evening dailies, the Volksblatt in 1875 (while working for Mr. Stevens on the morning Times and the affiliated evening Dispatch), the Star-Sayings in 1890 and the present evening Times in 1907. Besides the first year with the old Dispatch, he worked for two years and over for the paper after it evolved into the present Post-Dispatch, under Joseph Pulitzer, Sr., and when he left the evening Times early in June, 1907, it was to begin his longest period of service with one paper, the Post-Dispatch, with which he is still (in 1921) connected, his work now being under George S. Johns, who has charge of the editorial page.

While with the Republican (and Republic) in the '80s Mr. Kelsoe acted also as correspondent for leading papers of several other cities, serving the New York World, Philadelphia Press, Boston Herald, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Times and Times-Democrat, the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette, and occasionally papers in Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, New Orleans, Kansas City, Denver and the elder Hearst's Examiner of San Francisco. Late in the '70s he wrote a weekly letter of St. Louis and Missouri news and gossip for the New Orleans Democrat, which attracted considerable attention in the south—a newspaper legacy from Ferg. Ferris, who followed Stilson Hutchins to Washington city in the spring of 1877.

Mr. Kelsoe's greatest public service, not counting his newspaper work (including his press work for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition) was the passage of an ordinance requiring street railway companies to run cars all night (owl-car service). The story was told by the St. Louis Star in one of the paper's Sunday editions in 1905. George W. Eads must be credited for the publication of not only that article, covering an entire front page, but also for one printed by the same paper in 1901, telling how Mr. Kelsoe and his city editor on the Times-Journal (W. B. Stevens) became locally famous as pedestrians at a walking match, the reporter being kindly

taken home after the contest by Eugene Field and his brother Roswell in a carriage. Mr. Kelsoe made a tour of Mexico in the fall of 1891 with a delegation of St. Louis merchants, all members of the city's Spanish Club, for the Post-Dispatch, F. D. White (now manager of the New York World) being then managing editor of Joseph Pulitzer's St. Louis paper. In the following summer Mr. White sent him to the Altgeld convention at Springfield, Illinois, for the Post-Dispatch, and in 1896 J. B. McCullagh sent him for the Globe-Democrat to another gubernatorial convention at another Springfield, called to select the republican nominee for the office held by W. J. Stone, then governor of Missouri. With him at the Missouri convention was Alfred H. Messing (now manager of one of Mr. Hearst's Chicago papers) and to him Mr. Kelsoe gives the credit of picking the winner in a field of "probable winners." That was the Lewis convention. In the same year (1896) the subject of this sketch worked under W. B. Stevens for the Globe-Democrat at the Bryan convention at Chicago, being the only working member of the press favored with a seat on the platform during the five days (or any day) of the convention—an achievement made possible, he says, by the badge of authority presented to him by the sergeant-at-arms, Colonel John I. Martin.

Mr. Kelsoe's interview with Patti, the prima donna, February 24, 1884, for the Missouri Republican, was reprinted by City Editor Francis D. Papin in the Republic of October 6, 1919, a few weeks before the sale of the paper to the Globe-Democrat. His article on the Lord Byron story of Harriet Beecher Stowe was published by F. R. O'Neil, when managing editor of the Republican, in that paper, January 22, 1888, the centennial anniversary of the poet's birth. His report of the famous fifteen-inning, nothing-nothing, practically errorless baseball game played in St. Louis May 1, 1877, between the St. Louis Browns and the Syracuse Stars was used by the Globe-Democrat Sunday, April 29, 1906. One of his financial articles written for Henry King and the same paper (Globe-Democrat) early in the presidential campaign of 1900 was used by the Missouri state republican committee in its campaign book that year. One of his biggest four courts "scoops" was the exclusive publication by the Post-Dispatch, of a sensational grand jury report in the summer of 1900. His account of a night spent with the doctors and yellow fever patients at Quarantine Hospital below the city in the fall of 1878 was printed by the morning Times of the next day. His report of a river convention at Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois, in the summer of 1881 was an assignment from William Hyde at the suggestion of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, which sent a large delegation of its members to the convention. His "Reise-Erinnerungen," written for the old German Students' Society of St. Louis, telling of a ride over the Austrian Alps in 1873 and some unusual experiences at the Vienna World's Fair, where he unexpectedly met the emperors of Austria and Germany, was printed in the Westliche Post of November 20, 1910, and some years later was translated into English by Richard L. Stokes. Mr. Kelsoe's translation of an address by Emil Castelar, of Spain, for William Vincent Byars was published in the "World's Best Orations" (ten large volumes of orations compiled and edited by Mr. Byars). An article of newspaper reminiscences written for the St. Louis Republic appeared in the centennial edition of that paper (issue of July 12, 1908), and one about the late William Marion Reedy was printed in Reedy's Mirror of August 19, 1920. Carlos F. Hurd's review of Mr. Kelsoe's contribution to the edition of the Greenville (Ill.) Advocate in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the founding of that city, was printed in the Post-Dispatch of September 30, 1915. All of his spare time now is being given to a record of St. Louis news and newspapers and of the city's newspaper work and workers in the '70s.

Mr. Kelsoe was one of the founders of the St. Louis Ethical Society and a member of its first board of directors, their object being, not to antagonize the churches but to collaborate with them in their ethical work. He served many years in the directory of the Schiller Literary Society (Schiller-Verein) and was a member of the city's first Theosophical Society, and the old Missouri Gymnaseum (having earlier in life been an acrobat, as well as an all-round athlete and ball player). He has been a member of several press clubs and of other social, fraternal, literary and scientific organizations, including the Psychical Research Society (national), the Papyrus Club, German Society, Old German Students' Society, Legion of Honor and Masonic Mutual Benefit Society.

Many of Mr. Kelsoe's summer vacations were passed with Mrs. Kelsoe in trav-

eling. They made a tour of Mexico and took a month for a California trip; visited Canada and the New England states, and Key West and Galveston; viewed American landscapes from the summits of Mount Washington, Lookout Mountain and Pike's Peak; and sailed up and down and across the "Big Lakes," up and down the Mississippi river and some of its tributaries, along the Pacific and Atlantic coast and across the Gulf of Mexico in different ways.

Mrs. Kelsoe was Miss Frida Hillgaertner when they first met in 1871 at Lebanon, Illinois, the seat of McKendree College. She had lived in Dubuque, Iowa, and St. Louis after leaving Chicago, her native city, and her home was then in Kansas City, Missouri, where she and Mr. Kelsoe were married in 1877. Her father, Dr. George Hillgaertner, a fellow Revolutionist in Germany with Carl Schurz practiced law in Switzerland after his escape from his home in Frankenthal, Rhenish Bavaria, where he had been condemned to death and his property confiscated. In 1851 the Doctor came to America, and in a short time was prominent here as the editorial head of the Chicago Staats-Zeitung, later as a public speaker in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois in two presidential campaigns, and during the Civil war as a writer on the St. Louis German press. A long illness followed and Dr. Hillgaertner died in October, 1865, as stated in a biographical sketch of Mrs. Kelsoe's father in W. B. Stevens' history of St. Louis. Mrs. Kelsoe's mother was Miss Helen von Roden, of Chicago, a descendant of Baron von Roden and Baron von Freytag, of Hanover, Germany, the former being a relative of Count von Wrode (another spelling of the family name), of Vienna. Considerable other information about Mrs. Kelsoe's parents and herself was given in a memorial booklet gotten out soon after her death, June 15, 1920. Their only child, Stephen Hillgaertner Kelsoe is now connected with the St. Louis public library.

Mr. Kelsoe's American ancestors came in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, from Europe (for the most part, from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, one branch of the family from Denmark and Germany) and settled in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, some of them, or their children, later moving west to Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee (the native state of Mr. Kelsoe's father). The final "e" in "Kelsoe" was added to the name in the eighteenth century, presumably to have the spelling correspond to that of Kehoe, Defoe, Bludsoe, Monroe and other names ending in "oe." The parents of Mr. Kelsoe's paternal grandfather, Archibald Kelsoe (who settled in Humphreys county, Tennessee, late in the 18th century) were from Virginia, where the family name was spelled Kelso, like that of the historic Scotch town of Kelso, near Edinburgh, and like that of the Kelsos mentioned in "Wilson's Border Tales of Scotland." Archibald's wife was a North Carolina Houston (also spelled Huston).

Mr. Kelsoe's mother, Elizabeth Alderman Watkins, a native of Athens, Ohio, and, like Alexander Kelsoe, a school teacher before their marriage, was a danghter of Mathew Watkins, a soldier of the American Revolution and an early Ohio river pilot, and a granddaughter of ——— Watkins, a soldier of the American Revolution, as was one of her mother's ancestors of the Massachusetts-New York-Ohio Alderman family.

JAMES M. ROLLINS.

James M. Rollins, who passed away January 13, 1920, will long be remembered not only as an able member of the St. Louis bar but as a man of most kindly spirit, who found his greatest happiness in promoting the welfare of others and who in every relation of life measured up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. Mr. Rollins was born in Wake county, North Carolina, April 2, 1862. His father, the late Henry G. Rollins, was also a native of that state and his ancestral line is traced back to the sixteenth century, the family being of English origin. John Rollins, the great-great-grandfather of James M. Rollins, was the founder of the family in the new world and, coming to this country in colonial days, he participated in the Revolutionary war when the colonies undertook to throw off the yoke of British oppression. He married a member of the Goodwin family, who was a sister of Billy Goodwin, also a Revolutionary war soldier.

Henry G. Rollins, father of James M. Rollins, was a merchant of Chatham, North Carolina, where he carried on business very successfully for a long period.

JAMES M. ROLLINS

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At the time of the Civil war he served with the Confederate army of northern Virginia and was with General Lee at the time of the surrender. He was connected with the commissary department and he participated in sixteen of the most hotly contested engagements that marked the progress of the war between the north and the south. He was paroled at Appomattox and died at Durham, North Carolina, in 1886, at the age of sixty-two years. In early manhood he wedded Mary Jane Patrick, who was born in North Carolina and was of Irish lineage. She passed away at Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1916, having reached the advanced age of eighty years. The family numbered two sons and three daughters, of whom four are yet living.

James M. Rollins, the third child and younger son, was educated at Bingham, North Carolina, being graduated from Bingham College. He afterward prepared for a professional career in the St. Louis Law school and was admitted to practice on the 2d of December, 1895, while ten years later, or on the 3d of March, 1905, he was licensed to practice before the supreme court of the United States. He held membership in the St. Louis Bar Association. He always continued in general practice and his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence was comprehensive and exact. He tried any kind of a case with marked ability and his success was due in no small measure to his thorough preparation before entering the courtroom. Aside from his professional interests Mr. Rollins became the organizer and was the vice president of the Miller-Carter Neckwear Company, Inc., of St. Louis.

In 1902, in St. Louis, Mr. Rollins was married to Miss Anna Marquardt, a native of this city and a daughter of Henry Marquardt. They became the parents of two daughters, twins, Viola and Beulah. In politics Mr. Rollins was an active republican and in 1900 became a member of the state senate, in which he served for four years, giving most active and earnest support to all those interests which he deemed of value in the promotion of the welfare of the state. He was likewise active in many civic movements. During the McKinley campaign he stumped the state and later he became a member of the progressive party and served on the state central committee, being one of the most prominent and influential members of the party. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic lodge and his religious faith was evidenced in his membership in St. John's Episcopal church. Mr. Rollins deserved much credit for what he accomplished, for he was a self-made man. From the age of seventeen years he was dependent upon his own resources and when a young man of nineteen became a licensed teacher. He taught school for three years in Japan and was thoroughly conversant with the Japanese language. He was always a close and discriminating student and was constantly broadening his knowledge through wide reading, research and investigation. Success came to him as the direct outcome and reward of his persistency of purpose and the wise utilization of his time and talents. He resided in a beautiful country home at Luna Glen, situated on the Geyer road, between the Manchester and Clayton roads, where he was the owner of thirty acres, most highly cultivated and bordering a lake. There he passed away on the 13th of January, 1920, his death being the occasion of deep and widespread regret not only to his immediate family but to all who knew him. He found his greatest happiness in promoting the welfare of his wife and children and counted no personal sacrifice or effort on his part too great if it would contribute to their interests. With all those qualities which constitute real manhood he was liberally endowed and his memory will long remain a cherished possession to those who had the opportunity to call him friend.

DEAN WALTER WILLIAMS.

The people of Boone county and of the entire state of Missouri, feel a pardonable pride in claiming as a native son Dean Walter Williams, a writer of more than local fame, editor, journalist, historian, and for many years identified with local and national educational affairs. Dean Walter Williams was born at Boonville, Missouri, July 2, 1864, and is a son of Marcus and Mary Jane (Littlepage) Williams, and brother of William Muir Williams. His early education was obtained in the public schools and the local high school. Like so many other men who ultimately reached the editorial tripod Walter Williams learned the printing trade and at the early age of twenty we find him editor and part owner of the Boonville Advertiser, with which enterprise he remained identified from 1884 to 1889. In the following year he became editor of the Columbia (Mo.) Herald, and continued in

that capacity until 1908. Dean Williams did not, however, confine his journalistic efforts to one publication at a time, but in 1895 he established the Country Editor, a monthly publication, acted as editor of the St. Louis Presbyterian from 1897 to 1899, and from the following year until 1902 was associated with the Daily State Tribune, published at Jefferson City, Missouri.

Dean Williams has been dean of the School of Journalism and professor of history and principles of journalism in the University of Missouri since July, 1908. He was president of the Missouri Press Association in 1887, and of the National Editorial Association in 1895. He acted as president for the North American International Press Congress at Berne, Switzerland, in 1902, and was organizer and secretary of the World's Press Parliament held at St. Louis in 1904. Among his many other activities may be mentioned his position as chairman of the executive board of curators of the University of Missouri, from 1898 to 1908; commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition to the foreign press, 1902-4, traveling in Africa, Asia and Europe in the interests of the exposition; a fellow of the Kahn Foundation for Foreign Travel for American teachers, 1913-14, his duties in this connection entailing a trip around the world; in 1915 he acted as a director of the International Press Congress held at San Francisco; was first president of the Press Congress of the World, 1915-19; and first president of the American Association of the Schools and Departments of Journalism, 1916. He was the founder of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, the first school of journalism in the world. His other honors include being elected a fellow of the British Institute of Journalists; and the degree of LL. D., conferred upon him by Missouri Valley College, 1906, and Kansas State Agricultural College, 1909. He holds membership in the following clubs: Autour du Monde (Paris); the National Press Club (Washington), and the Columbia Club.

Dean Walter Williams enjoys an extensive reputation as an author, having the following works to his credit: How the Cap'n Saved the Day (1901); Some Saints and Some Sinners in the Holy Land (1902); The State of Missouri (1904); History of Missouri (1908); Missouri Since the Civil War (1909); Eloquent Sons of the South (1909); From Missouri to the Isle of Mull (1909); The Practice of Journalism (1911); The World's Journalism (1913); History of Northeast Missouri (1914); and History of Northwest Missouri (1915).

On June 30, 1892, Dean Walter Williams was united in marriage to Hulda Harned, daughter of George Harned, of Vermont, Missouri. Mr. Williams is a member of the Presbyterian church and also holds membership in the Masonic order. His political affiliation is with the democratic party, and while always giving of his time and influence to matters calculated to advance the public weal he has never been a candidate for office, his manifold activities in other directions absorbing all his attention.

CYRUS CRANE.

Cyrus Crane, a man of recognized ability as an advocate before the court, has been a resident of Kansas City since 1890 and through the intervening period has continued in the practice of law. He was born in Suffield, Connecticut, October 4, 1866, and is a son of James P. and Cyrena (Sykes) Crane. At an early day the father settled at Garnett, Kansas, where he successfully engaged in business as a lumberman and was also prominent and influential in public affairs, serving as mayor of his city and as a member of the state legislature.

Cyrus Crane attended the Garnett high school and after completing his course there entered the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Desirous of becoming a member of the bar, he then became a law student in the office of Solon O. Thatcher at Lawrence, Kansas, under whose direction he continued his reading until admitted to the bar in 1890. In the same year he opened an office in Kansas City and through the intervening period has become a well known lawyer of western Missouri. In 1898 he joined the law firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore, one of the most prominent law firms of the city, and in his practice he has specialized in railroad work. One long familiar with his record speaks of him as "the highest type of man and with scarcely an equal at the

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Missouri bar as a trial lawyer." As an attorney he excels in the presentation of a cause before the court, being particularly strong as an advocate, while his briefs are models of this branch of law work.

In 1891 Mr. Crane was married to Miss Josephine Hutchings, of Lawrence, Kansas, a daughter of John Hutchings, an attorney. They have become parents of two children: Mrs. Helen Casewell, now of Kansas city; and Cyrus, Jr. Mr. Crane is a trustee of the Unitarian church. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and in 1908 he was a presidential elector, while in 1918 he was a candidate for the office of mayor. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the City Club and is much interested in all that pertains to municipal progress and welfare, giving his support and cooperation to all projects and measures for the general good. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He has always been a great reader, possessing a fine literary mind, loves his books and is at home with them. He enjoys the companionship of family and friends rather than the activities of club life, although he holds membership in the University Club.

FREDERICK BALDWIN MERTSHEIMER.

Frederick Baldwin Mertsheimer, member of the Kansas City bar, was born in Evanston, Wyoming, November 14, 1878, a son of Frederick and Marion Leora Mertsheimer. His youthful days were passed in Kansas City, where he acquired a common school education, and later entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for the study of law and won his LL. B. degree in 1903. He then returned to Kansas City, where he has since engaged in practice. He has never specialized along any particular line but has continued in the general practice of law, trying all kinds of cases and trying them well. His recognized ability has won him a very desirable clientage.

During the World war Mr. Mertsheimer was appeal agent for the local draft board No. 5 of Kansas City. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, being a loyal follower of the teachings of the craft. His political allegiance is given the republican party, but he has never sought or desired political office, preferring at all times to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his profession.

MORRIS ROSCOE BEVINGTON.

Morris Roscoe Bevington, attorney at law and chief examiner of the United States naturalization service, at St. Louis, Missouri, since March 31, 1910, was born August 13, 1880, near Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio; is the eldest son of the late C. L. Bevington, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, and of Mary Elizabeth Schroate Bevington. Both parents, natives of Ohio, were of old American families. The maternal immigrant ancestors were of Dutch descent, while the paternal immigrant ancestors were members of the party of Puritans that landed at Boston, Massachusetts, during July, 1637, from England, and which during 1638 migrated to Connecticut and there founded New Haven. Following the war for American independence, in which the family took a prominent part, the Bevingtons joined the body of pioneers that settled in what was known as the Western Reserve of Ohio.

Mr. Bevington received his early education in the public schools of Indianapolis, Indiana, and attended Westfield College, Westfield, Illinois. He is a graduate of the law schools of the National University, and of Georgetown University, both of Washington, D. C., holding degrees of LL. B. and LL. M. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1908; of Missouri in 1910; and of the supreme court of the United States in 1912. While a student at Westfield College, he met Miss Ethel Hemphill (a native of Illinois and a daughter of Dr. J. D. and Jennie Toey Hemphill), to whom he was married November 24, 1909. They have one child, a daughter, Ethel Elizabeth, who was born August 28, 1911, at St. Louis, Missouri.

During the Spanish-American war, Mr. Bevington served as a volunteer in the Philippine islands as a member of Battery G, Third United States Artillery, and

took part in all the battles, engagements, etc., in which that organization participated. He made an enviable record as a soldier and served as a private, mechanic, corporal, sergeant and quartermaster sergeant, and was discharged as first sergeant. During the war against the central powers he had charge, in addition to his other duties, of the naturalization of all soldiers of alien status (numbering some thirty thousand cases) at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Camp Funston, Kansas, Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, Camp Pike, Arkansas, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and the minor military camps and units located in the naturalization district in which he represents the government and which consists of the states of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and southern Illinois.

He is a member of Camp Ralph Miller, Indiana Society, Army of the Philippines; of Walker-Jennings Camp, No. 4, United Spanish War Veterans; of the A. F. & A. M., several Greek letter societies, of the University Club, Washington, D. C., etc. He has taken a leading part in the national Americanization movement that has been so prominently before the country since the outbreak of war. In the naturalization cases in which he has represented the United States as counsel, and particularly in the appellate court cases handled by him, he has played a most important part in the shaping of the body of law now governing in naturalization causes, and has acquired a wide standing as an authority on the subject of citizenship and kindred matters. His fearless enforcement of the naturalization act has been largely responsible for the present high standing of that statute in the esteem of the public.

GEORGE GRAHAM JONES.

A representative citizen of Montgomery is George Graham Jones who is now holding the office of county collector. He was born January 29, 1878, on the home farm southwest of Montgomery, a son of George Hayes and Anna Belle (Graham) Jones. The father was born in Mexico, Missouri, in 1858, and in early life engaged in farming. He is still residing on his farm which is one of the finest in the county. The grandfather of George Graham Jones, William Metcalf Jones, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 6th of October, 1816. When a young man he came to Missouri and took up land in Montgomery and Audrian counties. He entered the ministry of the Baptist church and was one of the strongest and best liked men of his denomination. He had charge of a church at Providence and preached at different places all through his district, and like all other pioneer preachers he had a great deal of trouble with the bushwhackers during the Civil war. In addition to his ministry he engaged in merchandising and cattle dealing. His grandfather was Richard Jones who came through the Cumberland Gap with Daniel Boone in 1765 and was one of those pioneers who helped to lay out and fortify Boonsboro, Kentucky. The maternal grandfather of William Metcalf Jones, Garner Metcalf, was a member of the same party. The mother of George Graham Jones, the subject of this review, was Anna Belle Graham who was born near Mineola, Montgomery county. Her father was Alexander W. Graham, who was born in Montgomery county soon after his parents removed there. Mr. Graham engaged in farming throughout his entire life. Mrs. Jones is still living and resides on the home farm. The Graham family originally settled in Kentucky where they were planters and breeders of fine horses and cattle. In this line of work they gained a wide reputation, in both Kentucky and Missouri.

In the acquirement of an education, George Graham Jones attended the common schools of Montgomery county and at the age of seventeen years was graduated from high school with the class of 1895. He then started to work on his father's farm and there remained until twenty-one years of age at which time he decided to engage in business on his own account. He purchased a farm adjoining his father's, which place he still cultivates. In 1914 he was nominated by the democratic party for county collector and was elected for a four-year term. In 1918 he was reelected to that office in which he will serve until 1922.

On June 9, 1903, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Helen Virginia Baker, a daughter of John W. Baker, a farmer. Her father was born in Montgomery county but later removed to Kansas where he engaged in farming for some time. In later years he made his home in Chicago in which city his death

occurred. The grandfather of Mrs. Jones was Sylvester Clay Baker, who engaged in farming in Montgomery county. Two children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jones: Virginia, who is attending the high school in Montgomery; and William Robert, who attends the public schools.

Mr. Jones has always given his allegiance to the democratic party. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Montgomery Lodge, No. 246, which is now under dispensation. He is likewise a member of the Eastern Star. The religious faith of the family is that of the Baptist church and they take an active part in the affairs of that organization. Mr. Jones has always been a stanch advocate of education and has been a member of the school board for many years. Mr. Jones is widely and favorably known in the district in which almost his entire life has been spent and he has a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

THOMAS FRANCIS.

Thomas Francis, who has been continuously and successfully engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis since 1912, was born in this city March 26, 1884, and is a son of Hon. David R. Francis, mentioned at length on another page of this work. In the acquirement of his education he attended the public schools and then entered Smith Academy, while later he matriculated at Yale. With the completion of his university course he went to Coahuila, Mexico, where he was engaged in the manufacture of vegetable wax for mercantile purposes, spending three years in that country. Returning to St. Louis in 1912, he established a real estate and investment business, in which he has since engaged and has now a large and gratifying clientage.

At Chicago, Illinois, on the 16th of April, 1912, Mr. Francis was married to Miss Leila Freeman Waters, a native of Detroit, Michigan, and a daughter of Dr. William O. Waters, rector of Grace Episcopal church of Detroit, and Annie (Freeman) Waters. They have became the parents of two children: David R. Francis (III), who was born in Chicago in 1913; and Ann W., born in St. Louis, May 5, 1914.

Mr. Francis is a democrat in his political views. He has membership in St. Michael's and All Angels Episcopal churches and family connections secure for him entrance into the best social circles of the city, while his personal qualities have enabled him ever to maintain his position. His interest in the public welfare is manifest in many tangible ways and during the World war he served on the war trade board and state department at Washington.

WILLIAM G. PANZER.

William G. Panzer, chief of the St. Louis fire department, was born October 15, 1862, in St. Louis, and is a son of John A. Panzer, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America with his parents in 1849, when but twelve years of age. They made their way direct to Bunker Hill, Illinois, where he became the active assistant of his father in the manufacture of tobacco, there residing until 1854, when a removal was made to St. Louis. In the latter city he followed engraving and printing and for many years was connected with Christian Peper, then a leading tobacco manufacturer of St. Louis. He afterward engaged in cigar manufacturing on his own account and followed the business successfully until his death, which occurred in 1916, when he had reached the age of seventy-nine years and two months. He was a Civil war veteran, having served in the Union army under General Lyon, and later he was a valued representative of Frank P. Blair Post, G. A. R., always manifesting in days of peace the same devotion and loyalty to his country which he displayed when he followed the nation's starry banner on the battle fields of the south. He married Margaret Thierry, a native of St. Louis and a representative of one of its pioneer families of French lineage. She died in 1901 at the age of forty-five years. Their family numbered two sons and a daughter.

William G. Panzer, who is the eldest and the only one now living, attended the public schools of his native city to the age of fourteen years and then started out to provide for his own support, since which time he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. Whatever he has achieved or enjoyed is attributable solely to his labors and enterprising spirit. He was first employed by his father and later was apprenticed to learn the plumber's trade, being employed by the Thierry Plumbing Company, which was established by Charles Thierry. He followed the latter business with the same company for twelve years and afterwards became associated with William Clark, who then conducted the Natatorium, a swimming school. He spent three years there as an instructor and in 1883 entered the service of the St. Louis fire department, becoming connected with Company 6 at Seventh and Olive streets. After fourteen months he was promoted to a lieutenancy and when a period of two years had passed was made a captain, thus serving for eighteen years, when he was advanced to district chief, and in 1916 was promoted to the office of chief, which position he has continuously filled to the present time. He has worked his way steadily upward through merit and his position is now one of large responsibility as the director of the St. Louis fire department. He is a member of the International Association of Fire Engineers and he is constantly studying the problem of fire fighting and using all his influence and power to secure adequate equipment and develop the department to a point of the highest efficiency.

On the 3d of March, 1913, Mr. Panzer was married to Miss Maggie Nelson, a native of Illinois. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and fraternally he is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to Olive Branch Lodge, No. 576, A. F. & A. M., to the St. Louis Consistory, to the Mystic Shrine, the Grotto and the Eastern Star. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World. He has a wide acquaintance in St. Louis, where his entire life has been passed, and all who know him speak of him in terms of warm regard.

WALTER ROBERT BARNES.

It is a far step from selling newspapers to practicing law, but Walter Robert Barnes has covered this distance in a comparatively short time. Actuated by a laudable ambition he has made steady progress since he started out to provide for his own support and is today recognized as one of the able members of the Missouri bar, where he has practiced since 1912. A resident of Kansas City, he was here born November 1, 1887, and is a son of William John and Eldorado S. (Baber) Barnes. His maternal grandfather, William Baber fought in the Mexican war with the American forces under General Doniphan. William John Barnes, the father, was born in England and came to America when ten years of age.

When a little lad Walter R. Barnes became a pupil in the public schools of Kansas City and mastering the work of each successive grade at length qualified for university training. He matriculated in the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and was there graduated in 1912, at which time he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. He played guard and tackle on the varsity football team of the University of Missouri in 1908-1909-1910. In the meantime he had made his initial step in the business world by selling papers. He has always been actuated by a laudable ambition and has made good use of his time, talents and opportunities. Since his admission to the bar he has continued in general practice but has also largely specialized in corporation and commercial law.

Mr. Barnes has an interesting military experience. He served on the Mexican border from June until September, 1916, and was captain of Company K of the Third Infantry Missouri Regiment. With America's entrance into the World war he became a captain of the Thirty-Fifth Division at Camp Doniphan and saw service in France with the First Army of the American Expeditionary Force. He was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, being on active duty from the 22d of September until the close of the war, after which he was sent with the army of occupation into Germany and there continued from November, 1918, until July, 1919. He is now a member of the American Legion, thus maintaining pleasant relations with his army comrades who responded to the call of world democracy.

Mr. Barnes is a member of the law firm of Seehorn, Barnes & Schwartz. He

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belongs to St. George's Episcopal church and is serving as a vestryman. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and fraternally he is connected with the Masons as a member of the lodge, of the Royal Arch chapter of the York Rite and of the Scottish Rite bodies. He is likewise connected with the Mystic Shrine. Along strictly social lines he has membership in the Hillcrest Country Club and his interest in community affairs is shown in his cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce to which he belongs. He is likewise a member of the American Bar Association and holds to the highest professional standards and ethics, being regarded as one of the able and prominent of the younger representatives of the Kansas City bar.

A. E. SPENCER.

Among the list of distinguished lawyers who have graced the bar of Missouri in general and of Joplin, Jasper county, in particular, the name of A. E. Spencer deserves a prominent place, not alone because of his legal ability but for his probity of character and his worth as a citizen. Mr. Spencer was born in Newburg, Indiana, October 3, 1868, a son of Galen and Mary M. (Bates) Spencer, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Indiana. They were married in Boonville, Indiana, and continued to reside there up to 1873 when they moved to Joplin, Missouri. Galen Spencer, while yet a young man, applied himself to the study of the law, and some time later was admitted to the Indiana state bar, continuing to practice in that state up to the time of his removal to Joplin. Here he resumed his legal practice and in due course came to be recognized as one of Joplin's foremost attorneys, at the same time earning a reputation throughout Missouri as one of the state's ablest barristers and most forceful advocates. His death, which occurred December 30, 1904, was the occasion for deep felt sorrow among his legal brethren and the citizens at large, to whom he had endeared himself by his upright character and conduct during the many years of his residence in this city. His widow is still living in the old home in Joplin, where she is spending the evening of her life among a large circle of friends who regard her with affection.

A. E. Spencer, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the St. Louis Law School, a department of the Washington University, from which institution he received his degree of LL. B., graduating with the class of 1888. Following his graduation he associated himself with his father in the practice of his profession at Joplin, and this mutually agreeable partnership continued up to the time of the death of his father in December, 1904. Since then his brother, C. C. Spencer, has been associated with him in his legal practice, the firm enjoying an extensive and influential clientele, Mr. Spencer's standing in legal circles making his services much in demand. Mr. Spencer is a director of the Joplin National Bank, to the duties of which office he brings sound and thoughtful judgment.

On November 13, 1898, Mr. Spencer was united in marriage to Miss Lou Ann Howard, of Webb City, Missouri, and to this union two children have been born, one son, Arthur E., Jr., surviving. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are members of the Congregational church and interested in its good works, as they are in all social and cultural activities, and in all movements having for their object the well-being of the community. During the participation of this country in the great World war Mr. Spencer was called upon to serve as a member of the legal advisory board, carrying out the duties imposed on him with zeal and fidelity. In fraternal circles he is a life member of Joplin Lodge, No. 501, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN B. DENVIR, SR.

John B. Denvir, Sr., has been a resident of St. Louis for sixty-eight years. He has passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey but is still an active factor in the world's work, for he is serving as deputy clerk of the circuit court. He was born in County Down, Ireland, January 25, 1847, a son of William and Mary

(Crickaru) Denvir. The father was a tailor by trade and conducted an extensive business in Ireland, having at times as many as one hundred skilled workmen in his establishment. He came to America in 1851, settling first in Philadelphia, where he soon afterward passed away. The mother later moved to St. Louis, where her death occurred in 1863, following a residence of ten years in this city.

John B. Denvir of this review acquired his education in the Pine street public school of St. Louis, and he also attended the parochial school on Green street, which thoroughfare is now called Lucas avenue. He was afterward a student in the St. Louis University for five years, and in 1862 he started out to provide for his own support by working in the St. Louis postoffice in a clerical capacity. He won rapid promotion until he was placed in charge of the ladies delivery department. Under the old custom of delivering mail at a window, people were calling for their mail at that time. He afterward accepted a position as clerk with the wholesale saddlery firm of Hayden & Wilson, the house also doing a wholesale business in saddlery hardware, their establishment being located on Main street between Market and Chestnut streets. Later they made a removal to 512 North Main street. Mr. Denvir was promoted to the position of manager and remained with the firm for forty years, acting as manager for one-half of that time, or until the firm went out of business in 1897. Mr. Denvir then retired for two years, spending this time in recuperating his health which had become somewhat impaired. In January, 1917, however, he reentered active life by accepting appointment of deputy clerk of the circuit court, which position he has since acceptably and honorably filled.

On the 13th of January, 1874, Mr. Denvir was married to Miss Mary A. Gorman, a daughter of James Gorman, who was for several years extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick and was one of the most enterprising of the early settlers of St. Louis, contributing in large measure to the upbuilding of the city. He, too, came from Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Denvir have been born eight children, four sons and four daughters: William T., who is connected with the Chamber of Commerce, of St. Louis; John B., a practicing attorney of the St. Louis bar; James, who is with the Goodyear Rubber Company of New York city, having charge of the rubber tire sales department; Francis J., who is with the Chevrolet Automobile Company of St. Louis; Mary, at home with her parents; Mrs. Evremont Hornesby, whose husband is well known in the fur business; Mrs. Richard T. Still, whose husband is with the Scullin Steel Company; and Helen, who is a Sister of the Loretto Convent at Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Denvir has been a life long member of the Catholic church and is connected with the Knights of Columbus. He has always been liberal in his political views and could never be called a politician in the sense of office seeker. In all matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of his city he has taken a deep and helpful interest and for sixty-eight years has been the witness of its growth and progress. He has a host of good friends here and his social qualities render it a pleasure to meet with him on any and all occasions.

LEE MONTGOMERY.

Lee Montgomery, a leading member of the legal profession in Pettis county, junior partner in the old established firm of Montgomery & Montgomery, of Sedalia, and for many years identified with the public life of his native city, was born in Sedalia August 23, 1869, a son of John Montgomery, Jr., mentioned elsewhere in this work, who married Miss Maggie Sneed in 1868, and who is now dean of the legal profession in Pettis county, his association with the bar of the county extending over the unusually long period of fifty-four years.

Lee Montgomery, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public and high schools of Sedalia, graduating from the latter in the class of 1886. He pursued his college preparatory course at Westminster College, where he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. Subsequently Mr. Montgomery entered Princeton University, from which institution he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1893. He graduated with high honors, being awarded a fellowship in philosophy. At Princeton he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. In May, 1895, Mr. Montgomery was admitted to the bar and in 1896, in association

with his father, the firm of Montgomery & Montgomery was established, and with the active legal affairs of the firm he has since been prominently identified. Mr. Montgomery occupies a leading and influential position at the Pettis county bar. He has been a hard and consistent worker and has always had a high regard for the ethics of his profession. He served the Missouri State Bar Association as secretary-treasurer for seven years.

In May, 1897, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth P. Zimmerman, a daughter of B. W. and Nellie (Carr) Zimmerman, former well known residents of Sedalia, and now residing in St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Zimmerman is proprietor of the Central Lumber Company, and is still active at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are the parents of four children: Elizabeth, a senior in the Missouri University; John Z., a sophomore at Princeton; Elinor, attending Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri; and Lee, Jr., a freshman in Sedalia high school.

Mr. Montgomery has always taken an active and leading part in civic affairs and has zealously espoused the cause of education; for more than twenty years he has been a member of the Sedalia public library board, and in this connection has given close attention to the requirements of the library. He is president of the Young Men's Christian Association and was one of the founders of the Sedalia Country Club of which he served as president for a period, and in many other directions has given of his time, ability and influence to forward the best interests of his native place.

OSGOOD H. PECKHAM.

Osgood H. Peckham had reached the age of seventy-six years when his life of intense and intelligently directed activity was brought to a close. In the course of his career he had attained a notable measure of success and was at the time of his demise chairman of the board of directors of the National Candy Company, of which corporation he was the organizer. He was born at Verona, New York, September 9, 1844, his parents being George T. and Cynthia M. (Osgood) Peckham. In the acquirement of his education he attended the public schools and also the Pulaski Academy at Pulaski, New York. Throughout his entire life he was identified with commercial interests and was traveling salesman for a grocery firm of Chicago for seven years before his removal to St. Louis in 1873. Here he established business on his own account, organizing the O. H. Peckham Company for the manufacture of candy. Later changes in the partnership relation led to the adoption of the firm style of Dunham, Peckham & Company, of O. H. Peckham & Company and ultimately of the O. H. Peckham Candy Manufacturing Company, which in 1902 merged with seventeen other candy manufacturing concerns under the name of the National Candy Company. Mr. Peckham was one of the moving spirits in the organization of this corporation and was its president for a long period. He continued to maintain the O. H. Peckham Candy Manufacturing Company as a branch of the National Company and remained the president of the latter for a number of years, but wishing to put aside the more active duties of life to a large degree he resigned the presidency and was made chairman of the board of directors. He was also a director of the Merchants-Laclede National Bank of St. Louis and also at the time of his demise was president of the Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Company, of Clinton, Iowa. Along the line of orderly progression he advanced steadily in his business career until he was classed with the wealthy citizens of St. Louis. He had a wide acquaintance among wholesale representatives of the candy trade throughout the country and among many who were prominent in financial circles as well, and all recognized in him a man alert, energetic, forceful and resourceful. He was ever prompt and determined in the prosecution of his plans, but his plans were never hastily formed or ill advised. On the contrary they resulted from careful consideration of each business situation and question.

Mr. Peckham was married twice. On the 12th of October, 1876, in Utica, New York, he wedded Fannie Sherwood and to them were born four children, two of whom are living: Frank Erasmus, who is the manager of the O. H. Peckham Branch of the National Candy Company; and Marie Frances, the wife of S. Graham Wilson, Jr., who is buyer for the Carleton Dry Goods Company. Having lost his first wife Mr.

Peckham was married in Syracuse, New York, on the 3d of March, 1891, to Susie H. Clark, who has also passed away.

Mr. Peckham gave his political allegiance to the republican party and was interested in all those forces which make for the promotion of business and civic enterprises or which related in any way to the growth and welfare of St. Louis as a midwest center of commerce and as a city offering every opportunity for intellectual and cultural advancement. Mr. Peckham was a member of the Presbyterian church and belonged to the St. Louis, Noonday, St. Louis Country and Commercial Clubs. The sterling worth of his character won him the respect of all who knew him. His business integrity and his enterprise carried him forward into prominent commercial relations and his support of all those interests which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of mankind at large at once established his position as a citizen of high and honorable purposes, so that his labors and activities contributed in many ways to the benefit and upbuilding of St. Louis.

JAMES LEE McDONALD.

James Lee McDonald, vice president and cashier of the State Bank of Kansas City, was born in Brownington, Henry county, Missouri, October 9, 1888. His father, W. L. McDonald was for many years a prominent banker of the state, widely known as the president of the bank of Clinton, at Clinton, Missouri. Later he became state bank examiner and subsequently was vice president of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis. He still resides in that city, where he is supervising many important financial interests. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He married Creth Payne, a native of Missouri, and they became the parents of a son and a daughter, James Lee and Lucile, the latter now the wife of Dr. E. L. Dorsett, of St. Louis.

James L. McDonald was educated in the public schools of St. Louis until he had passed through consecutive grades to the high school. He afterward attended the Western Military Academy and then the old Smith Academy of St. Louis. Subsequently he engaged in the automobile business as a very successful salesman for two years and later entered the Chippewa Bank at St. Louis, being connected with that institution for seven years. He subsequently filled the position of state bank examiner in St. Louis for a year and for one year in Kansas City and then became an officer of the State Bank of Kansas City, being elected vice president and cashier on the 4th of February, 1918.

On the 17th of October, 1914, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Vera Middleton, a daughter of J. A. Middleton, freight traffic manager of the Frisco System, and they have two children, Lucy Lee and William Lee. Mr. McDonald's interest centers in his home yet he has various club connections, belonging to the Kansas City, Blue Hills Country and Mid-Day Clubs and the Automobile Club. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is deeply interested in all of the plans of that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association and to the First Presbyterian church and gives his allegiance to all those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the welfare and progress of the state at large.

REV. LOUIS F. SCHLATHOELTER.

Rev. Father Louis Frank Schlathoelter, pastor of the Sacred Heart parish at Troy, Missouri, was born in Datteln, Germany, June 21, 1862. He is the son of January Schlathoelter, a general merchant in Essen, Germany, who passed away in 1880. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848 and as a result was sentenced to life imprisonment, but was pardoned by the King of Prussia before put into prison. It has been his earnest wish to come to America but at that time his wife did not want to break home ties to start out in a new world, so at her wish he remained in Germany where he engaged in the management of a general merchandise store in Datteln, and later at Essen. Father Schlathoelter's mother was Henrietta Neuhans, who passed away in 1908. She was a member of a prominent

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family in Datteln. Her brother Bernard was Imperial Mayor of the city of Ascheberg, and another brother, Anton, was for fifty years pastor of Sterkerade, where he passed away shortly after celebrating his golden jubilee. Her other brothers were prominent and successful merchants in Germany.

Father Schlathoelter began his education in the public schools of Essen where he studied until he was twelve years of age when he became a student of the high school at Ascheberg from which he was graduated in 1878. He then attended the Stella Matutina College in Feldkirch, Austria, from which institution he was dismissed for smoking which was an offense against the rules. He then went to the gymnasium at Essen for two years, and then to the gymnasium in Vechta, Oldenburg, where he studied one year. A year's illness set him back considerably in his studies and caused his memory to fail for some time. However, his health returned and at the age of twenty-two he entered the Jesuit order of the French province of Lyons, France. This order had been driven out of France and had taken up its headquarters at Hastings, England, where Father Schlathoelter studied for two years, finally being forced to leave on account of the national spirit of hatred between France and Germany. He was the last one of twelve Germans who left the French Jesuit. At this time he could not safely return to Germany as he did not answer the call to his required military service; so he settled in Steil, Holland, where he took up the study of philosophy with Bishop Hemminghaus of Chow Chow, China, who was at that time a student. After remaining here for six months he returned to Germany where he entered military service, being stationed in the fortress Wesel, on the Rhine. He was promoted to second lieutenant at the time of the expiration of his military service. He then went to Innsbruck in Tyrol, and completed his study of philosophy and theology, being ordained to the priesthood at Brixen, Tyrol, by Bishop Aichner July 28, 1889. Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis urged him to take a position in the diocese of St. Louis because of his knowledge of French and the Latin languages, as there were many French in that vicinity. He went to St. Louis in November, 1889, and received his first appointment as assistant pastor of the Perpetual Help church in that city, a position which he held for one year. At the end of that time he was asked to establish a new parish in Brinktown in Maries county, Missouri, a task which was at that time a large undertaking as there were no roads and no means of transportation, and previous to this time there had been no church in that vicinity. He remained there six months, during which time he built a church and a parish home, and was then sent to assist Father Hoog at Jefferson City, and also to be chaplain at the penitentiary there. After remaining in that place for six months he was sent to Bloomsdale, St. Genevieve county, to preside over a parish entirely made up of French people. After a year's work in this place he was sent to Moberly where he took charge of the German parish and paid off the debt on the church property which amounted to seven thousand dollars. He remained in this position for thirteen years when he was sent to Troy, Missouri. At that time the Catholic church was situated on Cherry street in the building erected by the Presbyterians of that city in 1847. The building was known as the Parker Seminary, and was sold by the school trustees to Archbishop Kenrick in 1874. In 1905 this property was sold to R. A. Trail, and the present property on Main street across from the courthouse, a lot which is two hundred by two hundred feet, was bought. At that time there was a dwelling house on the lot which was removed and sold for two hundred dollars, while the property cost one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

On this property Father Schlathoelter erected the new church and the parish residence, the old church being used while the new one was in course of construction. The corner stone of the new church was laid in 1906 and it was dedicated in 1907. The plans of the church were drawn by the architect who planned the Cathedral in St. Louis. The structure is brick veneered and in the steeple is built a splendid clock which rings out the angelus automatically, the only one of the kind in the state. The edifice is equipped with an individual electric lighting plant, is heated by steam, and has many beautiful panels and frames carved by the pastor himself decorating the interior. The entire church bespeaks of the skill and handiwork of the pastor.

The church building is forty by sixty feet, and it has a seating capacity of three hundred. The parish home is thirty by fifty and is a fine modern eight room

house, with a chapel in the basement. This is one of the finest houses in Troy, having hardwood floors and being of the best construction. At the time it was built labor and materials were comparatively cheap and the total cost was twenty thousand dollars, a sum which was raised and paid within two years from the beginning of the work without the aid of any festivals, picnics or any of the entertainments usually resorted to in order to raise money. The interior of the church is very beautiful with the coloring and furnishings in harmony, and the workmanship is of the best. The grounds surrounding the church are equally attractive, decorated with picturesque shrubbery and neat walks.

In connection with his parish duties the pastor held services at Maskek, a Bohemian settlement about eight miles west of Troy, for four years. He returned to Germany in 1899, when he spent six months in a complete tour of Europe. Father Schlathoelter has a sister in Germany, Mrs. Paula Werth, whose husband is engaged in the wholesale clothing business in Recklinghausen. He had two brothers who were also priests: Carl, the elder, died in Xanten, Germany, in 1902, and Bernard passed away in Brinktown, Missouri, in 1915.

In 1898 Father Schlathoelter wrote and published a book entitled Hypnotism Explained, which had a very large circulation, and in 1911 a booklet written by him attained a circulation of one hundred and fifty-five thousand and at this time it is still being published. The subject of this work is Daily Communion, and it was blessed by Pope Pius X and by Cardinal Fischer. He is also the author of many magazine and newspaper articles on hypnotism and religious subjects. He is a talented musician, playing the piano, organ and the flute skilfully. He has published many of his compositions including the Columbus March which attained much popularity. The pipe organ of Sacred Heart church is the first pipe organ in Troy and Father Schlathoelter plays it proficiently.

The honored subject of this review, in the exercise of the high functions of a holy office, has accomplished much in the upbuilding of his fellowmen, is a man of ripe scholarship and high attainments, and one to whom specific recognition should assuredly be made in this connection.

LOUIS LAURENZANO, M. D.

Dr. Louis Laurenzano, a physician and surgeon of Kansas City, with a particularly large practice among the people of Italian birth or parentage, was born in Naples, Italy, January 29, 1870, his parents being Dr. Frank P. and Mary (Camera) Laurenzano. The father's birth occurred near Rome, while the mother was born near Naples. Frank P. Laurenzano became a surgeon and chemist, completing his education by graduation from the University of Naples. He served in the army with Garibaldi and was a prominent resident of his native land. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a loyal supporter of its teachings and its purposes.

Dr. Louis Laurenzano, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools and in the University of Naples in which he completed his course in 1894. He then engaged in hospital work, thereby gaining broad and valuable experience, and in 1895 crossed the Atlantic, becoming a resident of Texas, where he remained until 1898. In that year he came to Kansas City, where he has since engaged in the general practice of medicine and his ability has brought him prominence in this connection. He is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In other ways as well as in his profession he is a recognized leader in the Italian colony of Kansas City. He is a very active republican and is deeply interested in all that tends to promote the principles and secure the success of the party.

In 1898 Dr. Laurenzano was married to Miss Lena Bongio, who was born in Louisiana, a daughter of Felix Bongio, a veterinary surgeon of Houston, Texas. The doctor and his wife have become the parents of six children: Frank P., who is a medical student at Columbia University; Mary; Nerina; Nicholas; Annie; and Anthony. The five younger children are pupils in the public schools.

Dr. Laurenzano is well known in fraternal circles. He is a past noble grand of Wyandotte Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F. and a past chancellor commander of Sicilian Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias. He also became a member of the

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Masonic fraternity while in Italy and he is a past sachem of the Red Men, No. 56, a past president of the Kansas City Council of the Foresters of America, and past council commander of the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the body of one hundred and fifty, for the Kansas Memorial Fund, and a member of the republican executive committee of the fifth congressional district. He is a very broad-minded man, interested in all social and civic affairs to uphuild the Italian colony and also an active supporter of many measures for the general good. He is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and is one of the active workers for the soldiers memorial fund. Of the Columbus Italian American Club he is the president, this being the largest and most patriotic Italian Club of the city. He was examiner for the Italian government prior to the entry of the United States into the World war and then became a member of the Volunteer Medical Corps to examine soldiers. He helped put over every Liberty Loan and Red Cross drive and served as president of the Roman Legion of America which was the Italian section of Kansas City of the American Council of Defense. He succeeded in getting forty thousand dollars in subscriptions for the Italian Loan and is the president of the Galilio Society, a powerful Italian organization of Kansas City and a most progressive one. He belongs to the National Geographic Society and is interested in all those forces which make for scientific progress and for the uplift and betterment of humanity.

JOSHUA MOTTER.

Joshua Motter, vice president of the Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, for fifty years a factor in the history and growth of St. Joseph, and known throngh all the western country in connection with the establishment of that city as a wholesale market, died suddenly September 19, 1917, at Williamsport, Maryland, in the honse in which he was born.

Mr. Motter was born in Williamsport, November 1, 1846, and there grew to manhood. He attended Gettysburg College, located on the famous Gettysburg battlefield, and while not there at the time of the battle, went to school there during the Civil war. When he became of age he started for the west, being attracted to St. Joseph by the fact that other members of the family resided here. At first he secured a position as bookkeeper in the pioneer bank of John Colhoun & Company, and later was in business at Frazier, Missouri, and at Wathena, Kansas. Subsequently he returned to St. Joseph and entered the employ of Tootle, Craig & Company, remaining with the firm through its various changes to Tootle, Hosea & Company, Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, and finally, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company. W. W. Wheeler, now president of the business, came to the firm in 1873 and Joshua Motter came two years later. The death of the latter ended a business relationship of forty-two years.

For a time in his early career Mr. Motter travelled for the firm in Kansas, and he then came to a house connection, gradually advancing to an ownership. The keynote of his life was his genial affection for his friends and associates, and he believed in the power of affection and the rich rewards it brings. His life was a striking example of the truth of that belief. He was an orator of no mean ability, and many were the important gatherings he addressed, being particularly happy in welcoming men of prominence who gathered here in conventions and business conferences.

On December 2, 1873, Joshua Motter was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Augusta Barrow, a former resident of St. Joseph, but who at the time of her marriage lived in New York. The widow, a daughter and two sons survive, namely: Mrs. D. Walton Hall, of Kansas City, and Samuel I. Motter and J. B. Motter, of St. Joseph. While not a member of any church Mr. Motter was devoted to the interests of both Christ Episcopal church and the First English Lutheran church, his family having been Lutherans and Mrs. Motter's family being Episcopalians. He attended both of these churches regularly, going to the Episcopal church for the morning service and to the Lutheran church at night. He was liberal in his contributions to each. He also was a Mason and a member of the Elks lodge.

For many years Mr. Motter made it a practice to pay an annual visit to his

old home, which he always loved devotedly, and only a few days before his death he wrote to Louis Motter, his cousin, commenting again on his feeling for Maryland; in order that it might not seem that he was lacking in loyalty to St. Joseph, he added: "A man need not be any the less true to his bride, because he has an abiding love for his mother."

The following tribute was paid to Mr. Motter's memory shortly after his death:

"The death of Joshua Motter has caused genuine sorrow among thousands of St. Joseph people who knew and loved him. He was one of the old-time merchants of this city, a man who builded a fortune for himself by industry and the application of intelligent methods to the conduct of a great business. I had a passing acquaintance with him for a period of ten or fifteen years before I came to think I really knew him. During recent years I came to know him as more than a successful business man, for to those who really knew him he was much more than that. He was a splendid friend, a man of broad sympathies and genuine charity. Although a native of another state he spent the greater portion of his life in Missouri and came to love this state, and especially this city, as his home. He was older than most men thought he was for he was well preserved, notwithstanding he had not enjoyed robust health for some years. He was proud of the achievements of St. Joseph, and gave liberally to every cause of a public character that appealed to him for aid.

"Mr. Motter had fine literary taste, read extensively, and was noted an an after-dinner speaker. He enjoyed listening to oratory and frequently discussed with me the relative merits of different men he had heard discuss public questions. His own speeches were always carefully prepared and were couched in the purest English. He knew how to build a speech, and had his life been devoted to effort along this line rather than to business affairs, I am sure he would have been as successful as he was in his chosen career. Mr. Motter belonged to a class of our older business men, many of whom have passed away in recent years. These men were the second generation of merchants and business men who made this city famous. Among them were such men as James and Louis Burnes and A. P. Clayton, all of whom died suddenly within the past two or three years. It is noteworthy that while all of Mr. Motter's active business career was spent in St. Joseph, he was born and died in the same home in the state of Maryland."

The following appreciation of Mr. Motter was written by Judge O. M. Spencer, general solicitor of the Burlington Railroad:

The death of Joshua Motter has removed from the commercial and social community of St. Joseph its most conspicuous member. Not that he surpassed or outclassed all others in similar pursuits of life, but as a versatile combined business and social figure he had no rival. When any occasion arose requiring a representative man of high commercial interests, combined with high social standing, whether the occasion was a state, municipal or religious function, the eyes of the community turned to Joshua Motter as the one man who met all requirements. He was a man of strong religious convictions, attending church regularly, and gave liberally, although he had selected no special creed. He worshipped the God of spirit and truth, in whatever temple he chanced to be. Gifted by nature with a personal charm of manner, with an eloquence of speech that belonged to the age of the classics; endowed with virile common sense and a keen perception of human character and affairs of men, he was at once recognized at all gatherings, and always carried his part with credit to himself and to his friends.

The success of Joshua Motter in his chosen business career was no compliment to his intelligence; the same energy and application would have won for him similar success in any calling in life. Perhaps not to so great an extent, measured by pecuniary gain, but measured by achievement, in whatever calling, he would have equally arrived at the top. He possessed a well-balanced mind, full of earnestness, but also full of gentleness; full of force, tempered with persuasion; full of blunt frankness, mellowed by noble politeness and dignity. He possessed a heart overflowing with love and kindness for his fellow man, and the whole community mourns for the loss of a friend.

Joshua Motter has passed on but leaves with his friends memories of happy comradeship made beautiful by the music of his voice and the charm of his splendid personality.

Family and friends should gather comfort and fortitude from the fact that

he lived the Biblical span of three score years and ten, full of honorable achievement in world affairs, leaving a character unblemished by act or deed, a legacy to his posterity far more precious than gold.

It seems fitting that the day's end should find him in the place from which he had gone in the morning of his life, courageous and unafraid. He was at the last minute permitted to hear the curfew—in his own words: "I think the bell has rung,"—in the home of his birth, in the bosom of his family, in the very room where his beloved mother, whose memory he reverenced, passed to the great beyond, and who shall say, perhaps beneath the unseen hovering spirits of the loved ones departed, in the twinkling of the eye, he falls asleep; a beautiful life, crowned with a beautiful death.

"Say not farewell, old friend—but in some brighter clime,
Bid me Good Morning."

WILLIAM HARRY BLAKE.

One of the prominent business men of Montgomery is William Harry Blake, a garage proprietor, who has reached his present position of well merited prosperity through individual effort, and close application and energy have constituted the important features of his success. He was born in Collinsville, Illinois, November 29, 1886, a son of Joseph and Pauline (Voelker) Blake. The father resides in his home at 205 Biedler street, Collinsville, where he is engaged in the garage business. He was born in that town, a son of John Blake, a native of St. Louis county. The Blake family is of English descent. His wife is also living and they are prominent and respected citizens of their community. Mrs. Blake was a daughter of John Voelker, a native of Germany, who at the age of eighteen or nineteen years emigrated to the United States and settled in St. Louis county, Missouri. His death occurred at the age of eighty-nine years, but his widow, Elizabeth Voelker, is still living, making her home at Troy, Illinois. She is eighty-nine years of age and in good health.

In the acquirement of an education William Harry Blake attended the public schools of Collinsville, Illinois, to the age of fifteen years when he put his textbooks aside, being in the third year of his high school work. During his school days he had spent his vacations in mastering the tinner's trade, but after leaving school he learned the plasterer's trade and subsequently the trade of carpenter. For fifteen years he followed these vocations, achieving substantial success. On the outbreak of the World war he entered the service as a volunteer and for a short time was stationed in Madison county, Illinois, before being sent to Camp Dix, New Jersey. There he was a member of Headquarters Company, his services being such as to keep him in this country. He served with the rank of corporal but received his discharge as sergeant, September 4, 1919. He had three brothers also in service, two of them serving in France. At the close of the war he went to Montgomery where he entered the garage business in partnership with Loren B. Hart, a brother-in-law, under the name of Blake & Hart. The growth of this business was rapid, and in May, 1919, he bought out the interest of Hart and has since conducted the garage alone under the old name. Mr. Blake started his present business on borrowed capital and under his careful management the business now represents an investment of over ten thousand dollars in stock and fixtures and he also owns the building in which the garage is located.

It was on the 28th of September, 1918, that Mr. Blake was married to Mrs. Pauline Elizabeth Matson, the widow of Earl Matson, and a daughter of Joseph Hart, an engineer of East St. Louis. Her mother was Fannie Anderson, a daughter of William Anderson, a cousin of Alice See who is a descendant of Noah See, further mention of the See family being made in the sketches of Thomas J. Weeks and Millard Fillmore See, appearing elsewhere in this work. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Blake: Thilbert, Harold and Elma Pauline.

Since age conferred on Mr. Blake the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party, in the interests of which he has never taken a particularly active part, neither seeking nor desiring public office. Fraternally he is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, No. 1370, of Collinsville, and is past dictator of this lodge. He is likewise a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 1512, of Collinsville. Mr. Blake is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife of the Baptist. Mr. Blake is still a member of the Carpenter's Union, Local 295, at Collinsville, of which he has been president. As a carpenter foreman at the

Belleville Aviation field he had twenty-five carpenters under him. He has belonged to the Trades Council which covered St. Louis, East St. Louis and the surrounding territory and he has been practically free to work wherever he wished. When fifteen years of age he was thrown on his own resources, and by his efforts and capability he has worked his way upward. Opportunity has ever been to him a call of action, to which he has always made ready response and in which he has never failed to reach his objective.

GEORGE MORTON.

The history of George Morton, who passed away on the 9th of January, 1865, is a most interesting one by reason of his close connection with the upbuilding and development of St. Louis, where for forty-seven years he was widely known as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen. He was born in Scotland, near Edinburgh, on the 25th of December, 1790, and was a son of Peter and Ellen (Wilson) Morton, whose family numbered the following: Mrs. Janet Stark, who became a resident of Butler county, Pennsylvania; Alexander, who married and lived in Kentucky; Thomas, who married and lived in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mary and Ellen, who remained residents of Scotland; William, who was a purser in the English navy on board the warship Beleraphon, which took Napoleon to his exile on the Isle of St. Helena; Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Murphy, of Xenia, Ohio; Peter, who married Jane Dousling, of York, England, and resided also at Kingston, Jamaica, and at Glasgow, Scotland; and George, who was the youngest member of the family and is the immediate subject of this review.

Having come from Scotland to the new world, George Morton resided for a time in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and then removed to St. Louis in 1818. In 1823 he entered into partnership with Joseph C. Laveille, under the firm style of Laveille & Morton, and they became recognized as the leading builders in St. Louis, a position which they maintained for a number of years, and during that period erected many of the finest residences and largest and most important buildings of the city, including a number of the early public edifices. In 1825 and 1826 they were engaged on the construction of the first brick Episcopal church in St. Louis, this being situated at the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, on the site now occupied by the Merchants Exchange. In 1826 the firm also built Jefferson Barracks and in 1827 and 1828 the first brick courthouse on Fourth street, on the site now occupied by the eastern portion of the present courthouse. In 1831 the old cathedral on Walnut street was built by the company. This was considered one of the great cathedrals of its day and still remains an object of admiration by reason of the purity of its architecture and the solidity of the structure. Laveille & Morton were also the builders of the St. Louis University on Christy avenue and Ninth street.

In 1812, when twenty-two years of age, George Morton was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Morrison, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Christiana (Smith) Morrison, who came from the Isle of Lewis in North Scotland and settled in Bedford, Pennsylvania, while subsequently they lived at Pittsburgh, then known as Fort Dequesne. Mr. Morrison was twice married and the children of his first marriage were: Angus; Mordecai; Margaret, who became Mrs. Morton; Mary, the wife of Jacob Gross; Katherine, the wife of William Witte; and Abbey, who died in childhood. The children of the second marriage were Mrs. Martha Marshall, John and William. To Mr. and Mrs. Morton were born five daughters and a son. The eldest, Ellen, became the wife of Alfred Tracy and following his demise married Dr. Meredith Martin. She had one child, Mary Ann. Mary, the second of the family, became the wife of Edwin C. Sloan and had six children: Morton, Maggie, Chrissie, Ellie, Mamie and Lulu. Margaret became the wife of Judge William P. Harrison and the mother of nine children: George, Sam, Ellen, May, Nannie, Sallie, William and two who died in infancy. Christiana married Joseph S. Sloan and had six children: Sophie; two who died in infancy; George; Lizzie; and Alfred. Peter Morton, the only son of the family, died at the age of twenty-three years. Sophia became the wife of Charles Frederick Tracy, a son of Edward Tracy, of Norwich, Connecticut, who came to St. Louis in 1818 and was prominent in all the early business enterprises of the embryo city. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis. To

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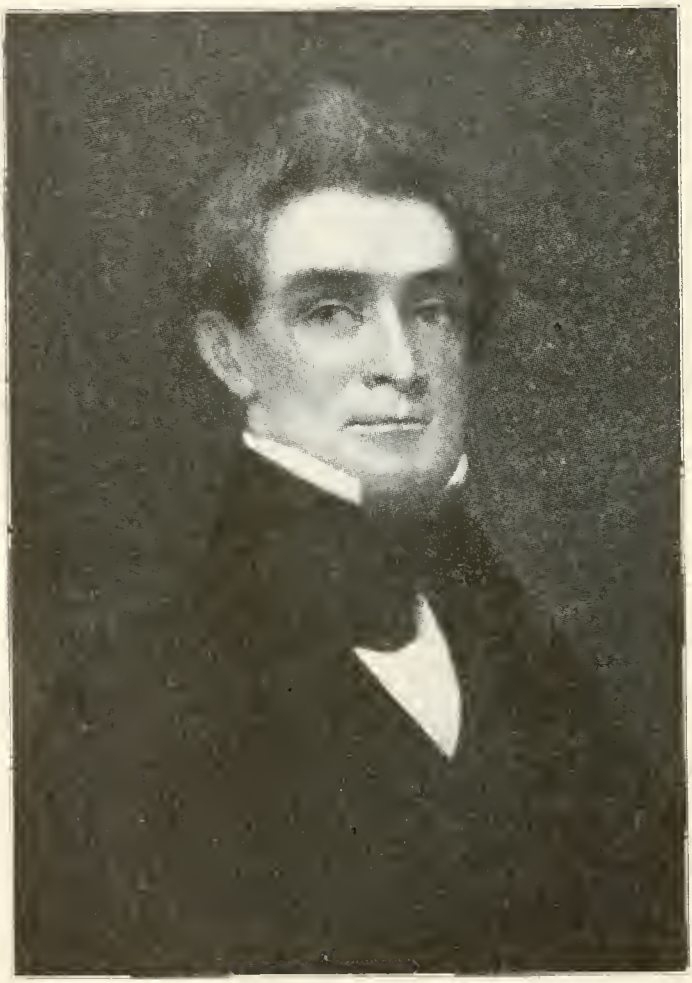
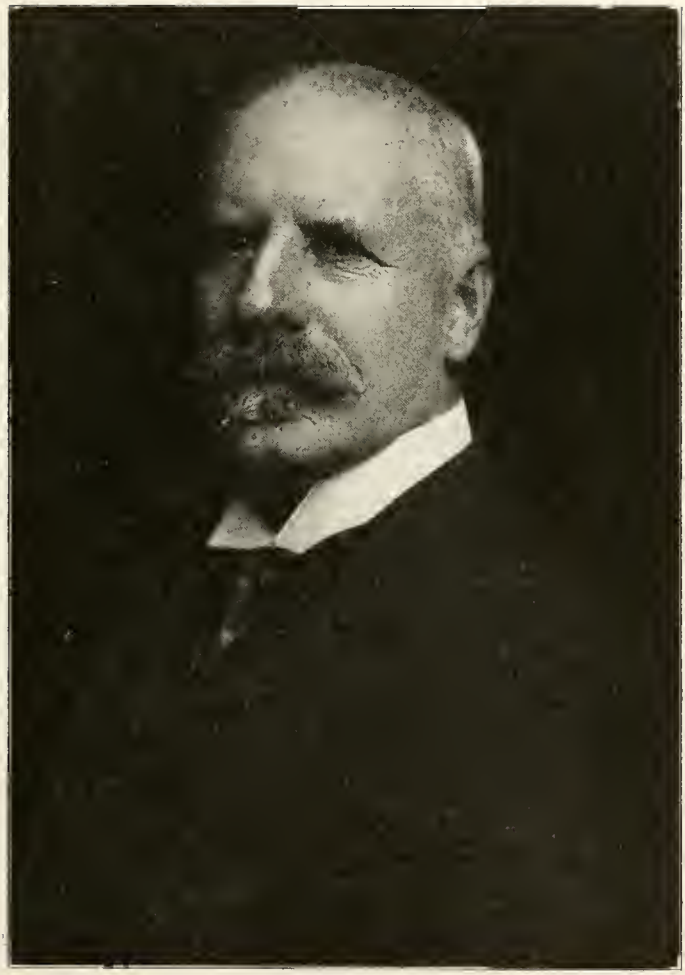


GEORGE MORTON



DR. JOHN O'F. DELANY

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Tracy were born nine children: Edward, Morton, Charlie, Maggie, Nellie, Joe, Henry, Paul and Celeste. A granddaughter of Mr. Morton's, Christiana Sloan, married William T. Tracy and their children are Edwin S. Tracy, William T. Tracy, Jr., Edward McGunigle Tracy and Mrs. Marie Tracy Wygant.

Mr. Morton was a man of broad vision and high ideals. He was prominently connected with public affairs and it was while serving as a member of the city council, under the mayoralty of John F. Darby, that an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was made for the improvement of the harbor of St. Louis, the city council winning this appropriation from congress. After a residence of almost a half century in St. Louis, George Morton passed away, honored and respected by all who knew him. In the later years of his life, owing to the condition of his health, he lived retired, putting aside all business activities and cares and also withdrawing from the conspicuous part which he had previously taken in the public life of the community. A paper published at the time of his death said of him: "As a pioneer he was public spirited and enterprising, and in his social relations a warm-hearted and generous man who gathered about him zealous and faithful friends."

JOHN O'FALLON DELANY, M. D.

Dr. John O'Fallon Delany, who since 1866, or for more than a half century, has been engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Louis, was born December 16, 1841, in the home of his parents at the corner of Main and Vine streets. His father was Dr. Dennis Delany, of Baltimore, Maryland, and his mother was Octavia (Mullanphy) Delany, a daughter of John Mullanphy, the celebrated St. Louis philanthropist whose memory is revered and honored wherever he was known.

In young manhood Dr. Delany was a student in the St. Louis University and also in the Jesuit University in Paris. He afterward entered the Columbia College of Medicine & Surgery in New York and was there graduated with the class of 1866. At a later period he resumed his studies abroad, specializing in the study of surgery at Vienna.

In the meantime, or in 1861, when a youth of twenty years, Dr. Delany accompanied Father de Smet, the great Indian missionary, to the head waters of the Missouri river, spending six months in the far west, then a largely undeveloped region. The party proceeded up the river by steamer but returned in an open boat, as the Indians were on the warpath, rendering the voyage at times most dangerous. In 1866 Dr. Delany opened an office in St. Louis and for a few years practiced surgery under Dr. Elisha Gregory at Mullanphy Hospital in the free wards.

On the 23d of June, 1891, Dr. Delany was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sloan, a daughter of Joseph and Christiana (Morton) Sloan. Theirs has been largely an ideal married life. Mrs. Delany is devoted to her home and its interests and at the same time is most prominent and active in charitable affairs. In fact she is recognized as a leader among womankind in St. Louis. Both Dr. and Mrs. Delany are of the Catholic faith, communicants of the New Cathedral parish. Dr. Delany has been very prominent in public affairs and in club life and has been associated with many of the activities which have led to the upbuilding and development of this great city. He is now a member of the University Club, also of the St. Louis Country Club and of the Chamber of Commerce, and his wife is a member of the Woman's and Wednesday Clubs, with which she has been identified for twenty-five years. For six years she was the president of the St. Louis Woman's Club. Her benevolent spirit is manifest in her constant help to individuals and to organized charity and in this she has the full sympathy and assistance of Dr. Delaney. Both are prominently and widely known in St. Louis, where their circle of friends is today almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

GUILFORD DUNCAN.

Guilford Duncan, president of the Ludlow-Saylor Wire Company of St. Louis, has been active in developing what is now one of the important productive industries of the city and the enterprise was of marked worth to the government during the World war, as seventy-five per cent of the labor was directed into channels of benefit in

connection with war activities. Mr. Duncan is a native of St. Louis, born February 27, 1878, his parents being William and Frances Smith (Pickering) Duncan. The father was born in Birkenhead, England, August 20, 1845, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Thompson) Duncan. He was brought to St. Louis in early boyhood, so that his education was acquired in the public schools of this city and in the Jones Commercial College. He became connected with the railroad service in 1863 as a clerk in the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company at East St. Louis. In 1872 he was made general freight agent with offices in St. Louis and long occupied that position. In 1893 he was appointed vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, a consolidation with the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad. He resigned in 1896 to engage in manufacturing interests and became the president of the Charter Oak Stove & Range Company and also chairman of the advisory board of the Ludlow-Saylor Wire Company but is now retired, enjoying the fruits of his former toils, which rank him as one of the capitalists of St. Louis. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He was married in St. Louis, August 4, 1864, to Fannie S. Pickering and their children are Mrs. Joseph W. Jacob, Mrs. Frank Low, Guilford, of this review; and Mrs. R. Calvin Dobson.

Guilford Duncan was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, which he attended until 1893, and then entered Smith Academy, in which he studied for three years. In 1896 he went to Yale, where he pursued a four years course that brought him the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1900. Returning to St. Louis, he became connected with the Ludlow-Saylor Wire Company. He served in various capacities in the factory until 1902, when he was made secretary of the company, filling that position until 1905, when he was elected vice president and in October, 1912, was advanced to the presidency. The company manufactures all kinds of wire work and wire cloth, window screens and ornamental brass, copper and steel work. The business was established in 1856 and has continued to grow and is now one of the important manufacturing interests of St. Louis. The company employs four hundred people at the plant, which is located at Newstead avenue and Wabash tracks, while the office is at 324 South Newstead avenue. The business was incorporated in 1875 and is now capitalized for six hundred thousand dollars. The trade relations extend to England, France and the Orient and throughout the entire United States. They specialize in the manufacture of wire cloth used for screens, in the separation of gold,, silver, copper, cement, coal, etc. During the war the plant was used directly or indirectly to the extent of seventy-five per cent on war work and twenty million rifle cleaners were turned out.

In St. Louis in 1903, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Emma L. Aull, and to them have been born two children: William Guilford, who died in 1918; and Winifred Collier, born May 21, 1912. Mr. Duncan turns to hunting and fishing for recreation and he belongs to the University, City and Bellerive Clubs, and to the Missouri Athletic Association, in which organizations he has many friends. His home is in the Washington University district at St. Louis and is one of the beautiful residences of the city, and Mr. Duncan has made himself an enviable position in social, as well as business circles of St. Louis.

AMOS RINAMAN.

In 1918 Amos Rinaman, one of Troy's representative citizens, was elected county clerk for a term of four years. He is a native son of Lincoln county having been born on a farm near Millwood, December 30, 1862. His father, Peter Rinaman, died on the 16th of December, 1900, after a long and useful life. Peter Rinaman was born in Carroll county, Maryland, January 30, 1815, and in 1854 came to Missouri, settling in Pike county. After residing there for a short time he removed to Lincoln county where he bought a farm on which he resided until his death. In addition to his farming he followed the trade of stone mason. The father of Peter Rinaman was William Rinaman, a member of a fine old Pennsylvania Dutch family. He was born in Pennsylvania but later removed to Maryland. One of his brothers served in the Revolutionary war. The mother of the subject of this review was Sophia Wilson Rinaman, whose death occurred August 17, 1904. She was a native of Prince George county, Maryland, in which her birth occurred March 7, 1826. Her father was James Wilson, a successful farmer and shoemaker. A brother of Mrs. Rinaman's, James Wilson, was commissioned major in the Federal army during the Civil war, and another brother John, served as private in the Confederate army. Major Wilson lost his life at the battle of Pilot

Knob and John Wilson lost his left arm during the battle of Corinth. A brother of Amos Rinaman the subject of this sketch, whose name was Joseph, served in the Federal army during the Civil War, and an uncle, David Rinaman, also served in the northern army.

The education of Amos Rinaman was acquired in the common schools of Lincoln county until the age of twenty years, when he entered the Troy Collegiate Institute. After putting his text books aside he taught school for a period of nine years, at the termination of which time he engaged in farming on his father's farm. He followed farming successfully but retired on the 1st of January, 1915, at which time he became deputy county clerk, moving into Troy. For four years he served in this capacity, his success in this position being manifested by his election to the office of county clerk in November, 1918. He was elected without opposition and is still holding this office. He always took an active interest in any community in which he resided and served as school director for twelve years prior to removing to Troy.

On the 13th of September, 1888, Mr. Rinaman was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Gililland, a daughter of Andrew J. Gililland, a farmer of Millwood, Lincoln county. Andrew Gililland was born in Lincoln county, and during the gold rush of 1849 made the trip overland to California where he remained for about a year, returning by water to St. Louis. He married Camila Howell of Lincoln county, both of whom are deceased. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rinaman: J. Elmer; Everett J.; and Goldie M. The elder son, J. Elmer Rinaman, is farming on the old home farm. He married Miss Elfie Trail, a daughter of Hurley Trail, and they have become the parents of one son, Cecil, about eight years of age. Everett J. is also engaged in farming on the old home place. He married Miss Della James, a daughter of Benjamin James of Lincoln county, and they have one son, Derwood Rinaman, eighteen months old. The only daughter, Goldie Rinaman, is a deputy clerk in her father's office. The death of Mrs. Rinaman occurred on the 27th of March, 1919, at the age of fifty years, her birth having occurred October 5, 1869.

Mr. Rinaman has always given his allegiance to the democratic party but was never a candidate for public office until 1915. He is a consistent member of the Baptist church and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons, belonging to Troy Lodge, No. 34. Although devoting the greater part of his time to his official duties Mr. Rinaman finds recreation in hunting and fishing. He is a man of high ideals and principles and his true personal worth is recognized by his extensive circle of friends.

RALPH WALDO SHARTLE.

Intense application, ability and perseverance have been salient and crowning features in the business career of Ralph Waldo Shartle, who enjoys the reputation of being an exceptionally brilliant mechanical engineer and inventor of ability and who is now general superintendent of the Wayne Manufacturing Company of St. Louis. He was born in Middletown, Ohio, June 28, 1883, his parents being Daniel G. and Emma (Snyder) Shartle, both of whom were natives of Middletown, Ohio, the former born July 23, 1853, while the latter was born on the 9th of October of the same year and was a daughter of Phil Snyder. She passed away May 1, 1920, but Mr. Shartle is still living. He was formerly for many years engaged in general merchandising but is now living retired and yet makes his home in Middletown, Ohio.

In the attainment of his education Ralph W. Shartle attended the public and high schools of his native city and afterward became a student in Purdue University, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He started out in the business world as an employe in his uncle's machine works at Middletown, Ohio, where he remained for about four years. He then secured a position in the Hobart Electric Works at Troy, Ohio, where he acted as toolmaker. He next became connected with the Dalton Adding Machine Company at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, as general foreman of the works and later entered the employ of the Wagner Electric Company of St. Louis as master mechanic. He continud to fill that position of responsibility until March 1, 1920, when he resigned to become connected with the Wayne Manufacturing Company of St. Louis as general superintendent. This position he is now filling in most acceptable manner, his ability well qualifying him for the heavy responsibilities that devolve upon him. He was drafted for service in the World war but was exempted from duty in service across seas on account of being connected with the Wagner Electric Company on essential government work. He is now a mem-

ber of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and is interested in all that makes for professional advancement.

On the 10th of April, 1911, at Jerseyville, Illinois, Mr. Shartle was married to Miss Eleanor Whitehead, a daughter of Rohert and Flora Whitehead. They have become parents of three children: Robert D., Mildred and Ralph W.

Mr. Shartle maintains an independent political position. Fraternally he is connected with Poplar Bluff Lodge No. 209, A. F. & A. M., and his religious faith is manifest in his connection with the McCausland Avenue Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee. He finds recreation in music and he is a voluminous reader, especially along the line of engineering and works upon mechanical subjects. His ability in his chosen field is far above the average and his advancement, judged from what he has already accomplished, is sure and certain.

JOSEPH CHARLES CARTELLA.

Joseph Charles Cartella, engaged in the real estate and investment business in Kansas City, was born August 11, 1889, in the metropolis of western Missouri in which he still makes his home, his parents being Santo and Josephine (Pusatiri) Cartella, the father being one of the heirs that controls the largest olive plantation in Italy. The father came to Kansas City by hoat from New Orleans fifty-two years ago. He has been very prominent among Italian speaking people here and has been active in the founding of all the Italian societies organized in Kansas City. The grandfather fought for Italian liberty under Garibaldi and the great-grandfather fought under Napoleon, holding the rank of colonel.

At the usual age Joseph C. Cartella began his education in the public schools of Kansas City, passing through the consecutive grades until he became a high school pupil. He enjoyed further educational advantages in the University of Virginia, where he was a law student for two years. He has since devoted his attention to the investments and real estate business and has gained a large and gratifying clientele. He is extremely successful as a salesman and handles only commercial paper of recognized worth. During the World war he sold over two and a half million dollars worth of Liberty Bonds to Italians of Kansas City and acted as general counsel for Italians, influencing many of them to become naturalized. He has settled disputes and promoted progress among his fellow countrymen in many ways and exercised a marked influence in winning them to high standards of American citizenship, for while Mr. Cartella was born in Kansas City, he speaks the Italian language fluently and his activities have been of marked worth among those who have come to Missouri from the sunny land of Italy.

In his political views Mr. Cartella has always been a stanch democrat and during 1912 he served as a member of the staff of assistants in the office of city attorney. He belongs to the Commercial Club and to the Chamber of Commerce in Kansas City and is keenly interested in all that pertains to public welfare and progress.

MAURICE H. WINGER.

Maurice H. Winger is a member of the firm of New, Miller, Camack & Winger, corporation attorneys of Kansas City. He was born near Polo, in Caldwell county, Missouri, Jannary 23, 1875, his parents being Carey J. and Nancy M. (Cooper) Winger. The father was born in Roanoke county, West Virginia, while the mother's birth occurred in Clinton county, Missouri, although her parents were from North Carolina. In his boyhood days Carey J. Winger came to Missouri with his parents and after attaining manhood turned his attention to the business of farming and stock raising. He was also interested in civic affairs and was very active in the promotion of objects and plans for the public welfare and also a constructive worker in the Baptist church.

Maurice H. Winger, after mastering the elementary branches of learning taught in the public schools near his home, attended the William Jewell College at Liberty,

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Missouri. He afterward taught school and also devoted some time to farming but was desirous of becoming a member of the bar and to this end studied law, being admitted to practice in 1899. He also attended the Kansas City Law School and thus embraced every opportunity to promote his knowledge and advance his efficiency for important law practice. In 1901 he opened an office at Polo, where he remained until 1907 and then removed to Kansas City, becoming associated with the firm of Karnes, New & Krauthoff, which through a change in its personnel has become New, Miller, Camack & Winger. They rank very high as corporation lawyers and one who knows Mr. Winger well and has had reason to judge of his professional ability speaks of him as "a most excellent business man's lawyer, whose legal work is always constructive for his clients, who spends most of his time in business conferences and is a real counselor in office practice." He renders sound business advice in private counsel and is most helpful in constructive organization work. Moreover, he possesses great energy and to this and his close attention to his profession his success is attributable.

Mr. Winger was married to Miss Nora Rebelin, of Polo, Missouri, a daughter of George M. and Marilda (Estes) Rebelin, the former a prominent farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Winger have become parents of four children: A. Maurine, George J., Robert A. and Maurice.

Mr. and Mrs. Winger hold membership in the Westport Baptist church of Kansas City, in the work of which they take active and helpful part, also being earnest workers in the Sunday school, while Mr. Winger is likewise well known through his activities in the Y. M. C. A. He is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, has taken the degrees of the York Rite bodies and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to various clubs of the city, including the Kansas City, Mid-Day, Knife & Fork and Meadow Lake Country Clubs, and his interests and activities have ever been a contributing factor to the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of his adopted city.

MILTON GREENFIELD.

Milton Greenfield, of St. Louis, is the president of the firm of Greenfield Brothers, clothiers, haberdashers and hatters, conducting business at Eighth and Olive streets. He was born October 30, 1873, at Fort Scott, Kansas, and is a son of Nathan Greenfield, who was also a clothing merchant, carrying on business at Fort Scott, and prior to the Civil war he was engaged in the wholesale shoe trade, being connected with the well known firm of Greenfield Brothers. He continued as an active factor in commercial circles throughout his entire life and passed away in Fort Scott in February, 1902. His wife, Mrs. Theresa Greenfield, was born in Mobile, Alabama, and is still living, being very active for one of her age. She is a daughter of Lewis Bauman, who was a wholesale jeweler of St. Louis for a number of years. There were seven children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Greenfield, six sons and a daughter, namely: Charles, who is engaged in farming in Missouri; Samuel, who is in the retail clothing business at Wichita, Kansas; Minnie, who is living with her mother; Isadore, also a retail clothier of Wichita, Kansas; Milton, of this review; and W. Scott, who is associated with his brother in the clothing business in St. Louis, being vice president of the firm.

Milton Greenfield was educated in the public schools of Fort Scott until graduated from the high school. He afterward pursued a business course in the normal school at that place and then put his theoretical training to the practical test by joining his father in business in his native city, thus continuing for ten years. At the age of twenty-six, in 1901, he went to Wichita, Kansas, where he was engaged in the clothing business for nine years and in 1910 came to St. Louis and here on the 29th of September he established business on his own account in association with his brother, and they have since conducted their store at Eighth and Olive streets, occupying a four-story and basement building forty-two by one hundred and thirty-eight feet with an L of eighty-four feet off of Eighth street. They employ a large force of salesmen and conduct a strictly retail business. They cater to the best class of trade and are independent buyers of the highest grade of clothing. By reason of the excellent stock which they carry and their progres-

sive business methods they have built up a trade of very gratifying and substantial proportions. Moreover, they have ever realized that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and they put forth every effort to please their customers, the number of whom is constantly increasing.

In June, 1909, Mr. Greenfield was married in New York city to Miss Hilda Lowenstein, a daughter of Michael and Bettie Lowenstein. Mr. Lowenstein is still living in New York at the age of eighty-one and is quite active for one of his years. He served his country throughout the Civil war with the rank of major and took part in various important engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield reside at No. 5139 Westminster place and their home is a most hospitable one. In his political views Mr. Greenfield maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party. He belongs to the City Club, to the Columbia Club and the Westwood Club and fraternally is both a Mason and an Elk. In the former he has taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and has become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is much interested in the work of the order and is a loyal follower of its teachings but gives the greater part of his time and attention to his business affairs and the steady growth of his trade is due to his close application, his progressive methods and his unfaltering enterprise.

PAUL BAKEWELL.

Paul Bakewell is a member of the law firm of Bakewell & Church, confining their practice to patent and trade-mark law, in which connection Mr. Bakewell has attained enviable prominence, being splendidly qualified in all those particulars which make for success in these branches of legal practice. He can always be relied upon to treat his clients fairly and care for their interests most faithfully and he has so directed the development of his native powers and talents that his name is written high on the list of eminent representatives of the legal profession in St. Louis.

Mr. Bakewell was born in the city where he still makes his home, his natal day being August 21, 1858. His father was Judge Robert Armytage Bakewell, a distinguished jurist, whose entire professional career reflected credit and honor upon the state that honored him. He married Nancy de Laureal, a daughter of Edward and Octavia de Laureal, and the training of their son Paul was never given a minimum place in their attention.

After pursuing his early studies in the schools of St. Louis, Paul Bakewell matriculated in the St. Louis University, which he attended until 1875. In 1877 he became a student in the law school of Washington University and there won the Bachelor of Laws degree upon graduation with the class of 1879. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon active practice, winning success and prominence in his work in the state and federal courts, while in 1886 he was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. A contemporary writer has said of him: "He has specialized in the department of patent law and is considered one of the highest authorities on patent law in the country, a fact which finds incontrovertible proof in the many times that his opinions upon involved legal points have been sought by eminent lawyers of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. He is a very close student of his profession and in many instances has prepared briefs which have attracted widespread attention and elicited the warm commendation of the bar throughout the country. This branch of the law demands comprehensive knowledge of all mechanical as well as scientific lines and his thorough equipment has gained him prestige at a bar which has numbered some of the most distinguished lawyers of the country. He has always been a very close and thorough student and he draws his clientage from all parts of the Union when men demand expert services in the settlement of patent rights cases." Not only has Mr. Bakewell remained active in the preparation and trial of patent and trade-mark cases but has also done effective work in the educational department of the profession as a lecturer in the Missouri State University and in the St. Louis University, the latter conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1904.

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Mr. Bakewell was married April 30, 1884, to Miss Eugenia Stella McNair, the daughter of Antoine de Rehl and Cornelia (Tiffin) McNair and a granddaughter of Governor Alexander McNair, the first governor of Missouri. Eight children were born of this marriage: Marie; Eugenia, who became the wife of Charles Van Hook Roberts; Paul Jr.; Edward; Claude; Nancy; Cornelia, who died in July, 1904, at the age of eleven years; and Vincent McNair. The son Paul was married in June, 1909, to Miss Mary Morgan Fullerton, a daughter of General Fullerton of the United States army. To this marriage were born five sons. Edward Bakewell was married in 1912 to Mildred Anderson, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Lorenzo Anderson. There are five children of this marriage, four sons and one daughter. Mr. Bakewell's youngest son, McNair Bakewell, was during the World war a member of Company C, One Hundred and Third Ammunition Train, with the American Expeditionary Force. He fought in the sanguinary battle of the Argonne and in other engagements. The family residence is at No. 4404 Lindell avenue.

Mr. Bakewell and his family are members of the Catholic church and in politics he is a republican of conservative tendencies. He belongs to the University Club and the Noonday Club, and he was formerly a member of the St. Louis Club. He is also a member of the Lawyers Club of New York city and a member of the St. Louis Bar Association and the Missouri Bar Association, while of the American Bar Association he has been a member since its organization. He is also and has for some years been non-resident dean of the law department of the St. Louis University and is accounted one of the most eminent representativs of the profession in this state. He is a lover of literature who has read broadly along the lines of church history and general history and is almost equally well informed concerning many other subjects. He is usually found in those gatherings in St. Louis where intelligent men are met in the discussion of vital problems and at all times association with him means expansion and elevation.

LOUIS T. GOLDING.

Louis T. Golding, publisher of the St. Joseph News-Press, is vice president and treasurer of the News Corporation, of which Charles M. Palmer is president. To find a man fitted for effective teamwork with Charles M. Palmer is to find a man with high ideals in newspaper making and of test-proof courage in putting such ideals into practice. Mr. Golding's success with the News-Press, which must be counted in any list of worth-while "quality newspapers," attests his calibre and his courage. (The foregoing, together with some that follows, appeared in the Editor & Publisher for January 5, 1918, and may with advantage be reproduced in the permanent annals of Buchanan county.)

Mr. Golding's career reverses, to a certain extent, a tradition. Usually we find that men who do big things in New York were raised and trained elsewhere. It has followed that men in New York have not been in the habit of going to other cities and attaining to distinction—especially as newspaper makers. Mr. Golding was born in Burlington, New Jersey, May 9, 1865, but he was reared and educated in New York. His first newspaper experience was gained on the Pittsburgh Press in 1885-86. In 1887 he returned to New York and worked as police court reporter for the old Commercial Advertiser. He also worked for the City News Bureau, and on various papers, including the Herald, World, Press, and Daily News. In 1889 he went to the Mail and Express as telegraph editor, remaining there three years, the last year as assistant managing editor. In 1892 he went with Foster Coates, to the Commercial Advertiser—now the Globe—serving for two years as assistant managing editor, when he succeeded Mr. Coates as managing editor, the latter having succeeded Col. John A. Cockerill as editor-in-chief. After three years as managing editor, Mr. Golding resigned and went into a manufacturing venture. After a brief experience he returned to newspaper work, spending a year in the work of re-establishing and rejuvenating the Terre Haute Tribune. In the fall of 1903 he joined C. M. Palmer in the purchase of the St. Joseph Daily News and Evening Press, and consolidated them as the News-Press. For the past fifteen years he has devoted his time and thought exclusively to the development of this

newspaper. The News-Press has enjoyed in that period, a steady and consistent growth. It is published from its own building, which is one of the show places of its city, and its plant is complete and modern in every detail.

The News-Press is independent politically, aggressively American in toue and sentiment and performance. While formerly a republican, and active in that party in New York, Mr. Golding advocated Mr. Wilson's election in 1912, again in 1916. He has never held office, nor listened to the persuasion of friends to become a candidate for political honors. Mr. Golding was a member of the National Defense Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, a member of the St. Joseph Council of Defense, and served actively as a public speaker on behalf of the many patriotic causes brought forward by our participation in the war.

In addition to his newspaper activities, Mr. Golding finds time to act as director of the Buchanan Hotel Company. He is an active member of the United States Chamber of Commerce and of the Academy of Political Science, New York. He is a member of the board of directors of the St. Joseph Federation for Charity and Philanthropy. In religious belief, he affiliates with the Protestant Episcopal church, to the general convention of which he was a delegate in 1916. Mr. Golding is a member of the Commerce Club, the Country Club of St. Joseph, the Union League Club, New York City, and the National Press Club, Washington, D. C. He is president of the St. Joseph Chapter of Sons of the Revolution, and acts as representative from Missouri on the National Council of the National Economic League.

TAYLOR BLOW WYRICK.

As the result of his energy and his devotion to every duty that has devolved upon him, Taylor Blow Wyrick has reached an enviable position in professional circles and in the regard of his fellowmen. He is a self-made man, extremely popular, and throughout his entire life he has recognized the brotherhood of the race. He was born at Batesville, Arkansas, February 5, 1867, and is a son of Mordecai Lincoln Wyrick, who was born in Greeneville, Tennessee. When still a young man, the latter left his native place and after a short stay in Missouri settled at Batesville, Arkansas, where he resided until his death in 1867, becoming in the meantime a leading physician and druggist of that place. In early manhood he wedded Martha Jane Moore, who passed away in 1892. She was a daughter of Williamson Moore, of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, although her birth occurred in North Carolina.

Taylor B. Wyrick acquired his early education in the public schools of Batesville, Arkansas, and of Marshfield, Missouri, and when thirteen years of age began working for the North Arkansas Pilot of Batesville in the position of "devil" or general office helper. He continued with that paper for five years and during that time mastered the printing trade. He then came to St. Louis, where he secured a position in the composing room of the Republic, and he remained with that paper until 1909, being advanced steadily until he was in charge of the advertising department of the printing room. In the meantime his ambition was urging him on to other things, and, attracted by a professional career, he entered upon the study of law in the Benton College of Law, being graduated therefrom in 1906 with the degree of LL. B. He was then admitted to the bar, and has since devoted his attention to law cases of all kinds and his business increases as the months go by. In his professional as well as other relations Mr. Wyrick recognizes the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed.

On the 27th of December, 1904, Mr. Wyrick was married to Miss Stella E. Fischer, a daughter of Dr. Joseph A. Fischer, who came to St. Louis in 1871, after his home had been destroyed in the great Chicago fire. Mrs. Wyrick is a sister of Waldemar E. Fischer, the brilliant author and oculist of St. Louis, who in his brief life built up a wonderful reputation. The Fischers are an old Austrian family but have resided in the United States through several generations.

Mr. Wyrick was reared in the Episcopalian faith. In politics he is a republican and since 1913 has represented the thirteenth ward in the board of aldermen of St. Louis. During all his service he has been chairman of the legislative committee. Outside of his duties as alderman he has taken a prominent and active part in all movements for the betterment of the city and the advancement of its

civic standards. He is a very prominent Mason and a past master of Missouri Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; past high priest of Missouri Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; past commander of St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; and past illustrious master of Hiram Council, No. 1, R. & S. M. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to St. Louis Consistory, and he is a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to no clubs but gives his spare time to and finds his recreation in Masonic work and is a most faithful follower of the craft, which is based upon a recognition of universal brotherhood. His entire life is dominated by the Golden Rule and he is continually doing unto others as he would have them do unto him.

IRVING LE GRAND JONES.

Irving Le Grand Jones, assistant treasurer of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, October 19, 1861. The family of which he is a representative is of Welsh origin and was founded in America by William Dibrelle Jones, who came to the new world in 1792 and originally settled in Buckingham county, Virginia. Charles William Jones, the father of Irving L. Jones, was born in the Old Dominion and became a tobacco manufacturer of Richmond, Virginia. After the Civil war he followed agricultural pursuits but during the period of hostilities was a member of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, serving under General William Custis Lee and remaining on active duty for eighteen months. He died at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Johanna Thornton Wright, was a native of Virginia and a descendant of one of the prominent old families of the state. Her parents were Woodson and Nancy (Lancaster) Wright, and her father was a planter and large slave holder. The eldest brother of Mrs. Jones, John William Wright, was a captain of artillery in the Confederate army and was on active duty in Virginia during the war. At the time of General Lee's surrender, he fired the last cannon shot at Appomattox Court House. Later he filled the position of sheriff in Richmond, Virginia, occupying the office continuously for twenty-one years, or until his life's labors were ended in death. In the maternal line Mr. Jones is also a direct descendant of "Lighthorse" Harry Lee of Revolutionary war fame. The death of Mrs. Jones occurred in 1912, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. In the family were seven children, five sons and two daughters.

Irving L. Jones was the third in order of birth in this family, of whom two are now deceased. He was educated in private schools by his father, who was a highly cultured gentleman, for his father, William D. Jones, had been one of the most extensive and wealthy planters and slave holders of Virginia and saw to it that his son received splendid educational opportunities. After receiving private instructions Irving L. Jones attended the Kenmore University high school at Amherst, Virginia, and was graduated in 1880. He was first employed as manager by John W. Carrington, an extensive tobacco shipper, and after six months he obtained a position as clerk in the Arlington Hotel at Danville, Virginia, where he continued for three years. He then resigned and in April, 1883, entered the Mechanics Bank of St. Louis, in a clerical capacity. He filled various positions in the institution and had risen to that of general bookkeeper when he severed his connection with the bank by resignation. In August, 1901, he became office manager for the Lakeside Sugar Company at Eagle Lake, Texas, and continued thus to serve until March, 1902, when he returned to St. Louis and entered the service of the Mercantile Trust Company as manager of its transit department, continuing in that position until February, 1907. He was then elected assistant cashier of the Mercantile National Bank, which position he filled until the bank was merged into the present Mercantile Trust Company, of which he was made assistant treasurer. He has been active in the banking business altogether for thirty-seven years, a period marked by continuous progress, representing a thorough mastery of every problem presented for solution, coupled with laudable ambition and untiring enterprise. Step by step he has advanced and he now occupies an enviable place in the financial circles of his adopted city.

On the 7th of October, 1890, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Minnie A. Wands,

who was born in Nashville, Tennessee, a daughter of Major John C. and Alice (Townsend) Wands. Her father was a veteran of the Confederate army and was a merchant, manufacturer and inventor who devoted the last decades of his life to the invention of railway appliances. At the time of his death he held over two hundred patents on railway appliances and was prominently known to the world in this connection. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born two children: Alice Townsend, who is the wife of Thomas Boyd Armistead; and Edith Le Grand, who is at home.

In his political views Mr. Jones is a liberal democrat. He is widely known as a representative of Masonic interests, belonging to Rose Hill Lodge, No. 550, A. F. & A. M., while in the consistory he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He belongs also to the Westminster Presbyterian church, and his life has ever been guided by high and honorable principles, making him a man whom to know is to respect and esteem. His business career illustrates what can be accomplished through determined effort, intelligently directed. He came to St. Louis a stranger and through sheer force of merit and ability has worked his way steadily upward, the consensus of public opinion placing him today among the valued and prominent representatives of financial interests in the city.

ELLSWORTH HAYDN TROWBRIDGE, M. D.

Dr. Ellsworth Haydn Trowbridge, founder of the Trowbridge Training School at Kansas City, was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1886, a son of Elisha Owen and Mary (Cole) Trowbridge, the former a native of New York while the latter was born in the Keystone state. In young manhood the father entered the government employ as a civilian, and was connected with the quartermaster department of the United States army, being stationed at St. Paul, Minnesota, and also in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. He was likewise in Cuba and Porto Rico for a time and upon leaving the Philippines became a resident of Kansas City, where he continued until 1917. Upon America's entrance into the World war he was commissioned a major in the quartermaster's department in the United States army and was assigned to duty with the remount service, having charge of the purchase of horses and mules for use in the army during the war. He is now in Kansas City as military representative of the government with the rank of major.

Dr. Trowbridge of this review, pursued a high school education in St. Paul, Minnesota, and afterward entered the University of that state, where he prepared for his professional career receiving his degree of M. D. in 1909. During his college days he became a member of the Alpha Tau Omega, academic, and of the Nu Sigma Nu, medical, fraternities. Dr. Trowbridge entered active practice in Rutland, North Dakota, where he became widely known as a country doctor. He sought, however, a broader field of labor and in 1911 moved to Kansas City, where he engaged in general practice. In 1912 and 1913 he was assistant physician at State Hospital No. 2, at St. Joseph, specializing in nervous and mental diseases. In 1913 he was called to Faribault, Minnesota, where for four years he was assistant superintendent of the state school for feeble-minded. In 1917 he returned to Kansas City, specializing in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders and established suburban to the city the Trowbridge Training School for nervous and backward children. The marked success of the school necessitated more extensive equipment and during the summer of 1920 he purchased the beautiful residence with spacious grounds owned by W. R. Pickering at 2827 Forest avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, for the school. The house is roomy and modern in every respect. The rooms are large, sunny, well ventilated and artistically furnished. Surrounding the house is a beautiful lawn with shade trees, fruit trees, shrubbery and garden, providing seclusion and opportunity for life out of doors and instruction in horticulture.

The pupils are reared in an atmosphere of refined home culture and training. Moreover, physical defects retarding mental development, in many cases preventing the child from acquiring reasoning power and knowledge, receive special attention. All pupils are under the direct supervision of the resident physician and the best skill and knowledge the medical profession can afford is secured by a competent consulting staff. The parents of the children, however, are allowed to select their

DR. ELLSWORTH H. TROWBRIDGE

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own physician if they so desire. Upon admission to this school Dr. Trowbridge gives the pupils a thorough physical and mental examination, and a complete personal history is taken and recorded for guidance in their treatment. Special care is given to the selection of a proper diet, each pupil being studied with a view to individual needs; and the child's weight is taken and recorded monthly. Particular care is devoted to the hygiene of the home, including the laundry, clothing, ventilation and disposal of waste. This is the only school of its kind in the southwest, west of St. Louis, and Dr. Trowbridge deserves much credit for establishing an institution of this character wherein so much is accomplished for mentally deficient children.

In 1917, as secretary of the Kansas City board of health, Dr. Trowbridge organized the most successful medical inspection that has been provided in the public schools of the city. During the war Dr. Trowbridge was connected with the United States Public Health Service as medical officer in charge of the Kansas City district, having supervision over all federal and civil service employes and all disabled soldiers receiving care under the bureau of war risk insurance. In 1909 he married Miss Harriet Barnard, who died in 1916. Two children, Haydn, Jr., and Barnard, resulted from this marriage. Dr. Trowbridge was married in 1917 to Miss Lillian Peltier, and in 1920 a daughter which they named Lillian, was born.

Dr. Trowbridge is a representative of an old family of English lineage established in the new world in colonial days, and by reason of the participation of his ancestors in the struggle for independence he is eligible to membership in The Sons of the American Revolution. He is not especially interested in club life and maintains a non-partisan attitude in politics. Professionally he is connected with the Jackson County, Missouri and American Medical Associations, and at all times keeps in close touch with the trend of scientific research and investigation. His life activities have been of great value to his fellow men and he is now doing a splendid work for those who are mentally deficient. His services in the United States public health service were particularly helpful to the veterans of the World war.

J. C. AMMERMAN.

J. C. Ammerman, one of Joplin's well known and successful lawyers, for years engaged in specializing in bankruptcy proceedings and now serving as referee in bankruptcy for the southwest division of the western district of Missouri, is a native of Illinois, born in Cambridge, March 7, 1876, a son of Jonathan R. and Sarah A. (Hardy) Ammerman, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter born in Ohio. Jonathan R. Ammerman was for several years engaged as a contractor and builder, and died in 1885. His widow is in her ninetieth year, residing at Moline, Illinois, surrounded by many kindly friends to whom she has endeared herself by her gentleness and simplicity of life.

J. C. Ammerman, the subject of this sketch, was bereft of his father when nine years of age and much of his early education was obtained through his own efforts. He attended the public schools of the district in which he resided and was graduated from the high school in 1893. Some time later he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he received his LL. B. degree in 1899. In December of the latter year he moved to Missouri and took up his home in Joplin, opening a law office, and in the years that have since elapsed he has built up an extensive general practice. He has a wide reputation as a corporation lawyer.

Mr. Ammerman is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He joined the navy at the outbreak of hostilities and was assigned to duty on the United States steamer Yosemite, which conveyed and landed the first American troops on Cuban soil, and which did heroic work in beaching the stockade runner Antonia Lopez. For this service the United States government, by special act of congress approved May 13, 1908, granted the members of the crew of the Yosemite a service medal. Mr. Ammerman was also in other engagements during the war and shared in the prize money divided among the crews which made captures. His enlistment was for the duration of the war, at the expiration of which time he was honorably discharged.

In his political affiliation Mr. Ammerman is a consistent and energetic sup-

porter of the republican party, and for years past has been one of the most dominant factors in the successes of his party. He has served as chairman of the city central committee in Joplin; as chairman of the county central committee, and in 1911-12-13-14 he was a member of the republican state central committee for the fifteenth congressional district, and is the present chairman of the third republican legislative district of Jasper county, which includes the city of Joplin. Mr. Ammerman has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to work for his party and in the interests of candidates who may be relied on to give satisfactory service in office.

When Judge Arba Van Valkenburg was elevated to the federal bench, Mr. Ammerman was appointed to the responsible position of referee in bankruptcy for the southwest division of the western district of Missouri, in which capacity he is still serving. He is a member of the city, the county, and the state bar associations. He is active in all civic matters designed to promote the public welfare. He also holds membership in the Joplin Chamber of Commerce, the Joplin Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in the Delta Chi college fraternity. He is an ardent lover of outdoor sports and is a member of the Carter County (Missouri) Hunting, Fishing and Shooting Club.

EVERETT A. WOOD, M. D.

Everett A. Wood, M. D., one of the foremost surgeons of central Missouri, residing in Sedalia, is a native son of Pettis county, born about five miles northeast of that city on March 26, 1864, a son of John L. and Adaline (Vickers) Wood. The parents were natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1836 and the latter in 1844. John L. Wood moved to Missouri when a young man, first settling in Henry county where he engaged in farming operations up to the breaking out of the Civil war, at which time he moved to Pettis county and continued to reside here until the close of hostilities. On the termination of the war he returned to Henry county, resumed his farming operations, and resided in that county the remainder of his life. Mr. Wood died in 1916, his wife having predeceased him two years. They were the parents of four children: Everett A., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Ella T. Putney, of Kansas City; Herman, a cabinet-maker, also of Kansas City; and Harry, a decorator, who is now deceased.

Everett A. Wood spent his boyhood days on the home farm, attended the district schools and subsequently took a course at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri. He then took up educational work and for some years taught school. Upon relinquishing his work as a teacher he engaged in real estate business in 1885 in Clark county, Kansas, and continued thus for three years. In 1888 Mr. Wood moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he secured employment as a bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house, with which firm he remained for five years. In 1893 he took his initial step toward the study of medicine and entered the Keokuk Medical College, from which institution he received his degree of M. D. in the class of 1895. He has taken several post-graduate courses in the best medical schools of Chicago and New York. In 1895 Dr. Wood moved to Sedalia and entered upon the practice of his profession, laying the foundations of his successful career. His thorough knowledge of materia medica and his ability to apply it in practice soon won him the confidence of the people, and in a short time he built up a lucrative connection.

In 1905 Dr. Wood founded the Maywood Hospital, the institution being named in honor of his wife, May Wood. He conducted this hospital in conjunction with his extensive practice up to 1915, when he sold it to the Sisters of the Incarnate Word, since which time it has been known as St. Mary's Hospital. Dr. Wood then erected the Wood building on the corner of Fifth and Osage streets, a modern two-story brick building, the second story being designed and equipped especially for doctors' offices. These offices are strictly modern, commodious and as conveniently arranged as the skill of the architect could plan them, and are occupied by Dr. Wood and three other physicians.

In 1888 Dr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Stella Picken, a native of Carthage, Illinois, and to this union were born two children: Paul, who died in infancy; and Ruth, who is a graduate of Maryland College, of Baltimore, Maryland.

She subsequently took a special course of study at Hull House, Chicago, and in June, 1919, graduated from the School of Civics and Philanthropy, Chicago. She is now in charge of the reconstruction work of the convalescent soldiers at the United States public health service hospital at Waukesha, Wisconsin. Mrs. Stella Wood died in 1900, and in 1903 Dr. Wood married Miss May Jaynes, the daughter of Col. A. D. Jaynes, formerly treasurer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Colonel Jaynes was for years one of Sedalia's most prominent figures. He was one of the promoters and builders of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad, which later became the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad; was the organizer of the First National Bank of Sedalia, and for the first eight years of its existence acted as its cashier, and was later its president; one of the promoters and builders of the Lexington and St. Louis Railroad; one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Ft. Scott; of the First National Bank of Parsons, Kansas; the First National Bank of Denison, Texas; the Valley National Bank of St. Louis; of the Life Associatiou of America, and of the Missouri Stock and Bond Board of St. Louis. Colonel Jaynes was widely known and had many distinguished friends and acquaintances, among others being: President Rutherford B. Hayes and wife; Burchard Hays; Gen. W. T. Sherman and Gen. U. S. Grant, the latter being a very close friend, and these as well as persons in humbler spheres frequently shared the Colonel's lavish hospitality. Colonel Jaynes raised a regiment during the Civil war which was mustered into the service as the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned colonel. The Colonel's daughter, Mrs. Wood, was born and reared in Sedalia in the house on the corner of Broadway and Ohio streets, which was later converted by Dr. Wood into the Maywood Hospital.

Dr. Wood has been a deep and consistent student, and has ever kept abreast of the rapid advance in his profession. He excels as a practitioner of internal medicine, for several years has specialized in surgical work and is ranked among the most able and successful surgeons in central Missouri.

Shortly after the United States entered the war against Germany, Dr. Wood volunteered his services as a surgeon but on account of a physical disability was rejected. His patriotism, however, would not allow him to be idle and he threw himself enthusiastically into the vast work to be done at home. He was made chairman of the Red Cross educational committee and conducted classes in Sedalia and Pettis county in first aid treatment. He is now medical examiner of the United States employes compensation commission, of Washington, D. C.; is vice president and acting president of the Sedalia National Bank; a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Sedalia; a member of the Country Club, and chairman of the board of deacons of the First Baptist church.

Mrs. Wood is a lady of culture and refinement. She is an accomplished musician, is a graduate of the College of Music of Cincinnati, Ohio, and later studied abroad. She was one of the most prominent figures in war work in Pettis county, being chairman of the council of defense and chairman of the food conservation committee and giving her entire time to the work. She was one of the dominant factors in the founding of the Melita Day Nursery, Sedalia, an institution of which the city is justly proud and in the affairs of which she takes an active interest. She is a charter member of the Osage chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for many years was regent of the chapter; is a member of the Sorosis Club; of the Ladies Musical Club, and of the Sedalia Chamber of Commerce, being one of the leaders in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the city. Mrs. Wood is gifted with much executive ability, and is held in the highest esteem and regard for her unselfish labors in the public interest.

DANIEL CATLIN McCLUNEY.

It was about the middle of the nineteenth century when the McCluney family was established in St. Louis by the grandparents of Daniel Catlin McCluney and through the intervening period the name has figured in connection with the business interests and development of the city. A representative of the family in the third generation, Daniel C. McCluney has since 1907 been a member of the firm of McCluney & Company, widely known in various cities of the country because

of the extensive business which they have built up in handling commercial paper. He was born July 11, 1886, in St. Louis, his parents being John Henry and Clara Esther McCluney. The father was for fifty-seven years connected with the State National Bank of St. Louis, starting in the institution as a messenger and working his way up to the presidency, which position he occupied at the time of his demise. He is mentioned at length on another page of this work. The parents accorded their children good educational opportunities and after attending Smith Academy of St. Louis, Daniel C. McCluney entered the Hotchkiss school at Lakeville, Connecticut, and there pursued his preparatory work. He next became a student in Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts. He initiated his business career as a clerk in the State National Bank of St. Louis and in his connection with that institution gained considerable knowledge of commercial paper as well as of banking and general business methods. In 1907 he became identified with his brothers in the firm of McCluney & Company, which is operating extensively in Chicago, St. Louis and a number of other cities, in each of which a large clientele has been secured.

On the 18th of March, 1915, in St. Louis, Daniel C. McCluney was married to Miss Elsa K. Nicolaus, a daughter of Henry Nicolaus, and their children are Daniel Catlin, Jr., and Henry Nicolaus. The parents are members of the Second Presbyterian church and Mr. McCluney gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He belongs to the Psi Upsilon, being connected with the Gamma chapter, and he is also well known as a member of the University and Sunset Hill Country Clubs. The family has long occupied an enviable place in social, business and financial circles.

JOHN L. ROEMER.

Dr. John L. Roemer, president of Lindenwood College, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, May 2, 1865. Tradition, much of which has been largely authenticated, says that the name came down from the days of Caesar when he crossed the Rhine. Certain of the Romans located in German territory and were referred to as the "Romans," which is the English translation of Roemer. There are also Danish and Belgian branches of the family. The information concerning the old Roemer castle at Frankfort-on-the-Main, according to the encyclopedias, is as follows: "Of all the secular buildings in Frankfort, the Roemer, for almost five hundred years the Rathaus (Town Hall) of the city, is of prime historical interest. It lies on the Roemerberg, a square flanked by curious medieval houses. It is first mentioned in 1322, was bought with the adjacent hostelry in 1405 by the city and rearranged as a town hall, and has since, from time to time, been enlarged by the purchase of adjoining patrician houses, forming a complex of buildings of various styles and dates surmounted by a clock tower. It was here in the Wahlzimmer (election chamber) that the electors or their plenipotentiaries chose the German kings, and here in the Kaisersaal (Emperor's Hall) that the coronation festival was held, at which the new king or emperor dined with the electors after having shown himself from the balcony to the people. The Kaisersaal retained its antique appearance until 1843, when, as again in 1904, it was restored and redecorated; it is now furnished with a series of wooden paintings representing the German kings and Roman emperors from Charlemagne to Francis II, in all fifty-two, and a statue of the first German emperor, William."

The great-grandfather of Dr. Roemer was Wilhelm Roemer, who was born in 1765, in Germany, and died April 20, 1820. His wife, Elizabeth Brandan, born November 14, 1772, died December 25, 1819. They were married in Weidergude Kries Rothenburg in 1795 and had six children, the last two being twins, Johann Justus and Johann Herman, born July 11, 1803. The former died August 9, 1803, and the latter, who died about 1886, was the grandfather of Dr. Roemer of this review. His children were Jacob and John, born of his first marriage, and Mrs. Agner, William and Henry, born of his second marriage.

John Roemer, father of Dr. Roemer, was born in Seifertshausen, near Rothenburg-am-Fulda, Germany, September 3, 1829, and came to America when eight years of age with his father. Previously he had been a choir boy in the Lutheran

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church in his home town. After crossing the Atlantic he first lived at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, subsequently removed to Ohio and later to West Virginia, where for many years he was a leading dry goods merchant of Wheeling. There he passed away May 1, 1913.

It was at Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 17th of February, 1853, that he was married to Sarah Ann Donnell, by the Rev. Alfred Paull of the Presbyterian church. Both are buried in the Mount Wood cemetery of Wheeling, West Virginia, and memorial windows have been placed in the Second Presbyterian church of that city by their children.

The Donnell family comes of Scotch ancestry and the first of the family in America was Thomas Donnell, who was born in Scotland not later than 1690 and emigrated to Pennsylvania not later than 1725, settling in the Cumberland valley. He had four sons: Thomas, James, John and Samuel. Of these, Thomas, born in 1715, died in 1755. He had always made his home in Pennsylvania and he had six sons: James, John, Thomas, Moses, Samuel and Alexander. After the French and Indian war and the Peace of Paris in 1763 there was a great impetus given to pioneer settlement in Pennsylvania and Virginia. James Donnell, in 1767, went to Virginia and after eight years' residence there established his family in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, stating that he wished to join his three brothers—John, Thomas and Moses, who had removed there from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1769. John Donnell was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, serving in the Pennsylvania navy on the headwaters of the Ohio, and was killed by the Indians. He had nine daughters and one son, John Donnell (II), who removed to Ripley, Ohio, and it is from him that the Donnell line can be traced down to Dr. Roemer. Their early history emphasizes the fact that they were Presbyterians and "religion was the rock upon which the founders of the Donnell family builded. It was a thing to them vital and filled a large space in their lives." Henry Donnell, grandfather of Dr. Roemer, was born February 7, 1785, and died November 3, 1849, while his wife, Rebecca Donnell, was born March 3, 1790, and died February 8, 1858. They were married March 23, 1810, and were buried in the Roemer-Donnell lot in Mount Wood cemetery at Wheeling, West Virginia. Their children were nine in number, the youngest being Sarah Ann Donnell, who was born in New Athens, Ohio, November 8, 1830, and, as stated, became the wife of John Roemer, her death occurring in Wheeling, West Virginia, September 12, 1894. The children of John and Sarah Ann (Donnell) Roemer are eleven in number. Rebecca E., born January 21, 1854, is deceased. Mary Adella, born February 27, 1856, is now Mrs. W. Clarence Findley, of Kokomo, Indiana. Henrietta Hamilton, born August 31, 1858, is now Mrs. Charles Woods Eoff, of Kansas City, Missouri. John Henry, born June 29, 1860, and Vallie and Annie, twins, born February 16, 1862, are all deceased. Charles Ogilvia, born June 15, 1863, resides in Cumberland, Maryland. John Lincoln is the next of the family. Sarah Donnell, born January 30, 1867, is now Mrs. J. W. Avirett-Thomas, of Cumberland, Maryland. Donnell C., born March 9, 1870, and Maude Bell, July 9, 1871, are both deceased.

The early education of Dr. Roemer was acquired in the fifth ward school of his native city, after which he attended the Linsly Institute, a military school for boys, at Wheeling. He had the good fortune of having to "work his way" through college and became acquainted with the ways of the business world. At one time he was assistant to the circuit court clerk of Ohio county. Later he became a bookkeeper for the American Insurance Company. During his summer vacations he was engaged by insurance companies and manufacturing plants to look after special accounts and their adjustments, and returned to the University of West Virginia in the fall with enough money saved up to pay his expenses for the school year. Before going to the Western Theological Seminary, after completing his university course, he became the private secretary of the gentleman who later became his father-in-law. Upon completion of his first year at the theological seminary he spent four months among the cowboys of the west as a Sunday school missionary. The three years of seminary work finished, he became pastor for a short time of the Fairview Presbyterian church at Thomas, Pennsylvania, five miles out of Pittsburgh. He next went to Cleveland, Ohio, as pastor of the new congregation known as the South church, and later he went to the old and fashionable First church of Chillicothe, Ohio. Called to the Tyler Place Presbyterian church of St. Louis, Missouri, he ministered to the young church for over nine years and witnessed its development

into one of the largest and most active congregations of St. Louis. While pastor of the Tyler Place church, the presidency of the Lindenwood College was offered him. Reluctant at first to enter a new field of labor, upon the earnest solicitation of the late Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls and Colonel and Mrs. James Gay Butler, he accepted the position and entered upon the work May 12, 1914. About the year 1827 the school for girls at Lindenwood was first established and was successfully conducted until about 1843, when for some unknown reason it was suspended for about a year. About 1844 it was started again under the supervision of Mrs. Sibley and Mrs. E. D. Rasseter and since that time has had a good attendance of young women, there being now about three hundred and fifty students from all over this part of the country in attendance. Lindenwood today is one of the foremost colleges for young women of the west. It was the first college for women admitted to the Missouri College Union as a Standard A college, ranking in its standing with the best colleges and universities in the courses offered in the arts and sciences. Many of the new buildings and great improvements of recent years have been made possible through the generosity of Colonel James Gay Butler of St. Louis and others who are interested in education.

On June 2, 1892, Dr. Roemer was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Pickenpaugh, daughter of Thornton Pickenpaugh, of Morgantown, West Virginia, a leading dry goods merchant in that city for forty-five years. He was a public-spirited man, interested in various pursuits, including the cultivation of timber lands and farming. For twenty-five years he was the president of the city school board. His father was Nicholas Pickenpaugh, who was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, and his father came from Germany, where his family had long been prominent. He died August 18, 1902. Mrs. Roemer's mother was Mary Frances Wagner, who departed this life in 1919. She was a native of Morgantown, West Virginia, and her father was William Wagner, a native of Shiermanstown, Pennsylvania. John Wagner, the first American member of the family, came from Wales. He was the father of William Wagner, who for many years was a cashier of the First National Bank of Morgantown, where he was a prominent and influential citizen. His wife was Lydia Dunstan Wagner, whose grandfather, John Waterhouse, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and starved to death as a prisoner on an English man-of-war.

John L. Roemer takes an active interest in the social amenities of life, belonging to the Missouri Athletic Association of St. Louis, the University Club, the Sunset Club of Chillicothe, Ohio, and numerous social and scientific associations. He has membership in Ellsworth Lodge, No. 505, A. F. & A. M., of Cleveland, Ohio; Hillman Chapter, No. 166, R. A. M., of Cleveland, Ohio; and Ohio Consistory No. 8 of Chillicothe. He is also a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Missouri Historical Society.

Of the four who consecrated themselves in 1914 to a greater Lindenwood—Dr. Niccolls, Colonel and Mrs. Butler and Dr. Roemer—but one remains. To Dr. Roemer is committed the responsibility of bringing to fruition the dreams of those who gave themselves and their means that the great southwest should have a college for young women equal to the best in the country. The college property and endowment are now valued at over three million dollars. To Mrs. Roemer her husband pays the highest tribute for his success. Giving themselves in the trying hours of the history of Lindenwood, they expect when their work here is finished to have realized to some small degree at least the dreams and hopes of all the noble ones who since the beginning of the college have looked forward to a greater Lindenwood. Throughout Dr. Roemer's whole life, whatever his hand has found to do, in his official duties or in any other sphere, he has done with his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation. Well versed in learning and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, together with a strong mentality, an invincible courage and determined individuality, he has become a natural leader and a teacher and director of opinion.

OLIVER G. CHAPMAN.

Oliver G. Chapman, license collector for the city of St. Louis, has from the age of seventeen years made his own way in the world. He had previously been a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis, in which city he was born July 30, 1879,

his parents being Thomas and Anna (Gaus) Chapman, the former a native of Illinois and of Scotch descent, while the latter was born in Germany and came to America with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gaus, in 1853, who settled in St. Louis, where Mrs. Chapman still makes her home. The Chapman family was founded in the new world by John Chapman, the grandfather of Oliver G. Chapman of this review, who came from Scotland and first took up his abode in Illinois, where he resided until his death. His son, Thomas Chapman, was reared and educated in that state and after removing to St. Louis engaged in the seed business, in which he was quite successful. He passed away in 1909 at the age of fifty-seven years.

Oliver G. Chapman was the younger of two children, his sister being Nellie, now the wife of Charles Thompson, of San Antonio, Texas. The son was educated in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the manual training high school and afterward attending the Washington University. His first position, which he secured as a youth of seventeen, was a clerical one with the St. Louis Safe Deposit Company, and later he was with the Harry Coudrey Insurance Agency and continued active in the insurance field with that agency and others until 1911. In that year he entered the office of the license collector, the incumbent in the position at that time being Louis Alt. In November, 1918, Mr. Chapman was elected to the office of license collector and has since served in that position. He has given many years of his life to public service and from 1909 until 1911 was a member of the house of delegates. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is a very active worker in its ranks, believing firmly in its principles.

Fraternally Mr. Chapman is connected with Itasca Lodge, No. 420, A. F. & A. M., also with the Grotto. He likewise belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose and is a member of the Century and Riverview Clubs. His religious faith is that of the Grace Episcopal church. A lifelong resident of St. Louis, he has improved his opportunities in a business way and in the public service, making his efforts of value to those whom he has represented, and the sterling worth of his character is attested by all who know him.

ROBERT LEE SUTTON.

Robert Lee Sutton, who has been for a score of years an active member of the legal profession in Lincoln county, is a native of Pike county, Missouri, having been born at Curryville, January 24, 1863. He is the son of the venerable Nathaniel B. Sutton, who at the age of ninety-three years is still active and vigorous. Nathaniel B. Sutton was born February 27, 1827, in Pike county, Missouri. He was born to the rigors and privations of pioneer times when strong lads were needed too badly to allow them much time for schooling, so he reached his maturity without having a great deal of "book learning." He was well equipped, however, for the pursuit of agriculture, for his father had raised all his sons to a good knowledge of the work to be done on a farm. So long before the Mexican war was fought Nathaniel B. Sutton had started out farming for himself, in the vicinity of Curryville, and he has tilled the soil ever since. His life has been a quiet one. Though the traditions of the family inspired his loyalty to the south and caused him to lend his moral support to the boys in gray, he did not take an active part in the Civil war. Nor has he felt called upon to take part in the less bloody frays of politics, but merely votes the democratic ticket. If he has lived an uneventful life it has been none the less a happy one, for he has preserved the most harmonious relations with his neighbors.

Robert L. Sutton spent his boyhood and early youth on his father's farm, receiving his preparatory education at the common schools in the vicinity. After studying for a time at the University of Missouri he taught country school for a few terms while considering what he would adopt as his life work. He decided to enter the legal profession and to this end read law with Perry Wood, of New London, Missouri, at which place he was admitted to the bar, by Judge Thomas H. Bacon. After being licensed to practice Mr. Sutton immediately located in Troy where he has pursued his profession ever since without entering into a partnership.

An opportunity for a successful campaign for the office of prosecuting attorney

of Lincoln county presented itself and Mr. Sutton entered the race and was elected In 1896. His second election to the same office took place two years later and at the expiration of this term in 1900 he again took his place as a private citizen, after an eventful service as public official. According to the political traditions of his family Mr. Sutton is a democrat. Aside from his political ability public opinion rates him high both as an advocate and as a man of undoubted uprightness and honesty.

On January 15, 1890, Mr. Sutton was married to Miss Louise Tinker, the daughter of Charles Wesley Tinker, of Pike county. Her grandfather was John Tinker, a farmer, who came to Missouri from Kentucky. Her mother was Millie Newland Tinker. Mrs. Sutton had a sister and a brother: Mrs. J. E. Gibbs, now deceased, and J. E. Tinker. To Mr. and Mrs. Sutton have been born two children, Brice T., and Milliwess Sutton. Brice T. Sutton resides in Independence, Kansas, where he practices law and is connected with the Prairie Oil & Gas Company. He studied law with his father and at the University of Missouri where he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. He was in the United States service but was not sent overseas during the duration of the war. Milliwess Sutton resides at home. Mr. Sutton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of Troy, where he holds the office of steward.

Mr. Sutton was on the legal advisory board during the World war and was a Four Minute man, giving speeches throughout the entire county. His whole office force was at the disposal of the government and he gave much of his time in the interest of his country. While he was well grounded in the principles of common law when admitted to the bar, he continued through the whole of his professional life as a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science and this knowledge served him well in many a legal battle before the superior and appellate courts, where he won many cases.

GERRIT H. TEN BROEK.

Gerrit H. Ten Broek, president of the Mercantile Adjuster Publishing Company and editor of the monthly legal publication put forth by that corporation, has done important public service in various connections. He served several years ago as consul for the Netherlands at St. Louis and he has won wide recognition as an able lawyer as well as editor. He was born March 30, 1859, and is of Holland lineage, his parents being Henry and Gepke (Diekenga) Ten Broek. After completing a high school course he began preparation for the bar by entering the St. Louis Law School, and following his admission to practice he opened an office at St. Louis and has specialized in the department of mercantile law. He organized the Ten Broek Agency and in this way became acquainted personally or through correspondence with several thousand attorneys scattered throughout the United States and other countries. In 1886 he formulated a plan of uniting these correspondents into a regular organization for more effective work and his idea reached a successful culmination in the Associated Law Offices. The aim of this organization is to secure for its members, all of whom are lawyers, through cooperation and interchange of information and through the employment of the same contracted correspondents, the highest efficiency in their respective collection departments. The practicability of the plan was soon manifest in the organization, which became one of the most noted and thoroughly efficient legal agencies of the country. Extending the scope of his activities, Mr. Ten Broek in 1885 organized the Mercantile Adjuster, of which he is the editor and principal stockholder. This magazine is issued monthly at New York and St. Louis and its information is of especial interest and value to credit men and lawyers. Its circulation has o'ertopped the ten thousand mark, the Adjuster being sent into every country of the world having commercial relations with the United States. For the past ten years Mr. Ten Broek's work in legal lines has been mainly in connection with the formation of industrial corporations and his labors in this direction have resulted in the organization of the American Steel & Wire Company and the American Bridge Company, which were subsequently absorbed by the United States steel corporation, as well as various other important concerns. By reason of his work of that character and his supervision of the publication of the Mercantile Adjuster, Mr. Ten Broek spends a portion of his time in New York, maintaining there an office as well as in St. Louis.

GERRIT H. TEN BROEK

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In 1893 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ten Broek and Mrs. Frances Lorraine Colby, of St. Louis, who passed away October 25, 1914, at the age of fifty-five years. On the 16th of April, 1920, Mr. Ten Broek was again married, his second union being with Miss Ruby Leta Gunther, a daughter of George H. and Jane Gunther.

Mr. Ten Broek has been a most helpful factor in many of those agencies which contribute to material, intellectual, social and moral progress. He belongs to the Grace Episcopal church, is vice president of the American Sunday School Union and secretary of the St. Louis Protestant Hospital Association. He belongs to the Mercantile Club and the Merchants Exchange and he was the royal commissioner for the Netherlands to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, while in recognition of his valuable service in that connection Queen Wilhelmina conferred on him a knighthood in the Order of Orange and Nassau. He has always voted with the republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office have never attracted him. Of him it has been said: "The formative genius of Mr. Ten Broek has been such that he has made a marked impress upon the legal profession in St. Louis, and his connection with commercial law has caused him to become prominently identified with enterprises of large magnitude and national celebrity." Among the most recent of the public services of Mr. Ten Broek was that in connection with the local exemption board No. 3. He was made its chairman and served in that capacity throughout the entire war period. His cooperation is never sought in vain in connection with any enterprise for the benefit and welfare of city, commonwealth and country. His vision is broad, his judgment keen and upon all vital questions he keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age.

ROBERT CAMILUS BROWN.

Robert C. Brown is well known in the business circles of Montgomery as president and director of the Montgomery Hardware & Furniture Store, the largest hardware concern in the county. He is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred on his father's farm near Troy in Lincoln county, September 2, 1855. His father, Alfred Young Brown, was born in Madison county, Missouri, in 1830 and died in 1898. For the greater part of his life he engaged in farming and served as justice of the peace and county judge of Lincoln county for several years. His father was Thompson Brown, a native of North Carolina. He removed to Missouri with his parents when but a boy and when about thirty-five years of age, in company with nine other men, went to the Black Hills to seek gold. He was never heard from again, but about 1890 a stone was found on which was inscribed his name and those of his companions. It is apparent that they were returning rich with gold when they were killed by the Indians. Thompson Brown's father was Andrew Brown, also a native of North Carolina, and a son of the progenitor of the family in the United States, the family being of Irish ancestry. The mother of Robert C. Brown, was before her marriage Miss Adaline Faulconer, a daughter of John Faulconer, a farmer and school teacher in Lincoln county. Mrs. Brown was born near Troy in that county, and died in 1861. The Faulconers were originally a Virginia family, later removing to Kentucky. The maternal grandmother was a Mrs. Bainbridge of Virginia.

Robert C. Brown acquired his education in the common schools of Lincoln county until he was twenty years of age. He then engaged in teaching school, farming at the same time on his father-in-law's farm which descended to Mrs. Brown on the death of her father. For about fifteen years after his death they resided on the farm which Mr. Brown then sold, removing to Montgomery in December, 1892. He then engaged in the grocery business as a partner in the firm of Faulconer, Sheets & Company, in which position he remained for a period of sixteen years during which time he achieved a substantial success. Selling his interest he spent a few months in St. Louis after which he went to Oklahoma and engaged in the real estate business there. For about fourteen months he remained in that state and then returned to Montgomery where he became connected with Brown, Sheets & Company in the dry goods business. After two years he engaged in the hardware, furniture and undertaking business, buying out the establishment of the R. G. White Hardware & Furniture Company in connection with three other men. The concern is incorporated under the name of the Montgomery Hardware & Furniture Company with a capital stock of twelve thousand five hundred

dollars, and Mr. Brown is president and director. This business is decidedly the largest hardware concern in the county, the value of the movable goods alone more than doubling the amount of their capital stock. Mr. Brown is also prominent in the financial circles of Montgomery, having an interest in the First National Bank, and is a director and secretary of the board of directors of the Prairie Milling Company.

On the 5th of April, 1877, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Dona Margaret Bond, a daughter of Moses Bond, a farmer of Lincoln county. Her father was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and at an early day removed to Kentucky where his marriage took place. He later settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, and subsequently in Lincoln county, about 1826. He bought a farm about four miles west of Troy and there spent the remainder of his life. He was a prominent citizen and progressive farmer and for some time served the county as justice of the peace. He was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order and was past master of his blue lodge. The Bond family was one of Virginia's oldest families, and he was one of seven brothers. The ancestors came to this country from England prior to the Revolution and many members of the Bond family participated in the war of that period. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, namely: Elmer Bond, who is pastor of the Calvary Baptist church of Fort Smith, Arkansas, married Miss Effie Stafford of Heber Springs, Arkansas. Ethel Luvane is now the wife of Edwin B. Graves, vice president of the Montgomery Hardware & Furniture Company, and they have become the parents of three little girls, Helen Margaret, Katherine Brown and Dorothy. The death of Mrs. Brown occurred March 1, 1920, and was the occasion of deep bereavement not only to her family but to her large circle of friends as well. She is buried in the family lot at Troy.

Since age conferred on Mr. Brown the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands sponsor. He has held several local offices and has been a delegate to many state and county conventions. Fraternally he is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 123, of which he is past grand. The lodge is at present without a charter. The religious faith of Mr. Brown is that of the First Baptist church and he is a member in Montgomery. For sixteen years he has served as a deacon and for the past eight years has been head deacon. For seven consecutive years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, also assistant superintendent for seven years, and he has taught the Ladies' Bible class for many years. Mr. Brown has been a delegate to the state and national conventions of the Baptist church and in every branch of church work has taken a prominent part. The activities of Mr. Brown have been chiefly directed along business lines and for the benefit of his church and his labors in both connections have been far-reaching and beneficially resultant.

JAY HUMPHREYS KOMAR.

Jay Humphreys Komar is the treasurer of the Kinlock Telephone System of St. Louis and has been identified with this business since 1905, steady progression resulting from his developing powers, and the wise use he has made of his time and opportunity has brought him to a most creditable and enviable position in connection with one of the great public utilities of the state.

Mr. Komar is a native son of Ohio, his birth having occurred at Willoughby, Lake county, May 27, 1870. His father, A. Charles Komar, was also born in the Buckeye state and was a representative of one of the old families of Connecticut that was established in Ohio in pioneer times. His father was Charles J. Komar, a native of Poland, who was banished on account of his political activities. He came to America during the Polish Revolution of 1830, settling in Syracuse, New York, where he later practiced law for a half century. He was a man of most liberal education and culture and prior to the time when he entered upon the practice of law, he taught language in some of the leading eastern universities. A. Charles Komar was reared and educated in Ohio and afterward removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years, but is now living retired and at present makes his home in Maplewood, St. Louis county, Missouri. He married Jeanette Dewing, who was born in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, and is descended from an old family of that state of French origin. She also survives and is living at Maplewood. To Mr. and Mrs. Komar were born two sons and a daughter.

The eldest of the family, Jay Humphreys Komar, was educated in the public

schools of Willoughby, Ohio, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high school pupil. When eighteen years of age he put aside his textbooks and started out to earn his own living. He first became connected with the contracting and building business and subsequently was employed in a paper mill in Pennsylvania, where he did bookkeeping and general office work. On the 21st of December, 1889, he arrived in St. Louis, an entire stranger, and here he entered railroad accounting work, which he followed until 1904. In that year he became connected with the government service, liquidating entries in the custom dpeartment. On the 19th of June, 1905, he accepted the position of cashier of the Kinlock Telephone Company and continued to act as cashier and auditor until elected to his present position as treasurer of the company on the 1st of March, 1917. Through the intervening period of three years he has continuously acted in this capacity, and as one of the officers of the company is bending his efforts to administrative direction and executive control.

On the 7th of April, 1897, in St. Louis, Mr. Komar was married to Miss Emily Frances Jeffries, a daughter of General A. W. and Sarah Ann (Swoboda) Jeffries, a family long represented in Missouri and coming from Virginia to this state. Mr. Komar is a republican in his political views upon national questions and issues, but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, and also to Olive Branch Lodge, A. F. & A. M. During the World war he served as a government officer in connection with the company's business. He finds his diversion in golf and billiards. He has made his own way in the world entirely through perseverance and diligence, advancing steadily step by step until his salient qualities have brought him to a prominent place in the business circles of the city.

JAMES LUTHER SECOR.

James Luther Secor, engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, was born January 26, 1854, in Greene county, Illinois. His father, Elijah J. Secor, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1816 and was a son of Joshua Secor, a native of the Empire state. Joshua Secor and his wife, Triphenia Secor, were charter members of the Presbyterian church of Walnut Grove, Illinois, when it was organized in 1833. The church still stands on an acre of ground which was given to it by Elijah Secor, the father of James L. Secor, it having been part of the original Secor farm. The old home itself is still occupied by the descendants of Joshua Secor. Elijah J. Secor made farming his life work and passed away in 1895. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Elizabeth Ann Lockwood, died in 1910 at the notable old age of ninety-two years. She was born at Dillie's Bottom in Ohio, just across the Ohio river from Wheeling, West Virginia. She was a real daughter of the American Revolution, as her father, Judge David Lockwood, enlisted in the American army when but sixteen years of age and after serving for nine months in the army was transferred to the navy with which he was connected for another period of nine months before the war was brought to a successful close. The Lockwoods were of English lineage but the family was founded in America in colonial days. Testimony before a congressional commission examining into the Standard Oil Trust disclosed the fact that some one hundred and forty members of the Lockwood family served in the War for Independence.

James L. Secor acquired his early education in the common schools of Greene county, Illinois, and afterward attended Lincoln College at Lincoln, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While a student there he was known as a great debater and was the winner in one of the famous debates between the two rival literary societies of the college. He also excelled in literary composition and had the talent to unite that to sound and convincing argument. It was this training and trait that has made him so successful in presenting a case on written briefs. In preparation for his professional career, he attended the Albany (New York) Law School, winning his LL. B. degree in 1877. He was admitted to the bar in St. Louis upon examination in 1879 and soon afterward he accepted the position of secretary or business officer of the board of home and foreign missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, which position he filled until 1890, when he opened a law office in St. Louis and entered upon general practice. In 1892 he was appointed land commissioner of the South-

western Improvement Association which was the land department of the Cotton Belt Railroad, and remained with that company until June, 1896. For a few years he was connected with various business enterprises, his time being thus passed until 1903, when he resumed the practice of law in St. Louis and has been thus engaged until the present time. He has never had a partner and has continued in the general practice of law. He has specialized somewhat in corporation law. He has been very successful in the trial of important cases and when a very young man was counsel in chief in the case of Van Cleve vs. Berkey, in which the supreme court of Missouri settled the law as to the liability of subscribers to the capital stock of a corporation. Mr. Secor represented the plaintiff in this case and won on all points. The case is still quoted as bed rock law and is reported in volume 143 of Missouri reports, page 109. Many other tangible evidences of his ability could be cited, the court records bearing testimony as to the favorable verdicts which he has won for his clients.

Mr. Secor never has married but has spent his life in ministering to his parents and later in directing the rearing and education of young relatives, his entire career being full of service for others. In politics he is a republican but he has never been active as a political worker, although he has frequently been urged by his friends and influential business and professional men to become a candidate for the office of circuit judge. He is a member of the State Bar Association and the Chamber of Commerce, and he belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, serving at the present time as one of its board of governors for Missouri. He has membership in the Kings Highway Presbyterian church and has been extremely active in church work, serving as one of the deacons and a worker in the Sunday school and is still teacher of the men's class in the Southhampton Presbyterian church. His life has ever been a potent force for good and in the midst of an active business and professional career he has always found time for cooperation in those forces which make for moral progress and uplift.

WALLACE O. KELLEY.

In a review of the life record of Wallace O. Kelley it is evident that in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail, for he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is now engaged in business as senior partner of the Kelley-Reppert Motor Company at 416-422 Admiral boulevard in Kansas City. Ohio claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred in Sidney, that state, September 13, 1881, his parents being L. E. and Josephine (Sturm) Kelley. The father was born in Chambersburg, Ohio, while the mother's birth occurred in Carysville of the same state. Mr. Kelley was for twenty-five years a mail carrier and is now living retired in Kansas City, enjoying a well earned rest.

Wallace O. Kelley pursued a high school education and in young manhood started a small electric supply and wiring shop in Sidney, Ohio. This was in 1902. He afterward entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but soon left the railroad service and became connected with the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, serving that corporation in several capacities at the city establishment. He afterward went upon the road as salesman and subsequently acted as inspector for the company at Columbus, Ohio, for three years. He was then transferred to Kansas City, where he filled a similar position for four years. In 1908 he entered the employ of the Ford Motor Company in connection with the Kansas City branch and worked his way steadily upward from a minor position to that of assistant superintendent in 1916. In the latter year he became associated with Eugene C. Reppert in organizing the Kelley-Reppert Motor Company. They started with nothing but office space but soon gave evidence of success, and they now occupy their own building, erected in 1920, and covering all of the ground on Admiral boulevard between Locust street and Locust Traffic way, and have developed a business of extensive and gratifying proportions. Their business methods are such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, and the characteristic persistency of purpose that Mr. Kelley has always displayed has been one of the strong features in his advancement. He has developed his intellect through study of every business situation, and has put a full man power into his work, so that he does not fail in any under-

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taking. He now has charge of the service department of the business, while Mr. Reppert is in charge of the sales.

Mr. Kelley has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Reeder and they became parents of a daughter, Caroline. His second wife bore the maiden name of Reba Allen. Mr. Kelley is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and his religious faith is indicated in his connection with the Linwood Methodist church. He belongs to Ivanhoe Lodge, A. F. & A. M., has taken the York Rite degrees and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Kansas City Club and with the Musicians Club and displays exceptional musical ability as a cornetist and at all times has manifested great love of the art. His ability in this direction is frequently requisitioned in connection with public performances of a philanthropic or benevolent purpose and he never hesitates to aid if he believes his services will be of value to the project. His position is a creditable one and his reputation is well earned.

RICHARD L. KING.

Richard L. King, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of St. Louis, was born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, August 17, 1872. His father, Thomson Mason King, was a native of Maryland and became a tobacco planter of Arundel county. He was a son of Dr. Benjamin King, a prominent physician and honored citizen of that section. Thomson M. King married Ellen Robinson, who was born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, and has now passed away. Their family numbered four children, of whom three are yet living.

The mother died when her son, Richard L. King, was born and the latter was brought to St. Louis by an aunt and was reared and educated in this city. He attended the famous old Episcopal high school at Alexandria, Virginia, thus supplementing his early educational training, and he started upon his business career as an employe of the Union Savings Association of St. Louis, which later became the American Exchange Bank and afterward the American Exchange National Bank. This was merged into the Mechanics-American National Bank and in 1919 the last named institution joined with the Third National Bank and the St. Louis Union Bank in forming the new First National Bank of St. Louis, of which Mr. King is assistant cashier. He had occupied that position with the former institution since November 1, 1917. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with the banking business and his enterprise, reliability and progressiveness have won for him steady promotion until his position is now one of responsibility and importance.

In 1899 Mr. King was married to Miss C. H. Hollow, of St. Louis, and they have one son, Thomson L., fourteen years of age, who is now a sophomore in the high school. Mr. King turns for diversion to fishing and has become an expert at fly casting. He also enjoys hunting and other forms of outdoor life but is not a clubman. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He is very fond of his home and family, his interest centering there. He has membership with the Sons of the American Revolution, for some of his ancestors served in the war for independence and he also belongs to the Ascension Episcopal church.

AUGUST H. FENNER.

August H. Fenner, president of the Western Dairy and Ice Cream Company of St. Joseph, and in other directions interested in the business of the city, is a native of the Fatherland but has been a resident of the United States since 1894, being at that time a youth of sixteen years, the intervening period of his life having been spent in the city of his adoption, where for some time prior to his arrival one brother had been in business. Mr. Fenner was born in Germany June 29, 1878, a son of John and Anna (Huckfeldt) Fenner, both of whom came to this country in 1908, locating in St. Joseph, where their son had preceded them and where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying the same year he arrived here and the mother surviving until the spring of 1916, both having reached advanced ages.

August H. Fenner was educated in the schools of his native land and in 1894, being then sixteen years of age, he immigrated to the United States, arriving in this country May 28, 1894, and coming to St. Joseph, Missouri. On the day of his arrival he earned his first money on American soil starting to work for the Western Milk Depot, which was conducted by his brother, Herman C., and John Hannafin. The latter retired in 1901 when August H. acquired his interest in the business. In 1913 his brother, Herman C., died, and the following year the business was incorporated as the Western Dairy and Ice Cream Company, and Mr. Fenner became president. During his management and under his guidance the growth of the company has been very rapid. When Mr. Fenner first became connected with the business not more than five men were employed, while for the year 1919 the force comprised some ninety employes and the daily capacity of the plant was two thousand gallons of ice-cream, the company's product being in very general demand. Mr. Fenner is regarded as one of the progressive business men of St. Joseph, as the expansion of the company's trade clearly demonstrates.

On November 27, 1901, Mr. Fenner was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fonderman, a native of Switzerland. Mrs. Fenner is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Mueller) Fonderman, who came to the United States when Mrs. Fenner was three years old. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner are the parents of eight children: Elsie, Emma, Clara, Helen, Dorothy, August, George and Richard. The Fenner family are members of the Lutheran church and associated with all of its good works, as they are with all matters calculated to serve the best interests of the community in which they reside. Mr. Fenner is a member of King Hill Lodge, No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Order of Red Men, and of the Knights and Ladies of Security. In political affairs Mr. Fenner usually pursues an independent course in voting and giving his support to candidates, preferring to support men and measures rather than parties and party emblems. He stands well among his fellow citizens and has a wide circle of friends who appreciate his worth as a business man.

MRS. LUELLA WILCOX ST. CLAIR-MOSS.

Mrs. Luella Wilcox St. Clair-Moss, who for two different periods has served as president of Christian College, being again called to the position in 1909, was born in Virden, Illinois, June 25, 1865, her parents being Seymour Borden and Julian F. (Macklin) Wilcox. Her father was born in Batavia, New York, and removed to central Illinois in his childhood days in company with his father, William Wilcox, who was a lawyer by profession and passed away at the comparatively early age of thirty-seven years. Seymour B. Wilcox was educated in the schools of Illinois and became a merchant and landowner of that state. He was also prominent in the public life of the community, serving for one term as sheriff of Macoupin county, Illinois, and for two terms as mayor of Virden. His wife was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, and in early girlhood became a resident of St. Louis.

Mrs. St. Clair-Moss, their daughter, was educated in the public and high schools of Virden, Illinois, in the Hamilton College of Lexington, Kentucky, which conferred upon her the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1885, and pursued special courses at Tulane University of New Orleans, in the University of Missouri, and the University of California. She has eagerly embraced every opportunity to promote and broaden her knowledge and has become a forceful factor in educational circles of the middle west. She was a teacher in the public schools of Colorado from 1890 until 1893 and in the latter year was called to the presidency of Christian College at Columbia, Missouri, remaining at the head of the institution until 1897. After the school year had closed she went abroad and spent some time in European travel. She was reelected president of Christian College in 1899 and so continued until 1903, when she resigned the presidency to accept a similar position in the Hamilton College at Lexington, Kentucky, her alma mater. There she continued from 1903 until 1909, when she resigned and was once more elected to the presidency of Christian College, where she has since continued, covering a period of eleven years. That she has twice been called to this position is indicative of her superior ability and the steady progress made by the college under her direction.

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On the 1st of September, 1885, Luella Wilcox became the wife of F. P. St. Clair, of Lexington, Kentucky, and their only daughter, Annilee Marguerite St. Clair, who was born February 7, 1888, died January 23, 1900. On the 28th of November, 1911, Mrs. St. Clair was married to Dr. Woodson Moss, of Columbia, Missouri.

She has been a lifelong member of the Christian, or Disciples, church and is a member of the National Board of Education of this church. She served as a member of the board of trustees of the Kentucky Female School at Midway, Kentucky, from 1901 until 1903. She belongs to the Fortnightly Club of Columbia, Missouri, is a charter member of the Tuesday Club of Columbia and was a director of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs from 1899 until 1902. In politics she is an independent democrat and is well known as a speaker in the interests of equal suffrage, belonging to the Equal Suffrage Association of Missouri, also to the League of Women Voters and to the Women's Democratic Club. In a word she is keenly interested in the vital questions and problems of the day, political, sociological and economic, and her activities have been a potent force in upholding the intellectual and moral standards of the community in which she resides.

WOODSON MOSS, M. D.

Dr. Woodson Moss, a representative of the medical profession at Columbia, was born September 28, 1852, in the city which is now his home, his parents being James H. and Susan Ann Moss. The former, a lawyer by profession, served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war and with the rank of colonel in the Union army during the Civil war.

His son, Woodson Moss, determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, prepared for his professional career in the Missouri State University, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1874, while in recognition of his scholarly attainments his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1891. He has not only been a successful medical practitioner but also a prominent educator in the field of medicine and surgery. From 1875 until 1878 he was instructor of anatomy in the medical department of the Missouri State University; was professor of anatomy from 1878 until 1883; professor of anatomy and physiology from 1883 until 1891; professor of the practice of medicine and anatomy from 1891 until 1900; and professor of clinical medicine from 1900 until 1917. His high professional standing is indicated in the fact that he has been elected to the presidency of the Boone County Medical Society, also of the Linton District Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Society.

On the 20th of May, 1881, Dr. Moss was married to Miss Sarah A. Anderson, daughter of Thomas and Sallie Anderson. For his second wife he chose Mrs. L. W. St. Clair, mentioned at length on another page of this work. His children are Ruth, Perry, Mrs. F. E. Marshall and Woodson Moss, Jr.

Dr. Moss is a member of the Baptist church. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and while he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, he has at all times been ready to do his full duty in relation to public interests and during the World war was a member of the executive committee of the Missouri section of the national defense committee. He belongs to no clubs nor lodges but retains his membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, the Phi Beta Pi and the Beta Theta Pi.

CHARLES J. FOX.

Charles J. Fox, who for a quarter of a century has been a representative of the bar of St. Louis, has throughout the entire period enjoyed a large and representative clientage, connecting him with much important litigation tried in the courts sitting in this city. Mr. Fox is a native of St. Louis, born March 18, 1874, and his father's birth occurred here on the 8th of March, 1850. The latter has engaged in the plastering business for many years. He married Nellie McGuigan, the wedding being celebrated in St. Louis, and of their children Charles J. is the

eldest. Three of his brothers served in the American army during the World war, these being: Dr. Sylvester D. Fox, who was a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps; Edwin, who was a private with the Engineers; and Allan, who was a second lieutenant in the quartermaster's department. All three served throughout the entire period of active hostility with Germany.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Charles J. Fox pursued his education in Christian Brothers College, from which he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Some years later the Master of Arts degree was conferred on him by the same institution. He thus laid the foundation in a broad general knowledge for his professional training, which he received in Washington University, matriculating as a law student. He was graduated in 1895 with the LL. B. degree and the same year was admitted to practice in the courts of Missouri. Since 1899 he has continued in successful practice, his clientage constantly growing in volume and importance. His advice has been sought in the settlement of many large estates. He studies with thoroughness every case entrusted to him and is a strong advocate and safe counselor. He is seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle and the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases has been one of the strong elements in his success.

On the 21st of February, 1914, Mr. Fox was married in St. Louis to Miss Ida Allmeroth and they occupy a pleasant home at 927 Laurel street, which is the abode of warm-hearted hospitality. Politically Mr. Fox is a democrat but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, although keeping well informed on the vital questions and issues of the day. He has served upon the municipal nurses board for three years, a board whose work has resulted in much good along the line of infant welfare. He is interested in many of the vital civic problems and his aid and influence are always on the side of progress and improvement.

GARRETT A. WALSH.

Garrett A. Walsh, resident manager of the southwestern department of the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company, with offices in the Waldheim building in Kansas City, was born on a farm in Moniteau county, Missouri, December 16, 1886. His father, Garrett Walsh, was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and came to the United States when sixteen years of age, settling in Missouri. He fought all through the Civil war as a member of the infantry forces in the Union army and sustained eleven wounds. After the war he turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his death, which occurred at California, Missouri, in 1916. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church and was a prominent and respected citizen of the community in which he lived. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Julia Evans, was born in County Cork, Ireland, and during her early girlhood was brought to the United States. She, too, has passed away and is survived by nine of their ten children.

Garrett A. Walsh was educated in the district schools of Moniteau county, Missouri, to the age of seventeen years, when he went to Chicago to enter upon his business career, being there employed by the Combination Rubber Manufacturing Company, handling rubber goods. He went upon the road as a traveling salesman and represented the firm for a time but has devoted the greater part of his life to the insurance business. In 1911 he came to Kansas City as resident manager of the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company and he has here secured a very large clientele. He is very active and energetic, never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose and is today one of the best known insurance men of the state. He also represents other insurance companies and there is no phase of the business with which he is not thoroughly familiar.

In 1911 Mr. Walsh was married to Miss Magdalena Stegman, who was born in Kansas, and they have one daughter, Estelle Norma, now eight years of age. Mr. Walsh belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, to the Meadow Lake Country Club, the City Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a communicant of St. Vincent's Roman Catholic church and he gives much of his time to philanthropic work and civic affairs. He is now one of the directors of the Kansas City Association for the Blind and has been a most earnest worker in behalf of that organization. He was also chairman of Jackson county during two Red Cross campaigns and he

is continually working for the benefit of others and especially to alleviate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He is a man of very attractive personality and extremely popular with a circle of friends that is constantly growing as the circle of his acquaintance widens.

HAYWOOD SCOTT.

Haywood Scott, a prosperous and influential lawyer of Jasper county, a veteran of the Spanish-American war in which he acquitted himself with distinction, and also active in war work during the great World war, was born in Fredericktown, Madison county, Missouri, September 29, 1876. He is a son of John B. and Josephine (Wilson) Scott, the former a native of McCracken county, Kentucky, and the latter a native of Rockford, Illinois. They were married in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where the mother had come with her parents, and to which the father had moved while yet a young man. The elder Scott devoted his active life to educational work and for years was identified with the Missouri State University as a member of the faculty in the department of mines and metallurgy. John B. Scott is at present judge of the probate court in Phelps county. Mrs. Scott was the daughter of Dr. J. B. Wilson, a prominent physician of Cape Girardeau, where he had resided for many years, and her brother was Hamilton G. Wilson who was judge of the common pleas court for many years.

Haywood Scott, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the Washington University of St. Louis, where he attended the four o'clock lectures as a special student; he was employed at that time by the Union Casualty and Surety Company. On February 15, 1898, when the news came of the sinking of the Maine, he resigned his position with the casualty company, gave up his studies at the University and enlisted as a private in Company B, First Regiment National Guard Militia. On May 14, 1898, this regiment was mustered in as the First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry of the United States army, and was sent to Chickamauga, Georgia. Mr. Scott was promoted to the rank of corporal and served throughout the Spanish-American war. Following the close of the war Mr. Scott was appointed to Gov. A. M. Dockery's staff, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Some time later Governor Dockery remarked to Mr. Scott that apparently he had never shown appreciation enough of his appointment to purchase a uniform, and the governor wished to know the reason. Mr. Scott replied by asking the governor if it was not a fact that he (Governor Dockery), was entitled as commander in chief of the state military forces, to wear the uniform of a general. Governor Dockery replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Scott then inquired why the governor had never purchased a uniform. The governor's answer was: "For the same reason that you didn't, Colonel Scott; I didn't want to be a tin soldier."

In September, 1899, Mr. Scott entered the senior class of the law department of the University of Missouri at Columbia, and in June, 1900, received his degree of LL. B. from the University. He returned to St. Louis in June of the same year and opened a law office in the Carlton building, and in the following year (1901), he moved to Joplin, Missouri, and formed a partnership with John W. McAntire, under the firm name of McAntire & Scott. This partnership continued up to January, 1907, when Mr. Scott was appointed circuit judge of division 1, of the twenty-fifth judicial district of Missouri, which comprises Jasper county. His appointment was made by Governor Joseph W. Folk, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Howard Gray, of Carthage. Judge Scott served out the unexpired term until the following election, but did not become a candidate for the judgeship, although the Jasper County Bar Association had adopted resolutions highly complimentary to Judge Scott's incumbency of the office of circuit judge.

After retiring from the circuit judgeship Mr. Scott resumed his law practice with his former partner Mr. McAntire, in Joplin, and this association continued up to 1910 when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Scott has since been practicing alone. He has carried on his legal work in the same office since the erection

of the Miners Bank building. Mr. Scott is attorney for several corporations and banks in Joplin and has an extensive mining practice.

In April, 1905, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Nina F. Wise, a daughter of John F. Wise, president of the Miners Bank of Joplin and one of that city's most prominent business men. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of three children: John W.; Mary Louise; and Robert H. The family are members of the Episcopal church and active in all church work and civic affairs.

Mr. Scott is a member of the Fellowship Lodge No. 345, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Joplin Lodge, No. 501, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is exalted ruler of the lodge. He also holds membership in the Oak Hill Golf Club and in the Joplin Chamber of Commerce, in the affairs of which he takes a citizen's part.

During America's participation in the World war Judge Scott was active in organization work. He was appointed district chairman of the Four Minute men for the district comprising the counties of Jasper, Newton, McDonald, Barry and Lawrence. He was also chairman of the legal advisory board of the city of Joplin, which assisted over ten thousand enlisted men with legal advice, and his services and help in all these activities were recognized by an interview with the President in Washington, D. C.

GEORGE W. LUBKE, JR.

George W. Lubke, Jr., member of the St. Louis bar, was born December 16, 1869, in the city which is still his place of residence, being a son of Hon. George W. Lubke, mentioned elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the public schools, also in Smith Academy, the State University and Washington University, being graduated from the last named with the LL. B. degree in 1891. In February of that year he was admitted to practice before the circuit court. He studied law with his father for two and a half years before he received his LL. B. degree and afterward entered into general practice with his father, the name of Lubke having long been an honored and prominent one in connection with legal interests in St. Louis.

On the 29th of June, 1893, Mr. Lubke was married at Glendale, St. Louis county, to Miss Bernice Woods, daughter of Daniel W. Woods, former treasurer of the Post Dispatch but now living retired. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Eliza J. Spear, belonged to the Spear family, an old and prominent one of Jackson, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Lubke have three children: Percy N., Karl E. and Dorothy, all born in St. Louis, and all married. Percy wedded Edith K. Lydick and they have one child, Katheryn Bernice. Karl wedded Lillian Nelson. Dorothy wedded Julius Z. Hollmann.

Politically Mr. Lubke is a democrat. He belongs to the English Lutheran church and is secretary of St. Mark's congregation. During the war period he served with the fourteenth district legal advisory board and was prominently connected with various war activities which upheld the interests of the government and the welfare of the soldiers in camp and field. In all vital matters he is never willing to choose the second best. He stands for progress, improvement and advancement and his aid and influence have been potent forces in the moral development of the community, in the maintenauce of high civic standards and in support of the most advanced ethics of his profession.

WILLIAM H. POWELL.

To advance from the post of messenger boy, by gradual stages, to the position of president of one of the most important financial institutions in central Missouri, while yet a comparatively young man, has been the record of William H. Powell, who for thirty-five years has been engaged in various phases of banking in Sedalia, Pettis county, and is at the present time president of the Citizen's National Bank of Sedalia, an institution which stands in the front rank in the banking world of

GEORGE W. LUBKE, JR.

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Missouri. Mr. Powell, being a native born citizen of Pettis county, has always evinced a keen and absorbing interest in the progress and development of his native county, as is shown by the various positions of responsibility and trust reposed in him by his associates and fellow citizens.

William H. Powell was born on a farm eight miles east of Sedalia, April 14, 1867. He is the only child of William H. and Sarah Jane (Rudy) Powell. The elder Powell was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1813, and died in Sedalia, Missouri, in 1900, having reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was reared to the life of a farmer and when a young man moved to Missouri and located in Heath's Creek township. After making a start in his farming operations in the latter township he moved to the north of Smithton, where he developed and owned a fine farm of three hundred acres, upon which he continued to reside until he moved to Sedalia in 1884. Here he became extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, at the same time owning other farm lands, and became one of the best known and well-to-do stockmen in this part of Missouri. Mr. Powell was one of the organizers of the Citizen's National Bank of Sedalia, and was always identified with every movement intended for the further development of Pettis county. He served as president of the Citizen's National Bank for a period of ten years. His wife, Mrs. Sarah (Rudy) Powell, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1817, and passed away in 1884.

William H. Powell, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm and was educated in the neighborhood district school. Later, he attended the Sedalia high school and pursued a business course in the Robbins Business College. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Citizens National Bank as messenger and office boy, and during his long connection with the bank has filled every post except that of janitor. Rising successively to the position of bookkeeper, assistant cashier, cashier, and later president of the bank, he has grown in importance and influence with the institution of which he is now the head and guiding spirit. In addition to his presidential duties at the Citizens National Bank Mr. Powell is vice president of the McAllister Edwards Coal Company, and is the owner of a tract of six hundred and forty acres of land. He is also vice president of the Sedalia Democrat Company; treasurer of the Missouri state fair board of commissioners, and is a member of the commission having charge of the twelve mile special rock road districts in Pettis county. On January 16, 1889, William H. Powell was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Humphreys, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and is a daughter of David Humphreys, a native of Virginia, who was engaged in the commission business in St. Louis. Three children have been born of this marriage: William H., Jr.; David H.; and Janette.

Lieut. William H. Powell, Jr., was born January 4, 1890, and was educated in the Sedalia public and high schools and later graduated from Princeton University. He filled the position of assistant cashier of the Citizens National Bank until his enlistment in the navy in May, 1917, for service in the great World war. He became a member of the Three Hundred and Forty-second Field Artillery, Eighty-ninth Division, and entered the officers training camp at Camp Funston; he was commissioned second lieutenant and later promoted to a first lieutenancy. Lieutenant Powell sailed for France with the Eighty-ninth Division in June, 1918, and had command of a company on the western front during some of the hardest fighting, in which the Eighty-ninth Division covered itself with imperishable glory and drove back the Germans. Later, he and his command were in Germany with the American Army of Occupation. He returned in June, 1919, and resumed his duties as assistant cashier in the Citizens National Bank of Sedalia. David H. Powell, the second son, was born on March 23, 1897, and is a graduate of Sedalia high school and later attended college at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He enlisted in the national army in May, 1918, and entered the officers' training camp at Camp Funston, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant. Afterwards he was transferred to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, whence he was discharged from the service at the close of the war. He is now engaged as teller in the bank of which his father is president. Janette Powell, the girl of the family, died at the age of five years.

William H. Powell, Sr., is an independent democrat who thinks along individual lines in political affairs. He served as a member of the Sedalia school board for a period of fifteen years, and has always been interested in the cause of education. At present he is a member of Governor Gardner's staff. Mr. Powell is an earnest member of the Christian church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Ancient

Free and Accepted Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has taken practically all degrees of Masonry and stands high in Masonic circles.

MILLARD FILLMORE SEE.

Millard Fillmore See, now serving as city clerk of Montgomery City, has long been recognized as a progressive and successful farmer of Montgomery county. He is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred on the 2d of June, 1856, on his father's farm located just three miles west of Montgomery City. His parents were Noah and Mary A. (Sailor) See, the former a native of West Virginia, while the latter was born in Montgomery county. The birth of Noah See occurred in Randolph county, now in West Virginia, September 19, 1815. As his chances for education were limited he studied privately and became a thorough master of mathematics which formed the basis for his later success as a surveyor. As he was reared upon a farm it was natural that he should follow this occupation, which he successfully did throughout his life. In 1838 he came to Missouri, where he began to accumulate land and at the time of his death he was one of the wealthiest men in Montgomery county and one of the largest land holders in his section. At one time he was in possession of eight thousand acres besides what he had given to his family. His homestead, consisting of nine hundred and twenty acres, was one of the show places of the county and widely recognized as one of the best stock farms. For eight years he held the office of county surveyor and no survey ever made by him was ever successfully questioned in the courts. On the 8th of October, 1853, Mr. See was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Sailor, the daughter of James and Sibbe (Cobb) Sailor. Her father engaged in farming in Montgomery county successfully for many years. He was born in Kentucky, a son of Emanuel Sailor and his wife, who was Miss Anna Hollett of New York city and later of Kentucky. Mrs. See was born in Montgomery county, six miles west of Montgomery City and was the third in order of birth in a family of eleven children. A brother of Millard Fillmore See, Thomas J. See, is the world famous astronomer, philosopher and founder of the new sciences of cosmogony and geogony. He is now stationed at the Mare Island naval observatory, California.

In the acquirement of an education Millard Fillmore See attended the common schools of Montgomery county until he was seventeen years of age, when, after putting his textbooks aside, he went to work for his father on the farm. He worked in this connection until he was twenty-two years of age, at which time he bought a farm five miles southeast of Montgomery City, on which he resided for forty-two years. In March, 1919, he sold this place and on the 1st of September, that year, removed to Montgomery City, having purchased the beautiful Chadwick home there. He is now serving in the office of city clerk and is also appraiser of the estates of deceased persons under the probate court to ascertain the state inheritance tax.

It was on June 9, 1881, that Mr. See was united in marriage to Miss Lona Bernard, a native of Pike county, and to them four children have been born: Ernest W., who died April 19, 1915, at the age of thirty-three years, was connected with the Wabash Railroad at Foristell as station agent. He left a widow, formerly Miss Ada Trower, and a son Ernest F., who is now living with his grandfather See and attending school. Russell A., now residing in Morill, Nebraska, where he is reclamation engineer for the government, received his early education in the common schools of Montgomery City, graduating from the high school there, and then entered Culver Military Academy. Subsequently he entered the Missouri University and was graduated from the department of English, A. B. He then did research work at Cornell University and received the degree of M. C. E. in 1914. He married Miss Alice Casey of Kansas City and they have a daughter, Margaret Rose, seven months old. Julia A. is now the wife of John Sallee Clare, a farmer of Snowdoun, Alabama, and they have three children: John Sallee, Jr., Horatio Fillmore and Margaret Helen. Mary Helen is the wife of Thomas Jefferson Weeks, extended mention of whom is made on another page of this work.

Mr. See has always been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and its principles. From 1890 to 1894 he was chairman of the democratic county committee but has never been a candidate for public office. In local matters, Mr. See maintains an

independent course. For a period of forty years he has been a student of monistic philosophy and his reasonings have culminated in an article of extraordinary merit and depth on the Origin of Life on the planets. His theory, original with him as to the transmission of life from one planet to another, was put out by the Swedish philosopher Svante Arrhenius in Worlds in the Making. The two works are parallel but that of Mr. See is of a more logical and forceful nature. He has persistently studied the works of the world's philosophers like Huxley, Darwin, Spencer, etc., and there is no phase of their various theories with which Mr. See is not familiar. He is a great lover of nature, being particularly interested in the growth and development of plants and flowers and as a result is a splendid botanist.

Thrown upon his own resources at the age of seventeen years, Mr. See has reached his present position of prominence in Montgomery City by his own diligence and labor. In every undertaking, whether business, farming or scientific, Mr. See has been successful and he is a highly respected and esteemed citizen of Montgomery City.

SAMUEL COPP McCLUNEY.

Samuel Copp McCluney, who is a member of the firm of McCluney & Company, dealers in commercial paper, was born in St. Louis, August 29, 1879, and was the second son in a family of eight children whose parents were John Henry and Clara E. (Copp) McCluney, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. The boyhood days of the son were spent in his native city, and following his graduation from Smith Academy of St. Louis as a member of the class of 1898, he entered Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts, thus thoroughly qualifying for life's practical and responsible duties. In the same year he started in business as a member of the firm of McCluney & Company, dealers in commercial paper, with offices in Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities of the country. The business has been steadily developed until the firm are among the leading distributors of commercial paper in the United States and their name is known from ocean to ocean. Concentrating his efforts and attention upon the business, Samuel C. McCluney has contributed in substantial measure to the growth and success of the undertaking. Thoroughness and enterprise have ever characterized his career and he has always employed constructive methods in the development of their interests.

On the 17th of May, 1905, in Columbus, Ohio, Mr. McCluney was married to Miss Katherine Robinson, a daughter of Joseph R. and Eva Robinson. They have become parents of three children: Katherine, Samuel Copp, Jr., and Louise. The religious faith of Mr. McCluney is indicated in his membership in St. Michael's and All Angels Episcopal Protestant church, and something of the nature of his interests outside of his business and his church is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Civic League, gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is a member of the Psi Upsilon, a college fraternity, while socially he is prominent in the St. Louis Country Club, the Sunset Hill Country Club, the Noonday Club and the Racquet Club.

H. EVERETT FARNHAM.

H. Everett Farnham, formerly in the teaching profession and now prominently identified with a large life insurance agency in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he has been residing for twelve years, is a native of Maine, born in Belgrade, that state, June 3, 1865, a son of George Augustus and Lydia (Spalding) Farnham, both of whom were of English descent. Mrs. Lydia Farnham's brother, John Franklin Spalding, for thirty years was an Episcopal bishop in Colorado and was the author of several books. His son, Frank Spencer Spalding was bishop of Utah, and was killed instantly a few years ago in an auto accident. An excellent biography of his life was published by Macmillan, the writer being the Rev. John Howard Mellish.

H. Everett Farnham, the subject of this sketch, was a graduate of Cony high school, Augusta, Maine, which he attended from 1881 to 1885, and had for a schoolfellow James G. Blaine, Jr. In 1889 Mr. Farnham was graduated from Colby College, Waterville, Maine, receiving his degree of B. A., at that time becoming a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He was editor of the college paper, The Echo; was class poet and earned his way by newspaper work and traveling. During the years 1889-91 Mr. Farnham took graduate work in Yale University for which his alma mater con-

ferred upon him the degree of M. A. Between 1895 and 1905 Mr. Farnham was engaged in teaching in Denver, Colorado, and in the state of Iowa, the subjects in which he specialized being Greek, economics and sociology, bringing to the teaching of these subjects considerable ability and the fruits of deep study. He had also been engaged for some time as physical director and secretary of a branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Pennsylvania. It was in June, 1905, that Mr. Farnham established his connection with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, making St. Joseph his general headquarters in July, 1908. Since the latter year he has been directing one of the largest and most successful insurance agencies in northwest Missouri, the scope of his operations covering about one-third of the state. In connection with his management of this extensive business he has firmly established himself and the company he represents in the public confidence.

Mr. Farnham was brought up to the political principles of the republican party and has always been active in political affairs, but has never been a seeker after political office. He exercises an independent attitude in national and local election matters. With the exception of his college fraternity Mr. Farnham is not connected with any secret orders. He is a member of the American Society of Political and Social Science; was first president of the St. Joseph Life Underwriters Association, and was reelected to that office for a second term; he is vice president of the St. Joseph Public Ownership League, holds membership in the Cosmopolitan Club, and is president of the St. Joseph City Club. He is an attendant on the services of the Presbyterian church, interested in all of its good works, and in all the social and cultural activities of his home city.

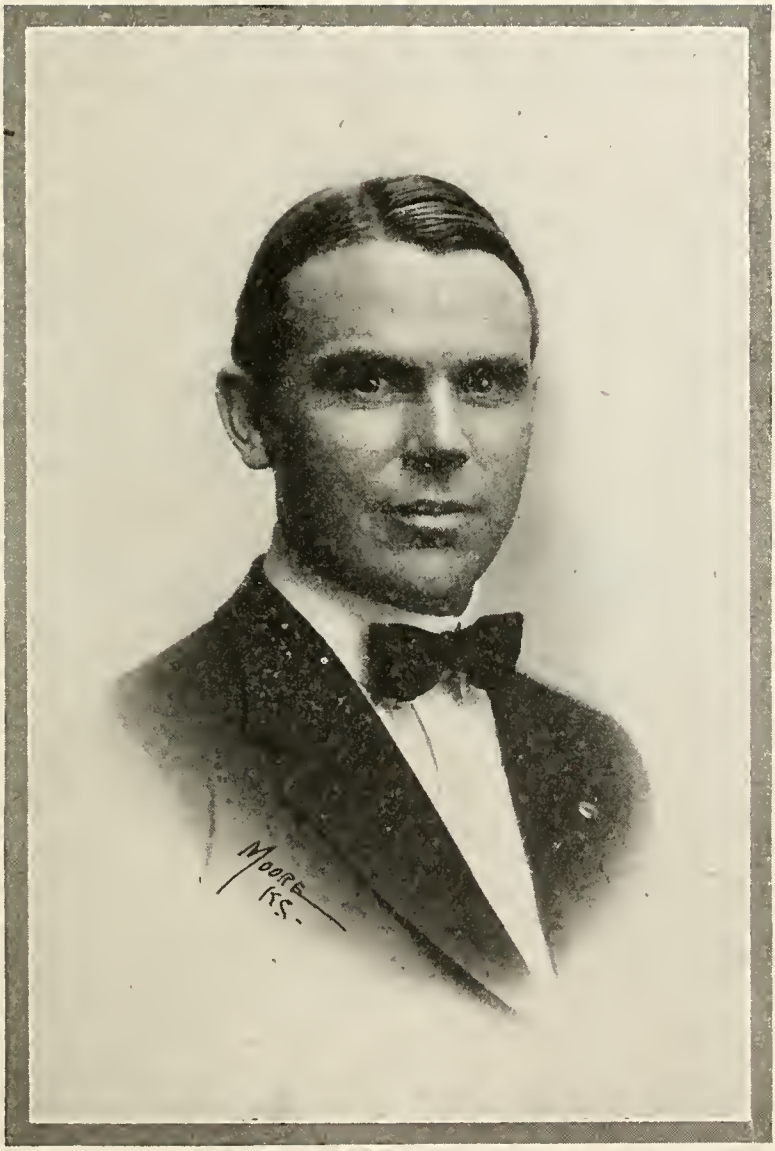
On June 4, 1906, at Davenport, Iowa, Mr. Farnham was united in marriage to Bergia A. Hawley, of Warsaw, New York, a daughter of Franklyn D. and Mary Belle Hawley. Mrs. Farnham attended Knox College, is an accomplished pianist and pipe organist, and occupies a prominent place in the social affairs of St. Joseph. To Mr. and Mrs. Farnham the following children have been born: Robert Spalding, aged thirteen; Romeyn Hawley, twelve; Helen Jeanette, ten; and Mary Marguerite, four.

THOMAS E. PURCELL, D. D. S.

Dr. Thomas E. Purcell, who for twenty years has successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Kansas City, was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 14, 1873, his parents being James and Johanna (Brazil) Purcell, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the former having been born in County Tipperary, and the latter in County Claire. They had reached young manhood and young womanhood when they came to the United States. The father engaged in the business of house wrecking in Chicago. In 1875 he located in Marshall county, Kansas, as one of its pioneer settlers, and continued his residence in the Sunflower state until 1898, when he returned to Chicago and there lived retired to the time of his death. He was an active church worker and lived a consistent Christian life.

Dr. Purcell attended the public schools of Marshall county, Kansas, and when seventeen years of age entered the office of a dentist in Washington, Kansas, thus acquainting himself with some of the practical phases of the profession. He afterward matriculated in the Kansas City Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1897. He then opened an office in Washington, Kansas, but in 1900 removed to Kansas City where he has since successfully followed his profession, his practice being now very extensive. He is a past president of the Kansas City Dental Society and while he was the incumbent in that office the first three dental clinics were held in the Swope Settlement, Dr. Purcell inaugurating this important work. He has always kept in touch with the progress and advancement being continually made along professional lines, and graduated from the Dewey School of Orthodontia, of which alumni society he has served as president and treasurer. He is likewise the president of the State Board of Dental Examiners and is widely recognized as one of the capable and eminent members of the profession in Missouri. In 1916 he served on the executive committee of the National Dental Association. In 1918 the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by St. Mary's College of Kansas.

Dr. Purcell was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Erb, who was born in Pennsylvania and is a daughter of Peter S. Erb, one of the early settlers of



T. E. Purcell

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Washington, Kansas. To Dr. and Mrs. Purcell have been born nine children: Ruth, Helen, Mary, Thomas E., Agnes, Josephine, James, Alice and John. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and they are communicants of the Redemptorist church of Kansas City. Dr. Purcell is state deputy supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus. He has shown no activity along political lines but has devoted much time and attention to social welfare work, and his activities of this character have been of a most helpful and progressive nature.

HENRY JOSEPH GERLING.

Henry Joseph Gerling, assistant superintendent of instruction in the public schools of St. Louis, was born at Normandy, in St. Louis county, February 20, 1870, his parents being Frank A. and Pauline (Weiskittel) Gerling. The father, who was born in Germany, settled in St. Louis county in 1868, followed the occupation of farming as a life work and passed away in 1916. His wife, who died in 1903, was a daughter of Henry W. Weiskittel, who was born in western Germany and was a brother of Anton Weiskittel, owner of the great foundry and stove manufacturing plant at Baltimore, Maryland, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. During the Civil war they supplied the government with stoves and heaters of all kinds. A cousin achieved renown during the Franco-Prussian war and thereafter as a director of fiscal affairs of the German empire and was decorated therefor. The Weiskittel family is registered as of the lesser nobility in Germany and still treasures its coat of arms.

Henry J. Gerling was a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis to the age of ten years, when the family removed to Boone county, where he attended a small private school and later the public schools of Columbia, Missouri. He next entered the high school preparatory to becoming a student in the University of Missouri, in which he matriculated at a later date, winning the B. L. and LL. B. degrees in 1894. In 1896 he was given the degree of Master of Arts by the University of Missouri. While a student there he was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and during the period in which he was pursuing his studies at Columbia he also acted as instructor in modern languages at the University.

Because of the excellence of his student work and the fact that his average scholarship for the four years was over ninety-six per cent, he was in 1896 chosen for the President White Fellowship in history and political economy at Cornell University. He remained at Cornell for three years, studying history, political science and constitutional law. In 1895 he had been admitted to the Missouri bar, but he never engaged in the active practice of law. In 1894 and 1895 Professor Gerling rendered educational service to the city of Columbia by organizing a high school in connection with the public school system there. In 1899 he returned to St. Louis at the invitation of Dr. Soldan, then superintendent of schools, and for eight years acted as principal of three different schools—the Laclede, which has since been abandoned, the Fremont and the Hodgen. For two years he taught in the St. Louis Harris Teachers' College, specializing in history, and was then made principal of the Teachers' Training School connected with that institution. He occupied that position until June, 1915, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of instruction in the St. Louis schools under Dr. Blewett and is now serving in that capacity under Dr. Withers. He has long been recognized as one of the successful educators of Missouri and at all times has held to the highest professional standards, while his initiative has led to the introduction of new and valuable ideas in connection with public instruction.

On the 24th of August, 1896, Professor Gerling was married to Miss Vinnie Adams, of Shelbina, Missouri, a daughter of Judge Newton T. Adams, of Shelby county, who was born in Kentucky and in 1858 removed to Shelbina. He passed away in 1919, at the notable age of ninety-six years, and he was one of the oldest if not the oldest Master Mason in the state. The paternal grandfather of Judge Adams enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war from Pennsylvania and in recognition of his services was awarded a grant of land in Kentucky, whereon he resided until his death at the age of ninety-nine. Mrs. Gerling, by reason of her line of descent, is an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Adams family is of Scotch Irish lineage and was established in Pennsylvania about 1670, whence a removal was later made to North Carolina and

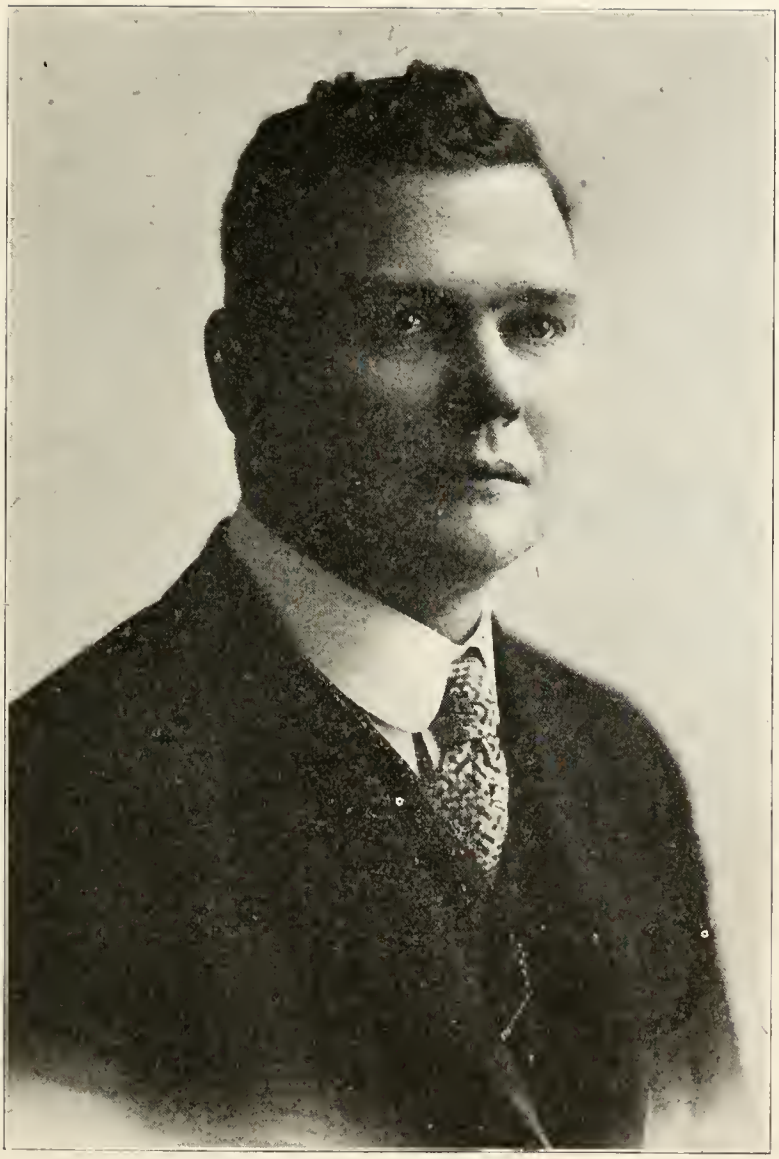
from there to the land grant in Kentucky. To Professor and Mrs. Gerling have been born two children: John H., born in 1897, is first lieutenant of the cavalry troop of the National Guards of Missouri. During the World war he made three vigorous attempts to enlist in different branches of the army but was rejected on account of being under weight. He persevered, however. and only a day or two before the armistice was assigned to Camp Pike, officers' training camp. The daughter, Pauline Gerling, is now in her junior year in the University of Wisconsin.

In politics Mr. Gerling maintains an independent course. He is a member and trustee of the Compton Heights Baptist church and has always been active in church work, teaching the adult Bible class of the Sunday school. He belongs to the Schoolmasters Club, Century Boat Club, National Iris Society and other social organizations. He is a Mason, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and to St. Louis Consistory, A. A. S. R. He is a lover of music and books but finds his greatest recreation in gardening.

JUDGE CHAUNCEY J. KRUEGER.

Chauncey J. Krueger, judge of the St. Louis court of criminal correction, division No. 2, was born at Affton, St. Louis county, November 30, 1877, his parents being August and Elizabeth (Claus) Krueger. The father came from Germany to America in 1865, settling at Fenton in St. Louis county where he took up a farm and thereon resided until his death which occurred November, 1919. He was a great home man, devoted to his family and beloved by all who knew him, especially his eleven children, the members of the household being: Chauncey J., of this review; William K., who is a baker; Charles W., who is in the election commissioner's office in St. Louis; Fred W. and John, who are farmers and occupy the old homestead, having always lived there with their father; Anthony A., inspector in the City Street Department; Mrs. Elizabeth Frey; Mrs. Caroline Wallach; Mrs. Augusta Dietrich; Mrs. Katherine Milne; and Anna, who still lives with her brothers at the old home. William Krueger, an uncle of Judge Krueger, took a farm at the same time as August Krueger, and always lived with his brother as a member of the family, endearing himself to all. These two brothers lived and worked on the farm together for forty-three years, displaying a brotherly love that made the home life ideal. The mother of Judge Krueger was a native of St. Louis, her father being one of the first commission men in the city handling all kinds of produce.

Judge Krueger acquired a public school education in St. Louis county and also attended night school, afterward becoming a student in the night school of the Benton College of Law. He continued his studies there, beginning September 25, 1901, for one year, then began to read Kent, Blackstone and other commentaries but again took up the study in 1908 and was graduated June 20, 1912. Throughout this entire period he paid his own way through college and met all of the incidental expenses. In the interval between the two periods of his preparation for the bar he worked for a grocery store and drove a delivery wagon for six months. He then entered the employ of the Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company with which he continued for eleven months, or until February, 1903. At that date he secured a position at the Union station handling baggage and five months later he accepted a position with Timothy O'Brien. In 1905 he was nominated on the republican ticket for the representative to the house of delegates from the 14th ward of the city but was counted out in the election. In 1905 he was appointed to represent the 14th ward on the city committee and was elected to the same position in 1906 and reelected in 1908. In 1910 he was elected to the republican state committee from the 12th congressional district and reelected in 1912 for a term of two years. On the 1st of January, 1907, he was appointed deputy clerk of the court of criminal correction, which position he filled until 1910, when he was elected justice of the peace of the 4th district at 1007 Chestnut street. In 1912, immediately following his graduation from the Benton College of Law, he went to Jefferson City where he was admitted to the bar and then entered upon the general practice of his chosen profession. He has since concentrated his efforts and attentions upon his law work and was not long in gaining a good



JUDGE CHAUNCEY J. KRUEGER

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clientage. In November, 1916, he was elected judge of the St. Louis court of criminal correction, division No. 2, and assumed the duties of the position on the 1st of January, 1917, since which time he has presided over the court. His rulings are strictly fair and impartial and his ability is attested by all who know of the work of the court.

On the 10th of October, 1906, in St. Louis, Judge Krueger was married to Miss Jessie E. Huber, a native of this city while her father was a native of Illinois. The Judge is very fond of all outdoor sports, particularly baseball and especially enjoys hunting and fishing. His religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Winnebago Presbyterian church. He is a Mason, belonging to Tower Grove Lodge, No. 631, F. & A. M.; Missouri Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; and also to Alhambra Grotto. He likewise has served as chancellor commander of Future Great Lodge, No. 276, K. P.; and is also a member of Zulema Temple, No. 54, D. O. K. K.; and Aerie No. 41, F. O. E. During the war period he was very active in connection with all drives and made many speeches upon the issues of the day, taking a helpful part in the educational campaign which brought enlightenment to the public concerning the real conditions which arose out of the war. Along professional lines Judge Krueger is connected with the St. Louis, Missouri, and American Bar Associations. He holds to high professional standards, his practice being at all times conducted along ethical lines, while upon the bench he is making an excellent record as one of the thoroughly upright judges of the city court.

THOMAS BENTON MANSFIELD, M. D.

Dr. Thomas Benton Mansfield, one of the most efficient and successful surgeons of St. Louis, was born in Mexico, Missouri, December 25, 1870. His father, the late Thomas Benton Mansfield, was also a native of this state and was a son of Dr. Mansfield, a pioneer settler of the city of Mexico, at one time being the owner of the site upon which the present courthouse stands. He settled thereon when it was government land, purchasing the tract at a dollar and a quarter per acre, and later he made a gift of this to the county to be used as the building site for the courthouse. He was a Methodist minister and at one time was president of the Nashville Methodist University at Nashville, Tennessee. Throughout his entire life he contributed in marked measure to the intellectual and moral progress of the communities in which he made his home. He continued to reside at Mexico, Missouri, until his death, which occurred when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. His widow survived him and attained to an even greater age, reaching the ninety-fourth milestone on life's journey. Their son, Thomas Benton Mansfield, was a successful farmer and stock raiser who passed away in 1871, when but thirty-six years of age. He had married Mary Frances Crooks, a daughter of Judge Crooks, a prominent jurist and one of the early settlers of Audrain county, Missouri. Mrs. Mansfield is still living in St. Louis and she became the mother of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom Thomas B. was the eldest child, while the others were born of a second marriage.

Thomas B. Mansfield acquired his early education as a student in the public schools of Vandalia, Missouri, and afterward was graduated in pharmacy from the Barnes Medical College with the class of 1903, at which time the Ph. G. degree was conferred upon him. Later he pursued the medical course in the same institution and won his M. D. degree in 1904. Following his graduation he served as interne in the Centenary Hospital of St. Louis for three years and he also taught anatomy in the Barnes Medical College for seven years, while for three years he was teacher of surgery there. He then took up the private practice of medicine and has since confined his attention to surgery, in which he has developed a high measure of efficiency and skill. It was through employment along mercantile lines in St. Louis that he provided the means necessary for his college course, so that he is a self-educated as well as a self-made man. He has given close and earnest attention to improved surgical methods, keeping in touch with the advancement that is being continually made along this line, and today he is recognized as one of the eminent representatives of surgery in St. Louis.

In this city Dr. Mansfield was married to Miss Bertha Grimm, a native of St. Louis and they have one son, Thomas Benton Mansfield, Jr., born July 16, 1911. The parents are members of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church and fraternally Dr. Mansfield is connected with the Knight Templar Masons and with the Knights of Pythias, while his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. His entire life has been passed in this state and his record is one which reflects credit and honor upon the commonwealth. From pioneer times the family has been connected with Missouri's development and progress and the influence of all who have borne the name of Mansfield in Missouri has been directed to the upbuilding and benefit of the community and the state at large.

GEORGE J. GRAYSTON.

George J. Grayston, one of the foremost lawyers of Joplin, Missouri, was born in Christian county, this state, January 16, 1872, a son of David E. and Sarah (Wrightsman) Grayston. David Grayston was a native of Ipswich, England, who came to the United States in 1849 when a youth of nineteen years. His contemplated destination was the California gold fields, to which thousands were flocking in the hope of making fortunes. However, on reaching New York Mr. Grayston decided to remain in that city, and found his first work in helping in the construction of the Erie canal, which great waterway was then being pushed to completion. After some time he went on out to Illinois, where he met his future wife and was later married. Immediately following the close of the Civil war he moved to Missouri, locating on a farm in Christian county, and here he continued to cultivate his holding, developing and improving it for several years and thus continued up to the time of his death.

George J. Grayston, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Christian county and on the completion of his scholastic course taught school for some years. In 1898 Mr. Grayston began the reading of law and was admitted to the Missouri state bar in 1899, and in the same year he began the practice of his profession in Joplin. In the intervening twenty years he has developed a large and influential connection and has placed himself among the foremost attorneys of the state in civil law practice, being generally recognized as one of the most forceful and painstaking lawyers of the present generation in the Joplin district.

On December 14, 1896, Mr. Grayston was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Roberts, of Conway, Missouri, and to this union two children were born: David R., of Joplin, chief clerk in the Ingersoll Rand Drill Company; and Charles M., attending Kansas City Law School. Mrs. Grayson died in 1911 and some time later Mr. Grayston married Miss Beatrice Appling, of Joplin, and they are the parents of two children: Judson M. and George J.

Mr. Grayston is an ardent supporter of the republican party, but has always refused public office, preferring his legal practice. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Country Club, and enjoys the social recreation which the club affords. Mr. Grayston is legal adviser to the Gas Company, to the Water Company, to the San Francisco Railroad, and to numerous other corporations in and around Joplin.

JOHN HENRY McCLUNEY.

A notable history of successful achievement brought about through steadfast devotion to one line of business, fidelity to the interests of his clients and enterprise in the development of the organization constitutes the life record of John Henry McCluney, who for fifty-seven years was connected with the State National Bank of St. Louis, long holding official position therein and serving for the last seven years as president of the institution. The greater part of his life was passed in St. Louis, although he was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 2d of October, 1840, his parents being James and Isabella (Helm) McCluney. The family removed to St. Louis during his early boyhood and he obtained his education in the public and high schools of this city. On the 2d of December, 1857, he

started out in the business world as an employe of the State Savings Association, and when that institution was succeeded by the State National Bank he remained with the latter and became the vice president and one of the directors of the bank and ultimately was elected to the presidency, remaining at the head of the institution for seven years. He made for himself a most enviable position in the financial circles of the city. There was nothing spectacular in his career, but his life history contains many lessons that may be profitably scanned and followed by those who wish to arrive at the goal of success through honorable and straightforward methods, winning prosperity and an untarnished name simultaneously.

On the 4th of November, 1874, Mr. McCluney was married to Miss Clara Esther Copp and they became the parents of the following children: Clara, Elizabeth Copp, John H., Jr., Samuel C., James, Mildred, Ethel and Daniel C. The sons of the family have become well-known business men of the city and are mentioned elsewhere in this work.

Mr. McCluney passed away March 3, 1914. His life was ever guided by high principles that made him a man whom to know was to respect and honor. During the period of the Civil war he served as a member of the Home Guard. He was well known in the club circles of his city, becoming a popular member of the St. Louis, Country, Noonday and Cuivre Clubs. Pursuing the even tenor of his way and faithfully performing each day's duties as they arose, he thus found courage and inspiration for the labors of the succeeding day and by reason thereof advanced steadily step by step to an enviable place in the financial circles of his adopted city.

RAYMOND W. HALL.

Raymond W. Hall is engaged in the general practice of law but is developing considerable business in real estate and corporation law and is making an excellent record in probate matters. Thus he has gained an enviable position among the younger representatives of the Kansas City bar. Missouri claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred in Platte county, August 15, 1891. He is a son of C. D. and Laura (Williams) Hall, the former a native of Virginia, while the latter was born in Platte county, Missouri, and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the state. The father devoted his life to financial interests and became vice president of the Bank of Weston. He also served as county judge for two terms, and probate judge, having been elected to the bench on the democratic ticket. He is a man of recognized prominence and influence in his community, doing much to mold public thought and action there.

In the acquirement of his education Raymond W. Hall attended the high school of Weston, Missouri, and afterward became a pupil in a preparatory school before entering the University of Missouri, in which he pursued both his classical and law courses. He won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913 and that of LL. B. in 1915. In the latter year he entered upon the practice of law and devoted his attention to professional interests until 1917 when he went to the officers' training school at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, and was there commissioned. He was assigned to the Eighty-seventh Division but was afterward transferred to Camp Lee, Virginia, as personnel adjutant, thus serving from June, 1918, until January 16, 1919. He was commissioned second lieutenant in June of the former year and became first lieutenant on the 27th of September, 1918. While at Camp Lee he was bayonet instructor in the Central Officers' Training Camp and also specialized on tax matters through special study while in the army.

After being mustered out Mr. Hall, on the 1st of January, 1919, began specializing on income tax matters as counsel for E. W. James & Company of Tulsa, Wichita Falls, Kansas City and St. Louis. This is the only company doing this kind of work and has as its clients many large corporations and various states. His special study in the army enabled Mr. Hall to concentrate along this line of effort and he is largely regarded as authority upon income tax matters. He is likewise connected with the Bank of Weston as a stockholder.

Mr. Hall is now adjutant of Fitzsimons Post No. 8 of the American Legion, which he joined on its organization. He belongs to the city central executive committee of the American Legion posts, is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce, with

the Kansas City Field Club, the Phi Alpha Delta and the Phi Gamma Delta, two Greek letter fraternities, and with the Knights of Columbus. From the 1st of July, 1919, until the 1st of February, 1920, he was a member of the upper house of the Kansas City council by appointment of Mayor Cowgill, and in politics he has always given his support to the democratic party. He possesses a studious nature, reads constantly and is an earnest and convincing talker, straightforward in his statements, which at all times are very effective. Thus while still a young man Mr. Hall is making steady progress in his profession and is winning wide public recognition for his ability not only as a lawyer but in matters of citizenship as well.

JOHN O. SKINNER, M. D.

Dr. John O. Skinner is engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City, where his birth occurred September 11, 1880, his parents being John R. and Hattie (Breeze) Skinner, who were natives of Ohio. The father, a lawyer by profession, practiced in Springhill, Kansas, for a long period and took an active interest in all public affairs pertaining to the welfare and progress of his community, but never sought nor desired office.

Dr. Skinner pursued a high school education in Springhill, Kansas, and later took up the study of medicine, entering the Medical University of Kansas City, from which he was graduated in 1910. He has always specialized in surgical work, and for two years he was interne in St. Joseph's Hospital of Kansas City. He afterward studied for a while in the Post-Graduate school in New York City, and in 1912 returned to Kansas City where he entered upon professional duties that have brought him into prominent relations with his fellow members of the profession and with the general public who need medical and surgical aid. He belongs to the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations. He is naturally kind and sympathetic and enjoys the confidence, as well as the high regard of his patients.

In June, 1918, Dr. Skinner entered the navy and was stationed at Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained until April 3, 1919. It was a matter of great disappointment that he did not get overseas, being attached to the Training Camp, as a lieutenant of the senior grade.

On the 26th of October, 1910, Dr. Skinner was married in Kansas City to Miss Laura Buchanan. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Skinner are John, Helen and Laura, aged respectively nine, seven and one years. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Dr. Skinner is also identified with the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the City Club and gives his political allegiance to the republican party, but has neither time nor inclination to seek office, his professional duties making full demand upon his efforts.

TURNER T. LEWIS.

Turner T. Lewis, vice president of the Eagle Packet Company of St. Louis, was born December 13, 1857, in the city which is still his home. His father, William J. Lewis, was a native of Virginia and in his childhood days became a resident of Glasgow, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. He became a tobacco merchant of Glasgow, carrying on business there in connection with his two brothers for a number of years. Later he removed with his family to St. Louis, where he continued in the same line of business but on a larger scale. He manufactured fine smoking and chewing tobacco, his factory being located at Twenty-first and Morgan streets. Later he sold this business and entered into partnership with Joseph S. Nanson for the conduct of a commission business at Second and Washington avenue. For some time he devoted his energies to that undertaking and then sold out, becoming a manufacturer of pig iron in South St. Louis. He afterward concentrated his efforts and attention upon iron and coal mining and also owned and operated a number of steamboats on the Mississippi river. His activities and interests constantly broadened in scope and importance. He was elected to the

DR. JOHN O. SKINNER

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presidency of the Commercial Bank of St. Louis and devoted the latter part of his life to the interests of that strong financial institution. His business affairs were ever an element in the upbuilding and progress of St. Louis and he contributed much to the development of the city as the years passed by. Here his death occurred July 14, 1879. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Turner, was a daughter of Talton Turner, of Howard county, Missouri, who was the father of sixteen children. He at one time served as surveyor of Missouri and was well known throughout the state and especially in Howard county before the division of counties was made, at which time Howard included Boone, Callaway and Randolph counties, extending to the state line of Iowa. Mrs. Lewis passed away September 18, 1908. There were six children in the family, two daughters and four sons, but only one daughter and three sons are now living. The sister of Turner T. Lewis is Mrs. Warren Johnson, whose husband is assistant cashier of the State National Bank of St. Louis. A brother, Ben W. Lewis, is engaged in the real estate business in this city, while J. D. Perry Lewis is president of the Lewis Automobile Company.

Turner T. Lewis of this review was educated in the public schools of his native city and in Washington University. He then entered the bank of Bartholow, Lewis & Company in St. Louis, located on Third street, opposite the old postoffice. Upon the death of his father he was made assistant manager of his father's estate and looked after the general interests connected therewith. He later engaged in the coal and iron business, in which he continued for about twenty years. Since 1897, having an interest in the Eagle Packet Company, he has devoted his time mostly to the business of that line and for several years has been vice president of the company. His sound business judgment has been manifest in many connections and various interests have profited by his aid and cooperation.

Mr. Lewis owns a nice home at No. 368 North Taylor avenue in St. Louis, which his brother, Ben W., and his family share with him. Turner T. Lewis belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and in politics has always been a democrat. He possesses a social, genial nature and has a host of admiring friends who esteem him highly by reason of his sterling worth, because of what he has accomplished and owing to the progressive attitude which he has ever manifested in connection with all business affairs.

FREDERICK PHILLIPP PARKER, M. D.

When there comes a leisure hour to Dr. Frederick Phillipp Parker he turns to golf, to baseball and to hunting for rest and recreation, but the major part of his time and attention are fully taken up with an extensive practice in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. A graduate of the Marion Simms Medical College, he devoted his time to general practice for several years and then concentrated his energies upon the line of his specialty, in which he has made notable and gratifying progress, St. Louis classing him with her leading oculists and aurists.

Mississippi claims Dr. Parker as a native son, his birth having occurred in Goodman, that state, on the 29th of April, 1869. His father, Elijah Bryant Parker, a native of Florida, is now seventy-eight years of age. He belongs to one of the prominent old families of Florida of English lineage and after the close of the Civil war he removed to Mississippi, having previously served with the Confederate forces in the long military contest between the north and the south. He afterward devoted his attention to the care of his plantation for many years but is now living retired. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eudora Roper, came of a Virginian family of Pennsylvania Dutch and English ancestry, the various ancestral lines being established in America prior to the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Parker has now reached the age of seventy-four years, and she has reared a family of three sons and two daughters all of whom survive.

Dr. Parker of this review, the eldest of the children, was educated in the public schools of Attala county, Mississippi, and also in the business college of Iuka, Mississippi. His early life to the age of twenty-one years was spent upon his father's plantation, and on attaining his majority in 1890 he came to St. Louis,

after pursuing a course in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, at Memphis, Tennessee. He continued his studies in the Marion Simms Medical College of St. Louis and won his professional degree upon graduation with the class of 1893. He then entered upon the general practice of medicine and surgery and continued active along that line until 1904, when he took up special work in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. From 1904 until 1919 he was clinical lecturer in the Washington University, his position being technically described as that of assistant of the out clinic. In 1917 he became identified with the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital clinic in the ear, nose and throat department, to which he devotes much of his time and attention. He is also oculist for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a position which he has filled for six years. He has studied most broadly aloug the lines of his specialty, keeping in touch with the latest scientific researches and discoveries and has become recognized an an authority upon many points concerned in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

On the 24th of August, 1904, in St. Louis, Dr. Parker was married to Miss Alma M. Sallee, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Gilbert H. and Sarah (Rhodes) Sallee, the latter now deceased. The Sallees were an old Indiana family, while the Rhodes family was early established at Pana, Illinois. To Dr. and Mrs. Parker has been born a daughter, Eunice May, who was born August 4, 1905, in St. Louis. The parents are members of the Kings Highway Presbyterian church, and Dr. Parker is a member of the church orchestra. Politically he supports the democratic party, save at local elections where no issue is involved, at which time he casts an independent ballot. He is well known in Masonic circles as a member of Corner Stone Lodge, No. 323, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; and St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T.; also of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Bellefontaine Chapter, No 69, O. E. S.; and the Alhambra Grotto. He is now serving on the board of directors having in charge the building of the new Masonic temple.

When America was at war with Germany, Dr. Parker applied to the Red Cross and obtained a commission and also had his passport ready to sail for Europe, but the signing of the armistice prevented him from going overseas. His professional connections are with the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, and the St. Louis Ophthalmological Society of which he was formerly secretary. His professional duties have become of an extensive and important character, and a conscientious sense of obligation characterizes his every professional act.

JUDGE THOMAS BROOKS HARVEY.

Judge Thomas Brooks Harvey, who for forty years has been a member of the St. Louis bar, his name figuring in connection with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the district during this period, was born on the 2d of August, 1855, in Crawford, Lowndes county, Mississippi, his parents being Theophilus and Rebecca (Hutchison) Harvey. His early education was acquired in the schools of Crawford, Mississippi, after which he entered the University of Mississippi at Oxford, completing the work of the freshman and sophomore years. Following his admission to the bar after thorough preliminary reading, he practiced law in Mississippi from 1877 until 1880, when he came to St. Louis and has since followed his profession in the state and federal courts. While he has continued in the general practice of law, he has specialized to a considerable extent in criminal law and throughout the entire period has been engaged for the prosecution or the defense on many of the important criminal cases heard in Missouri and elsewhere. While he has argued many cases, he has lost but few. No one better knows the necessity for thorough preparation and no one more industriously prepares his cases than has Judge Harvey. His course in the courtroom is characterized by a calmness and dignity that indicate reserve strength. His arguments have elicited warm commendation, not only from his associates at the bar, but also from the bench. His briefs always show wide research, careful thought and the best and strongest reasons which can be urged for his contentions,

Murillo Portraits

JUDGE THOMAS B. HARVEY

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presented in cogent and logical form and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear.

Judge Harvey has always been a stalwart democrat and active in support of states rights, but the only political positions which he has held have been in the strict path of his profession. He was judge of the circuit court of St. Louis during 1895 and 1896, after which he was nominated for the same office on the democratic ticket, but the entire ticket was defeated through the split in the party on the gold and silver issue during the first Bryan campaign. He was afterward nominated and elected on the democratic ticket as circuit attorney of St. Louis in 1912 and held the office for four years, refusing to become a candidate for a second term.

On the 30th of June, 1906, Judge Harvey was married in St. Louis to Miss Helen M. Field, daughter of William B. and Harriet E. Field, of St. Louis. They have become parents of two children: Harriet Elizabeth, born February 20, 1911; and Thomas Brooks, Jr., born June 15, 1913.

The religious faith of Judge Harvey is that of the Baptist church. He belongs to Phi Gamma Delta, a fraternity of the University of Mississippi, and also to the Legion of Honor. In club circles he is well known as a member of the Mercantile and City Clubs of St. Louis and along professional lines his connection is with the St. Louis, Missouri, and American Bar Associations. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state, both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community.

C. WILLIAM KOENIG.

C. William Koenig, member of the St. Louis bar, was born in this city, April 30, 1870. His father, William Koenig, whose death occurred in 1912, came to America from Germany when but five years of age. After attaining his majority he entered business circles in St. Louis and became widely known as a successful retail merchant in agricultural implements. He carried on business for forty years under the name of William Koenig & Company, his location being at No. 107 North Main street and at Nos. 120 to 122 South Eighth street. He married Caroline F. Gutbrodt, who was born in St. Louis and was of German lineage. Their marriage was celebrated January 10, 1857, and they became the parents of ten children, nine sons and a daughter, all of whom are yet living with the exception of a son Frank.

C. William Koenig was the sixth in order of birth in this family. At the usual age he became a pupil in the public schools of St. Louis and afterward attended preparatory schools in the east, completing his education in the Buchtel College at Akron, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He afterward came to St. Louis and for a year and a half worked for his father. He then took charge of his father's exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and in 1896 he received an appointment as clerk in the probate court of St. Louis and occupied that position until 1899. In the latter year he was elected clerk and so continued to serve until 1903. In the meantime he took up the study of law and was graduated from the law department of Washington University in June, 1902. He had prepared for the bar by study at odd periods, embracing every opportunity in day or night time to further his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. He began practice in the year of his graduation as a member of the firm of Koenig & Koenig and has continued successfully as a representative of the St. Louis bar to the present time. He devotes his attention to general practice, and the thoroughness and care with which he prepares his cases and the clearness with which he presents his cause have been salient features in the attainment of his present day prominence and success.

Mr. Koenig was married in Alton, Illinois, on the 26th of April, 1899, to Miss Lulu E. Roesch, a daughter of Charles C. and Maria (Reinhard) Roesch. They have become parents of two sons: Lloyd, twenty years of age, who is now attending Washington University, where he is studying mechanical engineering; and

Harold, nineteen years of age, now attending Washington University as a law student.

During the World war Mr. Koenig served on the legal advisory board of St. Louis county. He belongs to St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., having been raised on the 21st of June, 1906. He is also a member of the St. Louis Bar Association, and in politics he may be termed an independent republican. In religion he is a Protestant. His interests are of a broad and varied character, and his life has been actuated by worthy purposes and high ideals. In a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has made steady progress and today is enjoying a gratifying practice at the St. Louis bar.

VERNON GRIFFITH MAYS.

The schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, exceed in teaching facilities the fountains of education of other localities and this enviable condition is largely attributable to the character of the personnel of the teaching corps and to those who are responsible for framing the curriculum. The present superintendent of the St. Joseph schools, Vernon Griffith Mays, who has been the incumbent of that important position for more than four years, brought to bear upon the duties of his office a brilliant teaching and collegiate experience, and the success which has attended his efforts has more than justified the judgment and good faith of those on whom devolved the duty of selecting a superintendent.

Mr. Mays was born in Newburg, West Virginia, in 1874, a son of Jacob and Eleanor J. (Griffith) Mays. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Michigan, and when twenty years of age, in 1894, he was graduated from Albion College with the degree of Ph. B. He attended the University of Chicago during the summer of 1899; the University of Michigan during the summers of 1902-03-05, and the school year 1904-05, receiving from that institution the degree of A. M., and attended the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, "Scholar," 1905-06.

Thus equipped for entering the profession of teaching Mr. Mays was engaged during the intervening period as principal or superintendent in various schools. He filled the offices of principal and superintendent of schools in New Baltimore, Newaygo, and Romeo, Michigan, during eleven years; was superintendent of schools in Dixon, Illinois, for three years; principal of Lincoln, Nebraska, high school for seven years and served four years as superintendent of St. Joseph schools. The results of his labors have given considerable satisfaction to those best qualified to judge the workings of such an important public trust.

In 1905 Mr. Mays was united in marriage to Mabel A. Benham, the ceremony taking place at Ann Arbor, Michigan. They are the parents of one child, Helen Isabelle Mays. Mr. Mays is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and also holds membership in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar and the Scottish Rite. He is connected with the Rotary Club and several civic and educational associations and societies.

REV. JOHN W. MacIVOR, D. D.

Dr. John W. MacIvor, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis, is one of the foremost divines of the country and is nationally known through his great work along educational lines. He was born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on the 20th of March, 1878, and is a son of Malcolm and Margaret (MacIvor) MacIvor, who were likewise natives of Nova Scotia, their respective parents emigrating from Scotland to the new world. Both the father and mother of Dr. MacIvor are still living in their native land, where the father has devoted his life to the occupation of farming.

In the schools of Nova Scotia, John W. MacIvor obtained his preliminary education and subsequently came to the United States, where he entered Franklin College at New Athens, Ohio, there pursuing his studies until in 1902 he received from that institution the Master of Arts degree. He next entered the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago, in which he was a student for two years. On the expiration of

that period he matriculated in the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was graduated therefrom in 1895.

Having thus thoroughly prepared for the work of the ministry, his first charge was the Watson Memorial Presbyterian church at Pittsburgh, over which he presided from May, 1905, until July, 1916. During these years he built a new church edifice and thoroughly organized and promoted the work at that place. In July, 1916, he was called to St. Louis as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, to succeed the Rev. Samuel J. Niccols, D. D., who had presided over the congregation for more than a half century and was one of the best known and loved representatives of the ministry in St. Louis. It was a difficult position to which he was called, for many of his parishioners had sat only under the teachings of his predecessor, who had formed their ideals of ministerial service, but the strong personality of the man, his keen intellect and his broad human sympathy splendidly qualified him for the work undertaken and the Second Presbyterian church has shown steady and gratifying growth under his administration.

On the 2d of June, 1909, Dr. MacIvor was married to Miss Blanche Eisenbeis, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Dorothy. Dr. MacIvor was honored with the D. D. degree by Grove City College of Pennsylvania and also by Westminster College, receiving both degrees in 1916. He is a member of Tuscan Lodge, A. F. & A. M., belongs to the Missouri Athletic Club, to the University Club, the St. Louis Club, the Glen Echo Country Club, to the Contemporary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is the president of the board of Lindenwood College of St. Charles, Missouri, is a member of the board of trustees of Westminster College of Fulton, Missouri, member of the board of trustees of Park College at Parkville, Missouri, member of the New Era committee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church and was also a member of the national service commission of the Presbyterian church, on active duty during the war. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing Dr. MacIvor to be a man of broad scholarly attainments, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. He is a close and discriminating student of men and of measures, of activities and of the times. He is a clear thinker, a logical reasoner and back of all is his deep interest in humanity with its possibilities for development and progress toward the highest ideals.

A. W. THURMAN.

A. W. Thurman, a native of Missouri and for more than twenty years a resident of Joplin, Jasper county, stands in the front rank of the legal profession of that city, engaged in an extensive and valuable civil practice principally confined to the work of corporations and similar organizations.

Mr. Thurman was born in Saline county, Missouri, a son of William C. and Lucy (Pettitt) Thurman, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter a native of Virginia, being a member of the old family of Pettitts who settled in Virginia many generations ago. William Thurman and Lucy Pettitt were married in Missouri, to which state their respective parents had moved when they were children. William Thurman engaged in farming in the counties of Saline and Bates. When the California gold wave struck the country he was one of the many who crossed the plains with an ox team, the journey being made in 1850, the year following the first big rush of those hardy explorers who hoped to find fame and fortune in the growing west. Thurman returned by way of the Isthmus, walking across it, and finally coming to Missouri.

A. W. Thurman, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Bates county where his father settled when he was a child. Subsequently he attended the University of Missouri, from which institution he received his LL. B. degree in 1894. About this time he moved to Butler, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of law for five years, at the end of which period he came to Joplin where he has since been prominently identified with the legal profession, having established himself in the public confidence and created a practice which is largely confined to the handling of the legal business of many leading corporations of Joplin and the district.

In 1896 Mr. Thurman was united in marriage to Alice Steele of Butler, Missouri, and to this union two children were born: Robert S., and Josephine. The son Robert volunteered for overseas service in the United States army when but nineteen years of age. He went to France with the Thirty-fifth Division and was killed in action in

the Argonne, at Chandron farm, on September 29, 1918, making the supreme sacrifice for liberty and his country. The grief of his sorrowing parents was shared by the citizens of Joplin, where Mr. and Mrs. Thurman are held in the highest esteem.

Mr. Thurman is a consistent supporter of the democratic party but has never been a seeker after office of a political character. He gives practical support to his friends and always endeavors to see that fit and proper candidates are elected to fill positions of public trust. Mr. Thurman's fraternal affiliation is with Joplin Lodge No. 501, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Joplin Golf Club. Mrs. Thurman and her daughter are members of the Presbyterian church, and are active in all church work.

J. PEARCE KANE.

A young man of studious habits and wide general information, it is but natural that in the line of his profession J. Pearce Kane should have made steady progress until he is now regarded as one of the clever and successful lawyers at the Kansas City bar, having very creditably represented a number of litigated interests. He was born in St. Louis, October 15, 1886. His father, Dr. James H. Kane, was a native of Canada and came to the United States in young manhood, settling in St. Louis, where he practiced medicine for a number of years and then removed to Kansas City in 1887, becoming a prominent physician here. He was very active along professional lines, discharging all of his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation that indicated his full recognition of the responsibilities that rest upon the medical practitioner. He here passed away January 9, 1909. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lillie A. Pearce, was a daughter of John Pearce, a native of Barnstaple, England, who learned the shoe business in England and afterward crossed the Atlantic to Canada, whence he came to the United States in 1853. He established a shoe factory in Cincinnati and afterward in Chicago, the latter being destroyed in the great Chicago fire of 1871. He then removed to St. Louis, becoming one of the pioneer shoe manufacturers not only of that city but of the west. He organized the first wholesale shoe company of St. Louis and for a considerable period was prominently identified with the trade in that city.

J. Pearce Kane, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, attended the public schools and also the Central high school of Kansas City and in his school days played football on the team with Murray Davis, in whose honor Murray Davis Post of the American Legion has been named. Mr. Kane continued his studies in Washington University and in 1910 won his LL. B. degree, having thus qualified for the bar. In the two succeeding years he occupied the position of claim agent with the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and then entered upon the general practice of law, in which he has since continued. He makes a fine argument before a jury, is particularly strong as a trial lawyer and has represented various concerns in legal affairs most creditably. There are many who consider him one of the brightest and ablest young lawyers of the community.

Mr. Kane has given his political allegiance to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. In 1916 he was made secretary of the board of public works and he has always been a most active advocate of republican principles. He makes a strong and logical speech and commands the respect of his audience wherever he is heard when addressing gatherings upon state and national issues. His military record is a most interesting one. When he was a lad of fifteen he enlisted as a private in Company E of the Third Regiment of the Missouri National Guard and worked upward to the rank of first lieutenant. He served on the Mexican border and he resigned his position as secretary of the board of public works that he might render further military aid to his country. On the 17th of March, 1917, he left Kansas City with Company E, which later became a part of the One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry of the Thirty-fifth Division, U. S. A. His military record is one of notable courage and ability in leadership. He has seen much service both as an enlisted man and as an officer and his record stands out as that of a patriotic American whose service was not confined even to his active connection with the army during the World war, for since he has been discharged he has taken most helpful part in promoting the high purpose of the American Legion.

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He was one of the organizers of Murray Davis Post and was chairman of the Kansas City delegation to the state convention in 1920. He was also made a delegate to the national convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in the same year. He is now vice chairman of the Kansas City American Legion national convention committee and no one is more untiring in the effort to secure the adoption of the high principles and promote the splendid purposes for which the Legion stands. Mr. Kane also belongs to the Delta Chi, a legal fraternity, and in Masonry he has attained the consistory degrees of the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. Already he has made for himself a creditable position in professional circles as a member of the Kansas City bar and he has long been widely known in the military organization of Missouri, for as early as 1910, during the flood in Kansas City, he served as a private, doing patrol duty with the Third Regiment. Throughout the intervening period of ten years he has ever been found where duty called and his ready response at the time of the World war marks him as a man whose courage and patriotism stood the acid test of conflict.

EDWIN O. STANARD.

Three generations of the Stanard family have now been leading figures in shaping the history of St. Louis and the state at large. The first of these, however, was Edwin O. Stanard, whose career at all times reflected credit and honor upon the state that honored him with election to the second highest office within its gift—that of lieutenant governor. He also became one of Missouri's representatives in congress and his deep sense of the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship made him a most capable and efficient public officer. Yet the real activity of his life was not directed along public lines but in commercial channels and constituted a forceful element in the material development of the state and the extension of its trade relations. Almost continuously from 1852 he was a resident of St. Louis, where he promoted a most important milling enterprise, of which he remained the head and executive chief to the time of his death.

Mr. Stanard was born in Newport, New Hampshire, January 5, 1832, and was a son of Obed and Elizabeth N. (Webster) Stanard. His ancestors had lived in New England through several generations. His maternal grandfather and his great-grandfather, William Stanard, both won renown as soldiers of the Revolutionary war and the latter served as a member of the committee of safety of Newport, New Hampshire. He was likewise on active duty as a private under command of Captain Uriah Wilcox and Colonel Benjamin Ballou when the colonists were struggling to win national independence. His great-grandfather Webster was a lieutenant in Captain Joseph Dearborn's New Hampshire company, which marched with the Continental troops against Canada in 1776 under the leadership of General Montgomery. The father, Obed Stanard, was a lifelong farmer and in 1836 removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, when that state was still under territorial government.

It was thus amid the conditions of pioneer life that Edwin O. Stanard was reared. While the Indians were more numerous than the white settlers at the time of the arrival of the family each passing year brought a large influx of white people with the consequent development and organization of the state. Edwin O. Stanard had the opportunity of attending the excellent public schools organized in Iowa and was also a pupil in Lane's Academy at Keosauqua, Iowa, where he was graduated when twenty years of age. He then engaged in teaching school, after which he removed to St. Louis and a little later to Madison county, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching for three years. On the expiration of that period he entered the Jones Commercial College of St. Louis, studying through the summer of 1855, and in 1856 secured a position as bookkeeper with a business firm at Alton, Illinois, but after two years organized in St. Louis a commission business which he conducted until 1866. In the previous year he ventured into another field, becoming connected with the milling business under the name of E. O. Stanard & Company. The growth of this undertaking led him to withdraw from the commission business and after two years he purchased a large flour mill in Alton, Illinois, and the enterprise has since grown until it is one of the mammoth milling

concerns of the Mississippi valley. The name of the firm was changed to the E. O. Stanard Milling Company in 1886 and in January, 1906, became the Stanard-Tilton Milling Company, with E. O. Stanard at its head, a position which he retained to the time of his death, when he was succeeded by his son, William Kauffman Stanard, who is now the head of the business. The excellence of the product turned out has always been one of the strong points in the success of the house and its sales have not only covered the United States, but also parts of Europe as well. While Mr. Stanard successfully founded and promoted this gigantic enterprise he also became identified with various other important business concerns and was made a director of the St. Louis Union Trust Company and of the Boatmen's Bank.

Mr. Stanard was also identified with various interests of a public and semi-public character, contributing to the benefit of St. Louis in a marked degree. He was a prominent representative of the Merchants' Exchange in which he held official positions, becoming president in 1865. He was one of the vice presidents of the National Board of Trade and in 1903 was president of the board of directors of the St. Louis Exposition and a leader in the Autumnal Festivities Association, now known as the Business Men's League. He was likewise president of the Citizens Fire Insurance Company for fourteen years and such were his successes and his known business qualifications that his opinions were largely accepted as authority upon questions of trade throughout this part of the country.

While Mr. Stanard was still an active factor in the world's work a contemporary biographer wrote of him: "While St. Louis has profited largely by his efforts in business and kindred avenues, the leaders of the republican party, to the principles of which he had long given stalwart support, recognized in him a man whose name and labors might prove of the strongest benefit in party work. Up to 1866 he had never been active in party ranks, but in that year the republicans of the state nominated him for lieutenant governor on the McClurg ticket. This honor came to him entirely unsolicited and in fact was a matter of intense surprise to him. When the leaders of the party impressed upon his mind the fact that it was a duty which he owed to the state to serve its interests, utilizing his ability for the benefit of the commonwealth at large, he consented to become a candidate and entered heartily into the work of the campaign. He was naturally a fluent speaker and yet one who convinced rather by his clear, concise statement of facts than by the employment of any particular oratorical power. He readily understood all the strong points in his party's cause and the fact that a man of Mr. Stanard's well known business standing and integrity was endorsing certain measures was proof to many of his fellow citizens that they were worthy of uniform support. Sincerity, enthusiasm and loyalty marked all of his public utterances and he aided in molding the policy of the state during his service as lieutenant governor as few men in the second highest office in the commonwealth have done. The duties of his position included the forming of the committees of the senate as well as presiding over the proceedings of that body. In the former he displayed the most clear and sound judgment in determining the various capacities and aptitudes of the members whom he named for committee work. As a presiding officer he was always fair and impartial and public interests never suffered in the slightest degree in his hands. He made such an excellent record as lieutenant governor that on the expiration of his term of service his fellow citizens demanded that he should represent them in congress and in 1870 he became a republican candidate. He then resided in the lower congressional district of St. Louis, where the liberal republican sentiment was strongest. Colonel Grosvenor, editor of the Democrat, was made the candidate of the liberal party, with Governor Stanard as the nominee of the radical wing. The democracy had no candidate in the field but in convention endorsed Colonel Grosvenor. Against this strong combination Lieutenant Governor Stanard was elected, largely through his forceful personal character and the implicit confidence which the people at large had in his ability and his fidelity to their interests. He took his seat in congress and at once began laboring earnestly and effectively toward promoting legislation which he deemed would prove of value to the country at large, and especially to the middle west. Up to this time congressmen from the east had been loath to vote appropriations for the maintenance and improvement of western and southern waterways. The question of cheap transportation to the seaboard involved the

loading of vessels at New Orleans that might successfully pass the delta obstructions in the lower Mississippi. This question was of the utmost importance to St. Louis and other river points and Mr. Stanard devoted untiring energy to the presentation of the subject before the members of congress in such a way that sufficient legislation should be enacted. At length congress consented to try the experiment of keeping a deep channel between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico by means of jetties and Captain Eads was placed in charge of the work, although limited to the least promising of the three passes or mouths of the Mississippi river. All acknowledge the indebtedness of the middle west to Mr. Stanard and his associates in this work. Through the building of the jetties the Mississippi was made navigable to the gulf and has been so continued by means of the work carried on since that time. His congressional work ended Mr. Stanard's active service in political circles. He preferred to devote his time to his business interests and yet his financial aid and personal cooperation have been given to many movements for the benefit of the city. He looked at life from no narrow or contracted view, but studied all vital questions from every standpoint, and gave his opinions as the result of careful consideration."

In Iowa City, Iowa, June 5, 1866, Mr. Stanard wedded Esther A. Kauffman, who passed away in 1906, leaving two daughters and a son: Cora, the wife of E. D. Tilton, who became the secretary of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Company; William K., who became president of the company following his father's demise; and Ella. Mr. Stanard was a faithful follower of the Methodist Episcopal church and was selected its delegate to the Ecumenical Conference in London in 1881. He passed away in that faith in 1914. His life was the expression of high Christian ideals—not of that old-time religion which consisted largely in the observance of Sunday and attendance at church services but that more practical and helpful religion which has its basis in a knowledge of sociological conditions and a desire for the benefit and uplift of the human race. To him life was real and earnest, its purposes high, and he ever sought to make his labors a force for good to his fellowmen as well as a source of success in the achievement of his business purposes.

WILLIAM KAUFFMAN STANARD.

The name of Stanard has figured upon the pages of Missouri history through three generations, standing at all times for development in the business life of St. Louis, for progressiveness in citizenship and for the maintenance of high standards for the individual. In all these respects the record of William Kauffman Stanard is a duplicate of that of his honored father, Edwin O. Stanard, who at one time was governor of Missouri as well as a prominent representative of productive industries of the state.

William Kauffman Stanard was born in St. Louis, October 4, 1861, and having mastered the preliminary branches of learning taught in the public schools entered Washington University and still later became a student in the Virginia Military Institute, from which he was graduated with the class of 1883. He then entered upon his business career in connection with interests that had been established by his father who was a prominent miller of the state and who was conducting his affairs under the firm style of E. O. Stanard & Company. This afterward became the E. O. Stanard Milling Company and eventually the Stanard-Tilton Milling Company, of which William K. Stanard is the president. This company now owns and controls a mill at Alton, Illinois, with a capacity of two thousand five hundred barrels of flour daily, a second mill at Dallas, Texas, with a capacity of two thousand barrels daily, a warehouse and blending plant in St. Louis, elevators at Rockbridge and Jerseyville, Illinois, and main offices, splendidly equipped, in the Pierce building in St. Louis. The volume of their trade has been largely upbuilded through the efforts of Mr. Stanard of this review, who, thoroughly mastering every phase of the business, has most carefully directed the operations of the firm, surrounding himself with a most able corps of assistants, the various employes being splendidly adapted to their particular branch of the work. Mr. Stanard is also a director of the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis.

In 1885 was celebrated the marriage of William K. Stanard and Miss Mary Tillay, of St. Louis, a daughter of John Tillay. She passed away in 1893, leaving two children: Edwin T., mentioned elsewhere in this work; and Margaret, now the wife of Joseph R. Brown, of Dallas, Texas, and the mother of three children—Margaret, Elizabeth and Anne. In 1895 Mr. Stanard was again married, his second union being with

Anne Chew, a daughter of Frank T. Chew, of St. Louis, and they have one child, Eleanor Frances.

Mr. Stanard is a member of the St. Louis, Racquet and Noonday Clubs, the Missouri Athletic Association and the St. Louis Country, Bellerive Country and Sunset Hill Country Clubs. He is also connected with the Kappa Alpha, a fraternity of the Virginia Military Institute. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, he being now president of the board of trustees of Grace Methodist Episcopal church. He is a lover of golf and of music and to these he turns for rest and recreation. He possesses splendid business qualifications which have enabled him to develop one of the mammoth productive industries of the Mississippi valley and at the same time the most envious cannot grudge him his success, so worthily has it been won and so wisely used. He is most charitable, constantly extending a helping hand where aid is needed by the individual or where the interests of a philanthropic enterprise or organization can be promoted. His many splendid traits of character, his genial manner and kindly spirit have been the dominant elements in his popularity.

JULIUS EMMETT THOMPSON.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice, and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch on the falchion of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the direct result of capacity and unmistakable ability. Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer Julius Emmett Thompson, who is residing in Bowling Green, has an extensive and gratifying clientage.

Mr. Thompson was born November 19, 1858, on a farm in Lewis county, a son of Elias and Mary A. (Finley) Thompson. The father was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1820, and his death occurred in Missouri, September 17, 1904, at the age of eighty-four years. In 1836 his father and mother, Elias, Sr., and Diana (Holloway) Thompson, with a large family of children and slaves, came from Fauquier county, Virginia, to Lewis county, traveling by wagon and horseback, the mother and children in a barouche, the limousine of that day, it taking about six weeks to make the trip. Elias Thompson, Sr., brought with him many silver half dollars, the first large quantity of silver half dollars in Lewis county. He was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, July 1, 1791, and was married to Diana Holloway, January 24, 1812. His father's and mother's names were Jesse and Elizabeth, Jesse's mother's name being Mildred. Jesse and Elizabeth, then married, settled in the Blue Ridge Mountains in the western part of Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1771, on a part of the Manor of Leeds then owned by Thomas, Lord Fairfax, and afterwards acquired by Chief Justice John Marshall. It is said that Jesse and Elizabeth came from Maryland. Diana Holloway was born September 24, 1795, and was a daughter of George Holloway, who died February 2, 1836, aged sixty-four years, and Susanna (Garner) Holloway, who died in 1850, aged seventy-six years. George Holloway was a son of William Holloway, who died October 4, 1817, aged eighty-seven, and Mary Holloway, who died March 17, 1834. The house in which Elias, Sr., and Diana Holloway were married was about three miles from the Thompson homestead and was built by George Holloway in 1807. It is the ordinary story and a half house common in that day, still standing and in excellent repair. Only wooden pins and hand made nails were used in its construction. It was built near a spring, according to the custom of that time, the spring being enclosed by a small building and milk and butter and such other articles being kept in vessels placed in the running water.

The mother of the subject of this review, who died in October, 1894, was Mary

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MRS. CORA GRIFFITH THOMPSON

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Ann Finley, a daughter of Eli Finley, who came to Lewis county at an early day. The Finleys were of pure Irish extraction. Eli Finley was a farmer, stock dealer and money lender, in which lines of business he was very prosperous. He was an important, influential man in the community and his death in 1872 caused widespread bereavement.

Julius Emmett Thompson attended the public schools of Lewis county until he was seventeen years of age and then entered the normal school at Kirksville, where he completed his course in due time. He went to California in 1879 and taught school for three years in Tulare and Fresno counties. He then returned to Lewis county, again teaching school and reading law in his spare time. For two years he received instruction under attorneys Blair & Marchand at Monticello, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar of Lewis county on court examination. He then entered general practice at Monticello. In 1888 he was appointed probate judge ot Lewis county to fill out the unexpired term of his brother, Judge Bushrod F. Thompson, and in 1890 was elected to the same office and again in 1894, serving a period of ten years. In May, 1899, he moved to Bowling Green, where he resumed law practice in which he is still engaged. In 1914 he was elected probate judge of Pike county, serving in that capacity for a full term of four years.

It was on the 26th day of October, 1886, at Monticello, that Judge Thompson was first married, his bride being Eva L. B. Allen, a daughter of William G. Allen, ex-sheriff and collector of Lewis county. The death of Mrs. Thompson occurred January 24, 1890. Afterwards Judge Thompson was married to Cora Eugenia Griffith, daughter of James E. and Kate (Eidson) Griffith of Pike county. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Thompson were Noah and Emily (Ingles) Griffith, who at an early day came from Kentucky to Pike county, where they resided until their death. Her maternal grandparents were Moorman Hayden and Providence (Jackson) Eidson and Mrs. Thompson is a lineal descendant of President Andrew Jackson. She is a woman of many accomplishments, a graduate of La Grange College, and also took a post-graduate course in art, expression and music at Columbia. She is a splendid reader, has much musical ability and was for some time a teacher of piano. She takes a prominent part in the Baptist Missionary Society, is an active club woman, also a D. A. R. and a member of the Eastern Star. In each of these organizations she has held many positions of prominence and responsibility, and is at present serving the newly organized Eastern Star Chapter as its first worthy matron. But first with her has always been her home and family and there she finds her greatest pleasure.

To the second marriage of Judge Thompson two sons have been born, Russell Griffith and Julius Lillard. Russell graduated from the high school at Bowling Green at the age of sixteen years, as valedictorian of his class. He then entered the State University at Columbia, taking a full course in electrical engineering. His work at Columbia not only won for him the honors of his class, but also an electrical engineering scholarship at Princeton University. The time allowed for the course at Princeton was two years, but Russell completed it in one year, winning class honors. Putting his text-books aside he became connected with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and has been with them ever since. One of his principal achievements with Westinghouse was the designing of the wind motor generator to attach to airplanes to generate the electrical current required to make use of wireless telephones from airplanes, his model being the first used for the purpose by the government, in fact the only one being used by airplanes at the close of the World war. At the age of twenty-eight years, he is now the chief engineer in charge of the section for the designing and manufacturing of the Westinghouse starting, lighting and ignition systems for automobiles, located at Springfield, Massachusetts, he having been sent there in July, 1920, by the company from East Pittsburgh, where the main plant is located. Julius Lillard, the second member of the family, graduated from the high school at Bowling Green at the age of sixteen years, and in July, 1917, entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, as a midshipman, and will graduate from the Academy in June, 1921, and then enter the U. S. Navy as an ensign.

Judge Thompson gives his allegiance to the democratic party, having firm belief in the efficacy of the principles of the party as factors in good government. Fraternally Judge Thompson is an exemplary Mason. He is well posted both in the history and the lodge work of the order, has served several terms as district deputy

and has done more Masonic work in the different lodges than any other Mason in Pike county. He is a member, present Master and numerous times Past Master of Phoenix Lodge, No. 136, at Bowling Green. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Scottish Rite Consistory at St. Louis, and is also Past Commander of Triumphal Commandery, No. 65, K. T. at Louisiana. The religious faith of the family is that of the Baptist church, and Judge Thompson has served as deacon of the churches at Bowling Green and Monticello for more than thirty years. He attends Sunday school regularly, having served many years as Sunday school superintendent at Monticello, and is now teacher of the Men's Bible class. For four years he was secretary of the missionary board of the Salt River Baptist Association. He has ever discharged his duties with marked ability and fairness, for he is a most loyal, public spirited citizen. As a professional man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been entirely practical and this has been manifest not only in his professional and business undertakings, but also in private and social life.

JOHN BARROW MOTTER.

John Barrow Motter, another member of the well-known Motter family, director, department manager and buyer for the Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, and identified with other business interests, is a native son of St. Joseph, Missouri, born in that city September 7, 1881. He is a son of Joshua and Augusta (Barrow) Motter, the latter a daughter of Major John E. Barrow, one of the early settlers of this part of the country. In another part of this work will be found an extended reference to Joshua Motter, the founder of the fortunes of the Motter family in and about St. Joseph.

John B. Motter, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Yale University and was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His first business connection was in the field of banking, commencing his career in the National Bank of St. Joseph, and after two years thus engaged Mr. Motter became associated with the wholesale dry goods business of the old established Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company. He occupies a prominent position with this prosperous company as did his father before him, and acts as director, department manager and buyer, bringing to the duties of these positions a sound business judgment and a keen acumen rarely exceeded.

On October 10, 1914, Mr. Motter was united in marriage to Margaret Bruce Bartlett, the ceremony taking place at St. Joseph. Mrs. Motter is a daughter of William H. Bartlett who was the founder and senior member of the Bartlett Brothers Land and Loan Company, the company being large dealers in farm mortgages and big real estate owners, and having a wide reputation for excellent business qualities.

Mr. and Mrs. Motter are the parents of two children, a son and daughter, namely: Margaret Augusta Motter and John Barrow Motter, Jr. Mr. Motter is a consistent member of Christ Episcopal church and a liberal contributor to its support. He has never been a political office seeker, but has always given of his time and ability to all measures and movements calculated to promote community welfare and to develop the best interests of his native city.

FRANK H. WIELANDY.

History shows that opportunity lies before every individual. A lack of courage to venture in a new field, a lack of ambition and of determination are the causes which have spelled failure for a great percentage of the men who enter the business arena, yet the elements essential to success are such as any may cultivate. Recognizing this fact, Frank H. Wielandy has directed his efforts along lines which have brought him to a position of prominence in connection with the book trade of the city, being now

one of the partners in the Blackwell-Wielandy Book & Stationery Company, controlling one of the largest concerns of the kind in St. Louis.

It is interesting to note that a great percentage of the successful business men of this city are native sons of Missouri and to this class belongs Frank H. Wielandy, who was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, April 4, 1868. His father, John F. Wielandy, was a native of Geneva, Switzerland, but came to Missouri as a young lad. He afterward studied law and was examined for admission to the bar by Abraham Lincoln. He became a distinguished lawyer, legislator and man of affairs in Missouri, and five times represented his district in the general assembly, leaving the impress of his individuality, his legal ability, and his public spirit upon the laws of the state. He was also at one time secretary of the board of agriculture of Missouri and was a man of marked influence in the state. He married Kate Wagner, who was born in Germany, but was brought to St. Louis by her parents when only five years of age. She became the mother of six children, one of whom, Paul J. Wielandy, associated in business with his brother Frank H., is mentioned elsewhere in this work. The mother passed away in 1895.

Frank H. Wielandy was quite young when his parents removed to St. Louis, so that he attended the public schools of the city, pursuing his studies to the age of thirteen years, when the death of his father obliged him to leave school and provide for his own support. He went to work as an office boy for D. B. Gould, the publisher of the city directory and blue book. He continued with Mr. Gould for three years and at the age of seventeen was in full charge of more than thirty canvassers for the different works issued by the company. He also had charge of the finances to a considerable extent. He later entered the employ of John L. Boland in the book and stationery business, and was associated with him until 1902 when he joined A. M. Blackwell and his brother, Paul J. Wielandy, in organizing what is still known as the Blackwell-Wielandy Book & Stationery Company. The business was originally capitalized for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but at the present time the capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars. In June, 1910, they purchased the business of the John L. Boland Book & Stationery Company, of which Frank H. Wielandy had formerly been an employe. This business was combined with the enterprise which they had already established and makes theirs one of the mammoth concerns of this character in the United States. They manufacture loose leaf blank books under controlling patents and also manufacture box files, while in addition, they handle all sorts of office supplies, stationery and sporting goods. Their business extends all over the United States and they have a thriving trade in the New England states. Their annual sales amount to four million dollars and the company now has a surplus of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Their plant is situated at Sixteenth and Locust Streets, in St. Louis, and covers about two-thirds of a city block. Their growth has been remarkable even in these days of rapid development of business enterprises. Mr. Wielandy has contributed largely to the success of the undertaking, for he brought to the business wide and thorough experience in connection with the book trade. As a boy of nineteen he had gone upon the road as a traveling salesman for the Boland Company and when the Blackwell-Wielandy Company was organized he represented the new house upon the road and continued to travel until 1918, since which time his duties have confined him to the home office. He has supervision of the southwest territory. He bends every effort to the development and growth of the business and his courtesy, directness and rigid honesty have been great factors in its continuous growth and success.

On the 9th of May, 1900, Mr. Wielandy was married to Miss Nell Whobrey, a daughter of Jesse Whobrey, of Mound City, Missouri. The name of Whobrey is well known in Scotland, where the family originated. Jesse Whobrey was born in Kentucky, his ancestors having come to the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century, at which time settlement was made in Virginia whence a removal was made to Kentucky. Jesse Whobrey was united in marriage to Virginia Ferguson, a direct descendant of John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Wielandy have been born three children: Paul Randolph, born in 1906; Frank H., Jr., in 1910; and Virginia in 1912.

Mr. Wielandy did much war work during the various drives connected with financing and prosecuting the war. He was not only a speaker in support of these various activities but also was most successful in selling bonds. He and his team-

mate, Will Sommers, sold the first million dollar Victory bond sold west of the Mississippi, the purchaser being the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company. In all of this work his energies never flagged and no man gave more of his time to the cause than did Mr. Wielandy. Outside of business he takes great interest in gardening and perhaps this led him to be the originator of the thrift gardens in St. Louis. In 1915 he gave up his time for three months to this work. He established the first garden at the Benton school, this constituting the initial step of the movement which extended all over the United States. At the request of the government, Mr. Wielandy became director of the thrift garden movement which culminated in the planting of seven hundred and ten acres of gardens in St. Louis. In the backyards of one city block there were thirty-four gardens on soil that had never before been tilled. Day after day he made public addresses and urged the people to plant the last square foot of ground. In 1916 with two other public-spirited men, he inaugurated the movement for the establishment of playgrounds for the children in the congested districts, with the result that seven playgrounds were opened and their effect on the morale of the neighborhood has been the subject of much congratulation. In politics Mr. Wielandy is a republican, but he is not an active party worker. His interests have been along civic lines and his labors have been most effective in promoting the progress of the city in this way. His faculty for hard hitting when it is needed, for direct statement and for diplomacy, accomplished wonders in clearing away the opposition to the project of widening Twelfth street.

Mr. Wielandy is a lover of hunting and fishing and this impelled him to organize the Missouri Fish & Game League, which resulted in the present laws for the preservation of game in Missouri. He started the work in 1912 and with characteristic energy continued it until the objective was attained. He belongs to the City Club, to the Civic League, and is chairman of the Boys Welfare Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a Mason, with membership in Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 40; in Bellefontaine Chapter, R. A. M.; and St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In this connection he has done much work for the welfare and entertainment of the inmates of the Masonic Home. He is also an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association. Big-hearted, high-minded and a man of tireless energy, he passes his life in doing with all of his might whatever his hands find to do and rejoices most when the opportunity permits him to do a good deed or further some project for the benefit and uplift of his fellowmen.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LEHMANN.

No better indication of the high professional standing of Frederick William Lehmann can be given than the fact that he has been the president of the American Bar Association and vice president of the American Academy of Jurisprudence. His identification with the bar dates from 1873 and each year has added to his honors and his emoluments as an eminent attorney. He was born in Prussia, February 28, 1853, and was graduated from Tabor College of Iowa in 1873 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. His study of law was followed by his admission to the bar in the same year and he located for practice in Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he remained until 1876. He then opened an office in Des Moines, Iowa, where he continued until 1890, when he removed to St. Louis, serving as general attorney for the Wabash Railroad Company until 1895, when he became a member of the law firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann, an association that was maintained from 1895 until 1905. Through the succeeding five years he practiced as a partner in the firm of Lehmann & Lehmann and in December, 1910, he became solicitor general of the United States, occupying that position for two years. On his retirement from office he resumed practice in St. Louis, where he has since continued.

Mr. Lehmann has received the honorary LL. D. degree from the University of Missouri, from Franklin and Marshall College and from Washington University. He belongs to the leading professional societies of the country and in 1908 was elected president of the American Bar Association and in 1914 was chosen second vice president of the American Academy of Jurisprudence. He has been govern-

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ment delegate and chairman of the committee on plan and scope of the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis in 1904. He has also been chairman of the committees on congresses and anthropology and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, was president of the St. Louis Public Library from 1900 until 1910, chairman of the board of freeholders of the city of St. Louis in 1909 and United States delegate to the A. B. C. mediation at Niagara Falls in 1914. Thus are indicated the breadth and scope of his activities and the trend of his interests.

On the 23d of December, 1879, Mr. Lehmann was married to Miss Nora Stark, of Des Moines, Iowa. Their children are: Sears, who is a member of the firm of Lehmann & Lehmann; John, also a member of the firm of Lehmann & Lehmann; and Frederick William, Jr., who is general counsel for the Western Independent Refiners Association at Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Lehmann's interests outside of his profession and his activities along intellectual lines have concentrated upon his home, with little regard for the so-called social interests, yet he belongs to that class whose friendships are the stronger because of their somewhat restricted number. No field of public service has sought his aid in vain and during 1918 he was general counsel for the railway wage commission and was chairman of the legal advisory board of the fifteenth ward in St. Louis.

CHARLES W. GERMAN.

Charles W. German, of the law firm of Haff, Meservey, German & Michaels, is recognized as one of the strongest representatives of the Kansas City bar. the firm enjoying a very high-class and important practice. Mr. German was born at Elora, Ontario, Canada, July 10, 1867. His father, the Rev. John Wesley German, was a minister of the Methodist church throughout his entire life and was connected with churches in several important cities of Ontario. He wedded Sarah Jane Purdy, also of Canadian birth, and both have passed away. Their family numbered seven children, six of whom are living.

Charles W. German attended schools in the cities of Ontario to which his father was called as pastor, and at length was graduated from the Northwestern University at Chicago, Illinois, having there pursued his preparation for the bar. The LL. B. degree was conferred upon him in 1889 and in the same year he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois. He came at once to Kansas City, where he took up the active work of his profession in connection with Lathrop & Smith, a prominent law firm, with whom he continued for two years. He then entered into partnership with Edwin C. Meservey and Arba S. Pierce under the firm style of Meservey, Pierce & German, to be later changed to Meservey & German and still later they united their interests with those of the firm of Haff & Michaels under the firm name of Haff, Meservey, German & Michaels, the senior member being Delbert J. Haff, while the fourth partner is William C. Michaels. The firm today has a most extensive practice of a very important character and Mr. German and his associates rank among the most eminent and successful lawyers of Kansas City. Mr. German is now serving as president of the Kansas City Bar Association and is also the first vice president of the Missouri State Bar Association. He likewise has membership with the American Bar Association and enjoys the highest regard of his professional colleagues and contemporaries because of his close conformity to the highest ethical standards of the profession.

In 1898 Mr. German was married to Miss Louise Zoller, of Greensburg, Indiana, a daughter of Charles Zoller, a banker and prominent citizen of that place. They have two children: Charles Zoller, twenty years of age, who is a graduate of the Culver Military Academy and who is now a student at Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Virginia; and George Wesley, a lad of fifteen, attending the Country Day School of Kansas City, of which Mr. Germau is a trustee. The family are members of the Westminster Congregational church. In politics Mr. German is a republican and has filled the office of county counsellor. He belongs to the Blue Hills Country Club of which he has been president and is now a member of the board of governors, and plays a fine game of golf. He is also a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club and of the University Club of which

latter he is a director, and his social qualities make for popularity wherever he is known. He has ever made wise use of his time and talents and his developing powers have brought him to a most enviable position in the ranks of the legal profession.

ALBERT WELLINGTON DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. Albert Wellington Davis, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City, a profession which he has ably followed since 1902, was born in Salem, Indiana June 1, 1863. His parents, John Weedon and Deborah Duanna (Denny) Davis, were both born in the vicinity of Salem, Indiana, in the year 1836, their parents having been pioneers in the settlement of that state. The paternal ancestor, Frederick Davis, came from Wales to the new world settling at Albemarle, North Carolina, about 1750. He participated in the Revolutionary war until he fell at the battle of Guilford Courthouse in 1781. He was among the one hundred volunteers called out by General Greene to silence a British battery and the result was accomplished, but few of the one hundred men surviving. A number of the uncles of Dr. Davis served in the Union army during the Civil war. John W. Davis and his wife, on leaving Indiana, removed to Holt county, Missouri, in 1866, settling near Oregon, where they resided throughout their remaining days. The father died in 1912, at the age of seventy-six, and his wife passed away in 1920. He was never active in public office but took a keen interest in political affairs and in matters relating to the educational development of the community and for many years served as school director.

Dr. Davis attended the Fairview district school in Holt county and later the Oregon high school, while in 1887 he entered Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, and was graduated with highest honors in the A. B. course in 1891. Two years later his alma mater conferred upon him his Master of Arts degree. Dr. Davis began teaching in 1880 when seventeen years of age, following the profession for six years, working on a farm during the summer months the most of that time. He proved a capable educator, readily imparting to others the knowledge that he had acquired and inspiring pupils with much of his own zeal and interest in the work. In 1899 he entered the Kansas City Medical College and was graduated with first rank in the class of 1902, this being the first four years' class to complete the course in the school. During his college days Dr. Davis took up the work of the ministry of the Christian church and served as pastor at Chillicothe, Missouri, and at Warrensburg, Missouri, occupying a pulpit for ten years. He was compelled to give up public speaking, however, on account of a weak throat resulting from an attack of measles, and concentrating his attention upon the medical profession, he located in Kansas City following his graduation and has since engaged in general practice. The number of his patients is now large and his work of an important character, while his careful diagnosis of his cases, his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of medicine and his devotion to the profession have made him very successful in his chosen life work.

Dr. Davis was married in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1891, to Miss Edith B. Maltbie, a daughter of Seth W. and Rispah B. Maltbie of Des Moines. Mrs. Davis died in 1894.

In Topeka, Kansas, in 1906 Dr. Davis wedded Mollie E. Crane, a daughter of D. O. and Anna S. Crane of Topeka, Kansas. Her father, D. O. Crane, was a veteran of the Civil war and later developed the Topeka cemetery. Her grandfather, F. S. Crane, was one of the founders of the city of Topeka, and laid out the Topeka cemetery and was likewise a founder of the firm of Crane & Company, printers of Topeka. The children of Dr. Davis are: Lloyd C., who was born in 1892 and in 1913 married Pearl Benner, of Kansas City; Doris C.; Josephine and Anna Alberta, all at home.

Dr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Christian church and are interested in all those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the benefit of the community at large. During the World war Dr. Davis served on local board No. 14 as examining physician without fees. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican but seldom votes a straight ticket and is identified with the

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progressive republican movement. Fraternally he is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 446, A. F. & A. M.; Kansas City Chapter, R. A. M.; and Shekinah Council, R. & S. M. He has always been a most loyal follower of any cause which he espouses and he is a man of most conscientious purpose, who throughout his life has ever endeavored to closely follow the Golden Rule, doing unto others as he would have them do unto him. Along the line of his profession he is identified with the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, and through the proceedings of these organizations, as well as by private study, he keeps in close touch with the onward march of the profession.

ROBERT HOUGH KEISER.

Robert Hough Keiser, a bond, stock and investment broker of St. Louis and manager of the John P. Keiser estate, was born December 7, 1872, in the city which is still his home, his parents being John P. and Laura R. (Hough) Keiser. The father, who was a native of Missouri, passed away in 1901. The son pursued his education in Smith Academy and in the Washington University, thus being well qualified for life's practical and responsible duties by liberal educational opportunities. After completing his studies he entered the office of his father, who was a retired capitalist, and later became private secretary, continuing thus in active business association with his father until the latter's death in July, 1901, at which time he became executor of the estate. After the settlement of the estate he was made its manager and continues in that position, controlling the large investments and greatly promoting the value of property holdings. While thus engaged he has also served as a director of the Rich Hill Water, Light & Fuel Company, also of the Vitrified Brick Company and as vice president and secretary of the Gilman Mining Company. He is also the treasurer of the Jonca Ore Company and thus his interests are extensive and important. He is a man of very sound business judgment and his keen discernment and careful management have constituted the road to successful achievement in everything that he has undertaken.

In St. Louis, on the 16th of June, 1915, Mr. Keiser was united in marriage to Miss Julia C. Maffitt, a daughter of P. C. and Mary (Skinker) Maffitt and a descendant of Pierre Laclede and Auguste Chouteau, two of the distinguished Frenchmen who were among the founders and builders of St. Louis. The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Keiser is that of the Episcopal church, their membership being in the Church of the Redeemer. Politically Mr. Keiser is a republican, and while never a politician in the sense of office seeking, he served on the St. Louis zoological board of control from December, 1912, until April, 1918. From April until September, 1919, he was on the enlisted Personal Division of the Ordnance Department of the United States army. In December, 1917, he became chairman of the United States army aviation recruiting council and continued to act in that capacity until March, 1918. He belongs to the St. Louis Club, the Racquet Club, the Noonday Club, the St. Louis Country Club, the St. Louis Auto Club, the Security League, the Navy League, the St. Louis Art League, the Missouri Fish & Game League, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the American Bison Society. These connections indicate the nature and breadth of his interests and activities. He is alert and ready for any opportunity that will bring him into touch with progress and advancement along desirable lines and his cooperation at all times can be counted upon as a factor for the public good in connection with civic and municipal interests.

JOHN JAMES COLLUM.

John James Collum is prominent in the legal circles of Wellsville, where he has been practicing law since 1898. He was born in New York city on the 12th of July, 1873, a son of Thomas F. and Naunie Collum, both of whom died when he was an infant. At the age of five years he was sent to the Orphans Home at Mexico, Missouri, and later to the home of C. M. Lockridge, a farmer in that vicinity. From this family he went to the home of John Kilgore, who resided in the same neigh-

borhood, and leaving there went to the home of James Brandenburg of Calloway county, where he lived, going to school and assisting with the work. When he was fourteen or fifteen years of age he obtained employment on the farm of John Stewardson and later worked for C. T. Conley, managing his farm for two years and still going to school in the winter, Mr. Conley being his teacher. Desiring to acquire all of the education possible, he removed to Montgomery county and worked for Milton Sailor, attending school in Montgomery and graduating from the high school there. For six months following his graduation he taught school and then resumed his farm work, securing employment on the farm of Henry Maugh. Being ever spurred on by a laudable ambition, Mr. Collum read law in Claude Ball's office and under the direction of Judge James D. Barrnett soon made application for admittance to the bar, taking the examination in 1895 and having one of the highest percentages ever known in the county. He did not at once enter into practice, however, but spent the next three years on a farm and in teaching school. In 1898 he removed to Wellsville and started alone in the general practice of law, and he has built up an extensive and gratifying clientage. In addition to his local practice, Mr. Collum is connected with Judge E. P. Rosenberger at the county seat. He has served as city attorney and received a five hundred majority nomination for the office of prosecuting attorney but was defeated at the election by only four votes.

Since age conferred on Mr. Collum the right of franchise he has given his support to the democratic party in the interests of which he has always taken an active part. He has been a member of the different committees and has been secretary of the county and congressional committees. During the Harding-Cox campaign he was one of the speakers. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he holds membership in Wellsville Lodge, No. 359, of which he is past grand and he represents his district in the Grand Lodge. He is likewise a member of Mexico Lodge, No. 919, B. P. O. E., and of Wellsville Lodge, No. 102, K. P. In this last order he has served as keeper of records and seals for a period of six years. The religious faith of Mr. Collum is that of the Wellsville Methodist Episcopal church and in the interests of the Sunday school he has taken an active part, serving as superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years. Mr. Collum has never married. He is of a literary turn of mind and a great reader, securing his recreation in this manner. He is acting as correspondent for the St. Louis Globe Democrat, the Post Dispatch, and the Kansas City Star and the Kansas City Post. As a prominent man in his community he has always been interested in its furtherance along progressive lines and he has been a stanch advocate of education. During the World war he took a prominent part in the activities of the Salvation Army and the Red Cross Society. Mr. Collum is a man of broad sympathies and the poor and needy have found in him a friend. The difficulties which he encountered in his own professional career have made him ever ready to extend a helping hand to those who try to aid themselves. The practice of Mr. Collum from the beginning has been unusually prosperous in every respect and the success which he has attained is due to his own efforts and merits. The possession of advantages is no guarantee whatever of professional success, nor can it be secured without integrity, ability, and industry. Those qualities he possesses to an eminent degree and is faithful to every interest committed to his charge.

THOMAS KEITH SKINKER.

In a history of the representative members of the legal profession in St. Louis it is imperative that mention be made of Thomas Keith Skinker, owing to the prominence which he has attained as a most able member of the bar. He is also widely known as a citizen of progressive spirit who in various ways has contributed to the upbuilding and development of city and state. A son of Thomas and Jane (Neilson) Skinker, who came from Virginia to Missouri and settled in St. Louis in 1838, he was born in this city on the 9th of June, 1845. He pursued his studies in local schools until prepared for entrance into Washington University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1863, winning the

degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he took up the study of law in the University of Virginia under the celebrated professor, John B. Minor, and in 1867 was admitted to the Missouri bar, while in 1876 he was licensed to practice before the supreme court of the United States.

Blessed with good health and encouraged by a large clientele, Mr. Skinker has practiced his profession with marked success and has gained wide reputation as an expert in his knowledge of the law of county and municipal bonds. From 1877 until 1884, in addition to caring for his private practice, he served as official reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Missouri and during that time prepared and published seventeen volumes of these decisions.

His activity has also covered a still broader range, for in 1893 he built the first electric railway in St. Louis county, thus meeting a demand for development in public utilities. He has always taken an active interest in progress and public improvement in both the city and county of St. Louis and in 1905 he was appointed by Governor Joseph W. Folk one of the democratic members of the board of election commissioners of the city of St. Louis. In the course of a four years' term he did much to check the fraudulent manipulation which had long disgraced elections in St. Louis.

In 1869 Mr. Skinker was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Rives, a daughter of Alexander Rives, of Albemarle county, Virginia, who was judge of the court of appeals and afterward of the United States district court in that state. Two sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Skinker. The sons were: Charles R., for some years assistant city counselor of the city of St. Louis; and Alexander R., who became captain of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth United States Infantry and was killed in the battle of the Argonne. He was awarded posthumously the congressional medal of honor for bravery and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty. The daughters, Misses Isabel N. and Bertha R. Skinker and Mrs. Claude L. Matthews, during the World war became distinguished in Red Cross and other war work.

A resident of the city and county of St. Louis throughout his entire life, Mr. Skinker belongs to one of the old and honored families whose name has ever been a synonym for progressive citizenship in all that the term implies, standing not only for material progress in business and professional lines but also for aesthetic, moral and intellectual development.

LESLIE HENRY LICHTENBERG.

Leslie Henry Lichtenberg is well known in the financial circles of New Florence as cashier of the Farmers Bank, and likewise in business circles, doing a large fire and life insurance business. He was born November 10, 1898, on his father's farm near Hopewell, in Warren county, a son of William F. and Lydia (Fallbeck) Lichtenberg. The father was born on the farm adjoining his own in Warren county and is still engaged in farming there, being recognized as one of the most progressive and successful agriculturists in the vicinity. His father was Frederick Lichtenberg, who was born in Germany and in middle life came to the United States and settled in Warren county, Missouri. On the outbreak of the Civil war he volunteered his services and fought with the northern army until the end of the war. William F. Lichtenberg has always been a strong advocate of education and to that end served as a member of the school board for a number of years. Lydia Fallbeck Lichtenberg, the mother of Leslie H. Lichtenberg, is living and residing on the home farm. She was born in Franklin county, Missouri, and is a daughter of William Fallbeck, a native of Germany, who came to the United States when a young man and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed throughout his life.

In the acquirement of an education, Leslie H. Lichtenberg attended the public schools of Warren county until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he entered the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton. After putting his textbooks aside he taught in the country schools for a period of four years, farming during vacations, and then went to Treloar. He accepted a position as bookkeeper of the Treloar Savings Bank, where he remained for six months, then resigned and

removed to New Florence, where he entered the Farmers Bank as cashier, a position which he has since held. This bank was organized in 1915 with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars and has been very prosperous. S. C. See is president of this institution. In addition to his duties as cashier, Mr. Lichtenberg is active in business circles, dealing extensively in life and fire insurance.

Mr. Lichtenberg was married December 25, 1920, to Miss Beulah Cullom of Gore, Missouri. He follows an independent course in politics, voting for the man rather than the party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in Zenith Lodge No. 157 of New Florence of which he is secretary. He is fond of farming and outdoor life and for recreation turns to hunting and fishing, in which sports he excels. Mr. Lichtenberg is widely recognized as a business man of ability. In every undertaking he has achieved a substantial amount of success and is readily acknowledged a representative citizen of New Florence.

POLITTE ELVINS.

Politte Elvins, son of Jesse Mahagan and Zelma (Politte) Elvins, was born at French Village, St. Francois county, Missouri, March 16, 1878, and has lived in the same county all of his life. His father, Jesse M. Elvins, who was the son of Moses and Sarah (Flannigan) Elvins, was born in St. Francois county, May 12, 1841, and died there April 25, 1910. Moses Elvins was the son of William Elvins, the famous clock maker of Truro, England, where the records carry the family history back to the Thirteenth century. In the year 1840 Moses Elvins, who was the founder of the family in America, migrated from Baltimore and Clarksburg, and established his home in Farmington, St. Francois county, Missouri. Here he continued to reside until his death. He was a prominent and scholarly man and was held in high regard by all who knew him.

Jesse M. Elvins was reared and educated in his native county and for many years worked as a contractor and builder, contributing materially to the building of several towns and villages in the county, including that which bears his name. He also designed and supervised the construction of the lead mills at Bonne Terre and Doe Run and had much to do with the development of the lead industry in this district. He was known as a man of ability, enterprise, generosity and scrupulous integrity, true and loyal in all the relations of life and his name merits an enduring place of honor in the record of those who have contributed in a conspicuous measure to the development and prosperity of his native county. He was married in 1861 to Miss Zelma Politte, a representative of one of the old French families of Missouri. She departed this life January 5, 1885. She was the mother of seven sons, three of whom died in infancy. Of the four who grew to manhood William died in Chicago in 1916, and Rice, the fourth in order of birth, died in Colorado in 1899. The surviving children are Linn and Politte. On December 11, 1888, Jesse M. Elvins contracted a second marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mehring and to them were born two sons, Jesse Pierce, who died at the age of five years, and Charles Parsons Elvins who survives.

Politte Elvins acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Francois county, later becoming a student at Carleton College and the University of Missouri, from which latter institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1899. On the day following his graduation he was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Missouri, soon becoming a member of the American and Missouri Bar Associations and in a short time taking rank among his fellows as a lawyer of ability. Early in his career he manifested a keen interest in the success of the republican party and because of his activities and enthusiasm in that direction was in 1904 named as a presidential elector of the state, and as the chosen messenger to Washington of all the electors of Missouri cast the vote of the state for Roosevelt for President. In 1908 he was elected to the Congress of the United States, in which body, though he enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest member, he attained marked success and made an excellent record. In 1912 he was chosen as a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago and was in the same year made chairman of the republican state committee of Missouri.

POLITTE ELVINS

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By reason of his legal and political attainments and an attractive personality he has made and preserved a wide circle of friends among prominent and influential men and enjoys a vast acquaintanceship with men of affairs throughout the nation.

He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Greek letter society, the Scottish Rite Masons, and numerous other societies.

On November 25, 1901, he was married to Miss Florence Kells of Arcadia, Missouri, who has added much to the lustre of her husband's name. To them on August 15, 1913, was born a son, Kells Elvins. They now live at Bonne Terre, where their home has attained as great a local fame for its genial hospitality as had Foxden, their former home at Elvins.

LOUIS WOLLBRINCK.

Louis Wollbrinck, filling the office of city assessor in St. Louis, where he was born February 22, 1867, is a son of Fred and Hannah (Kottemeier) Wollbrinck. The father was born in Germany and came to America when about twenty-two years of age, settling in St. Louis, where he passed away in 1917, while his wife survived until 1918. She, too, was born in Germany and they were acquainted in that country but were married in the new world.

Louis Wollbrinck of this review pursued his education in the public schools to the age of twelve years, after which he learned his lessons of life in the school of experience, for at that time he began earning his livelihood by entering the employ of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company as errand boy. He was diligent and faithful and worked his way upward through various positions until he became pressman, remaining with the house for about five years. He was afterward with the Great Western Show Printing Company, first as feeder and later as pressman, continuing with that house until twenty-four years of age, when he turned his attention to the real estate and building business, in which he was active until 1904. He was the youngest builder in St. Louis and at one time had sixty-five houses in course of construction, but the widespread financial panic came on and his business was lost. He also had two concessions at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, one being Old St. Louis, which he conducted under the name of the Central Amusement Company. After the exposition had closed he became a clerk in the assessor's office and so continued until 1908, when a change in the administration occurred and he again engaged in the real estate business. He also organized Everybody's Amusement Company, operating the open-air theatre at Taylor and Delmar streets which is still in existence, and Mr. Wollbrinck has been president of the company from the beginning. They display the finest film attractions and the theatre is most liberally patronized. In 1914 Mr. Wollbrinck became chief deputy under Christian Brinkop in the office of president of the board of assessors and in 1918 he received the republican nomination for assessor but was defeated by Frank Schramm, owing to a third ticket being put in the field under the name of progressives. He has always been a stanch republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the party. After two years St. Louis adopted a new city charter, which made the office of assessor an appointment of the mayor. Mr. Schramm served for two years under the new charter, and with the election of Mayor Kiehl he appointed Mr. Wollbrinck as assessor, this being the first appointment made under the new charter. Mr. Schramm, however, refused to give up his position on the theory that it was a state and not a city office. Mr. Wollbrinck then resorted to legal action and after a nine months' contest in the Missouri supreme court the case was decided in his favor, so that his appointment to the position by the mayor was confirmed and he took possession of the office in December. During his incumbency the state income tax went into effect and thus greatly increased the importance and the volume of the work of the office. Mr. Wollbrinck introduced a new system of assessments of industrial and railroad property on a square foot basis, his work in this connection being of great value to the city. He is still the incumbent in this position and has made a most creditable record by the prompt and capable manner in which he has discharged his duties. He has taken in addition to his duties as assessor the study of law and will take the examination for the bar in June, 1921. Having had the practical experience as assessor, also being thoroughly familiar with the federal taxation, it is his desire to sometime in the future to practice law and make a specialty of taxation.

On the 5th of December, 1906, Mr. Wollbrinck was united in marriage to Miss Louise G. Gelser, of St. Louis, and they have become the parents of five children: Louis, Edward, Vida, Ferda and Lanita. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church. They have membership in the North Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Wollbrinck is a trustee and treasurer, and in all of the church work he takes active and helpful interest. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Aurora Lodge and also to St. Louis Consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is likewise a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and of Alhambra Grotto. He belongs to the Riverview Club and to the Chamber of Commerce and his interests and activities are broad and varied, making him a citizen of value to the community by reason of his endorsement and support of all those measures that contribute to the material, intellectual, social, political and moral progress of the city and state.

OTTO L. WILKINS.

Otto L. Wilkins, the president of the Commonwealth Mortgage & Securities Company of Kansas City, was born in Greensburg, Kiowa county, Kansas, February 3, 1886, being the first white child born in Kiowa county after its organization. His parents were James Harvey and Addie (Smith) Wilkins, the former a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and the latter of Harrison county, Missouri. The father was a school teacher and accountant who, following his removal to Kansas, there homesteaded and developed his land. He afterward became associated with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad in Oklahoma and Kansas. He is now living retired, making his home at Lamont, Oklahoma.

Otto L. Wilkins attended the schools of Caldwell, Kansas, and of Blackwell, Oklahoma, before entering the Oklahoma Baptist College. He specialized in the study of commercial law and accounting and after completing his education entered the employ of F. V. Rowland & Company at Blackwell, engaged in colonization work. The firm sold land all over northern Oklahoma and it was in this connection that Mr. Wilkins initiated his business career. He was afterward connected with the Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company of Wichita, Kansas, and on leaving that house went to the credit department of the Battreal Shoe Company of St. Joseph, Missouri. His next change in position made him assistant manager of the sales department of the John D. Richardson Dry Goods Company of St. Joseph, Missouri, in the employ of which firm he remained until he became interested in the Rio Grande Land Corporation as secretary and vice president. This is a development company, engaged in irrigation and construction work and the development of government lands in Texas. Mr. Wilkins was identified therewith until 1913, when he came to Kansas City. He is the president of the Commonwealth Mortgage & Securities Company, which firm handles farm mortgages. He is likewise the president of the Idaho Development Association for colonizing, developing and irrigating government lands near Idaho Falls, Idaho, where they already have an irrigation system in operation. Through these various connections Mr. Wilkins has become a prominent factor in land development in various sections and his activities are an important element in the improvement, settlement and growth of these districts. He is a man of sound business judgment and broad vision who recognizes the opportunities and the possibilities of the future and also takes into account the exigencies of the present. He is thus able so to direct his efforts as to produce substantial results both in the upbuilding of his own fortunes and in the improvement of the sections in which he is operating.

Mr. Wilkins was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Jane Kennedy, a daughter of John Kennedy who was born near Belfast, Ireland, and on coming to the United States settled in Chicago. He returned to his native land on a visit and there passed away during the infancy of his daughter, Mrs. Wilkins. By her marriage Mrs. Wilkins has become the mother of two children: Elinor Elizabeth and Adda Mae.

Mr. Wilkins is identified with many activities which are essential factors in the highest development and progress of community and commonwealth. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, also of Temple Lodge No. 299, A. F. & A. M., and in Masonry has become identified with the chapter, council,

commandery, consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He is also very active in military affairs and is now a lieutenant of the Machine Gun Company of the Third Regiment of the Missouri National Guard. Alert and enterprising, imbued with the progressive spirit of the age, he is a dynamic force in anything which he attempts and he never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose.

GEORGE H. KONERT.

George H. Konert, secretary and treasurer of the Kortkamp Jewelry Company of St. Louis, was born in Germany, December 4, 1866, but was brought to St. Louis by his parents in 1868, when but two years of age. His father, Henry Konert, was a tailor and worked at his trade to the time of his death, which occurred in St. Louis in 1911. The mother, Mrs. Lizzie Konert, passed away in 1914. There were five children in their family, of whom but three are now living: a sister, Lizzie, who resides in St. Louis; and Henry, who is a produce merchant of this city.

George H. Konert was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and also in the Toensfeld (private) school of this city. When his school days were over he entered the employ of the Kortkamp Jewelry Company in the humble position of errand boy with the purpose of learning the watchmaking trade. He worked at the bench for six years and at the end of this time had gained expert knowledge and skill in watchmaking. He then accepted a position as counter salesman and in 1893, when the company was incorporated, was elected to the vice presidency. He served in that capacity for three years and then became secretary and treasurer. He has continued to fill the dual position from that time to the present and the success of the business through the intervening years is attributable in no small measure to his efforts and ability. He is thoroughly familiar with the trade in every branch and department and is as well acquainted with the details of the business as its major features. It is a far reach from errand boy to official connection with one of the important mercantile interests of St. Louis but this Mr. Konert has accomplished in the course of an active lifetime, his energy, industry and capability gaining him steady advancement until his position among the merchants of the city is a most creditable one.

On the 25th of September, 1895, Mr. Konert was married in St. Louis to Miss Emma G. Goschen, a daughter of Paul Goschen of this city, where he is engaged in business as a contractor and builder. Mr. Konert is a Knight Templar Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Grotto. He belongs as well to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Tower Grove Turnverein. He is likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of St. Louis. Politically he has been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has lived in St. Louis from the age of two years and since his school days has been closely associated with the business development of the city, contributing not a little to the commercial upbuilding, and at the same time, by reason of a cordial disposition, has won a host of warm friends and pleasant associates in the social circles of his adopted city.

MORRIS GOLDMAN.

Morris Goldman is at the head of the house furnishing goods business conducted under the style of Goldman Brothers at Nos. 1104 to 1108 Olive street in St. Louis. Establishing this business on a small scale, he has developed it into one of the leading houses of the kind in the city and is recognized as a man of dynamic force and of the keenest business sagacity and discernment. He was born May 3, 1863, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Samuel and Barbara (Mathes) Goldman, who were natives of Germany and came to America when young. They were married in St. Louis.

Morris Goldman was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1887 established a furniture business there. Five years later he came to St. Louis and established a store under the name of Goldman Brothers. His capital was somewhat limited and the business was begun in a small way but has since

been enlarged and extended until it is now one of the leading concerns of the kind in St. Louis. The company occupies a six-story building on Olive near Eleventh street and carries a complete line of furniture, carpets, stoves and ranges, having everything to meet a varied public taste.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1885, Mr. Goldman was married to Miss Sidonia Klein. They became the parents of three sons: Stanley, Jerome L. and Gilbert. The second son was killed in the battle of Belleau Wood in France and is mentioned more at length on another page of this work. The surviving sons are associated with their father in business.

Mr. Goldman is prominently known in Masonic circles. He belongs to St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine and he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, to the Sunset Hill Country Club and to Temple Israel. In these associations are found the rules that govern his conduct and control him in all life's relations, making him a man whom to know is to esteem and honor.

His son, Stanley Goldman, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 13, 1887, and is now acting as manager of the firm of Goldman Brothers, house furnishers. He completed his education at Smith Academy in St. Louis and after arriving at years of maturity was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Corinne Meis, their wedding being celebrated on the 3d of December, 1913. They have become the parents of two children, Marjorie Julia and Geraldine. Of the Masonic fraternity Stanley Goldman is also a well known representative, belonging to St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M. He likewise has membership in the Knights of Pythias lodge, in B'Nai B'rith, in the Young Men's Hebrew Association and in the Westwood Country Club.

Gilbert Goldman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 6, 1892, and is also associated with his father in the house furnishing business of Goldman Brothers. He, too, became a student in Smith Academy of St. Louis and thus qualified for life's practical and responsible duties by a liberal education.

On the 30th of October, 1919, Gilbert Goldman was married in St. Louis to Miss Janet Mulhall. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in St. Louis Lodge, No. 20. He is also connected with B'Nai B'rith, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Liederkranz and the Century Boat Club. Both sons are progressive young business men, alert and enterprising, ready to meet any emergency with the consciousness that comes from a right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. They have ever fully sustained the honored name of the father in all business transactions and have made the house of Goldman Brothers one of the strong mercantile institutions of St. Louis.

JEROME L. GOLDMAN.

In the history of the World war a gold star follows the name of Jerome L. Goldman of St. Louis. He was numbered among the splendid American men who wrote a glory page upon the country's history at Belleau Wood. His birth occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 5, 1888, his parents being Morris and Sidonia (Klein) Goldman. In the acquirement of his education he attended Smith Academy of St. Louis and after his textbooks were put aside he became manager of the house of Goldman Brothers, furniture dealers at Nos. 1104 to 1108 Olive street in St. Louis. He proved a most capable business man, possessing energy, determination and keen sagacity. He closely studied every phase of the business and was constantly watchful of opportunities for extending the trade and adding to the growth of the house. He continued to serve capably as manager until his enlistment for service in the European war. After America declared a state of war with Germany he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in September, 1917, and was there made a second lieutenant. He left the United States for France in January, 1918, and served as teacher of automatic rifle work, being an unattached officer until his assignment to the Fifth Marines as a member of Company F. For weeks the Germans had been continually advancing and it was the boast of the Kaiser that within a few days he would invite his friends to dine

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with him in Paris. So sure were the Germans of victory that they had had shipped to the vicinity of Paris thousands upon thousands of their dress helmets, which were put in storage there that they might enter the city in full dress uniform. The courage of the French seemed at the lowest ebb when General Pershing offered to put the American troops in where they were most needed. There was a break in the French lines through which the Germans were steadily advancing. The American marines and a part of the Second Division were thrown into the breach. The men advanced, participating in the battle of Belleau Wood, where on the 12th of June, 1918, Lieutenant Goldman was killed while leading his men in action. The story of the wonderful advance of the Americans at Belleau Wood has been graphically told by the general in command, General A. W. Catlin, in his volume entitled "With the Help of God and a Few Marines," a story that thrills the reader with its tale of dauntless heroism, such as Lieutenant Goldman displayed as he called his men to follow him into action.

Mr. Goldman was a member of St. Louis Lodge, No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the McCollough class in Scottish Rite Masonry, attaining the thirty-second degree. He also belonged to the Eastern Star, to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias and he had membership in B'Nai B'rith and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. He was likewise a member of the Columbian Club, of the St. Louis Orchestra Club and various other musical organizations. His activities and his interests were broad and varied. His ideals of life were high and he was a young man who in every relation commanded the respect and goodwill of those with whom he came in contact. While his death brought great sorrow to his family and friends, they cannot but rejoice in the splendid record of courage and bravery which he made in responding to the call to the colors and in making his advance on French soil for the cause of democracy. To have been thus cut off in young manhood makes one believe that he must have entered into a broader, larger life as the doors of eternity opened to him.

HON. FRANK H. LEE.

Frank H. Lee, one of the leading members of the Joplin (Missouri) bar, former justice of the peace in and for the city of Joplin, former member for two terms of the Missouri State Legislature, prominent in the activities of the democratic party in the state, and otherwise identified with the public life of Jasper county, was born in Johnson county, Kansas, March 29, 1873, a son of Daniel M. and Lucy M. (Howard) Lee, both natives of Pickens county, Alabama, where they were schoolmates and youthful sweethearts. They were married in Alabama and became the parents of twelve children. Daniel M. Lee, prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, was engaged for some time in the mercantile business. He was a graduate physician but never practiced medicine, and after his war service engaged in the drug business. Mr. Lee was a private in the Confederate army and fought for the southern cause during the entire period of hostilities. He had one brother who was killed soon after joining the Confederate army, and another brother became a captain in the same service. Two of his wife's brothers also were commissioned captains in the Confederate forces. Mr. Lee's father, John A. Lee, grandfather of Frank H. Lee, came to Alabama from Culpeper county, Virginia, and was a distant relative of Robert E. Lee, who commanded the Confederates during the Civil war. In 1872 Daniel M. Lee moved to Kansas and in 1876 to Missouri, locating in Vernon county and engaging in the drug business in Montevallo.

Frank H. Lee, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Cedar and Vernon counties. In 1889 his father moved to Jasper county and after a short stay in Webb City located in Joplin, where Frank H. took up the study of law. In 1903 he was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of his profession, and during the intervening seventeen years he has been prominently identified with the Missouri State bar, standing high in the estimation of his fellow practitioners and enjoying the confidence and esteem of the public at large. In 1914 Mr. Lee was elected to the Missouri State Legislature, serving his first term with distinction to himself and advantage to his constituents, and so well were his efforts appreciated that in 1916 he was reelected to the Legislature, being the only democratic candidate ever returned to the office for this legislative district. In 1897 Mr. Lee served as justice of the peace in Joplin, being at the time the youngest official who ever acted in

this judicial capacity in Joplin. He is a member of the Missouri State Democratic Committee from the fifteenth congressional district and served his party for several years as a member of the county democratic committee. He is an active party worker and in campaign times his energy and ability help materially to favor the fortunes of his political colleagues who seek offices in the gift of the public.

On November 25, 1902, Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Allie King, of Marshall, Missouri, and to this union seven children have been born: Dorothy, in high school; Katherine, in high school; Alfred K., Marion and Harold, attending the grade schools, and Frank H., Jr., and Mary Virginia, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and are participants in all of its good works; they are likewise closely identified with the social and cultural activities of Joplin and are numbered among its most popular citizens. Mr. Lee is a life member of Joplin Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also holds membership in Joplin Lodge No. 40, Knights of Pythias.

SAM SPARROW.

Sam Sparrow, member of the Kansas City bar, largely specializing in his practice in corporation and insurance law, was born on a farm in Daviess county, Missouri, October 1, 1870. His father, Thomas J. Sparrow, was a native of Shelby county, Missouri, and for many years engaged in farming in this state. He was a representative of a family that came from Virginia to Missouri and was for many years actively identified with the agricultural development of this section. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He married Elizabeth J. Brown, also a native of Missouri, and they became the parents of four children, of whom two are living, Sam and Mrs. J. F. Humphrey, a resident of Centralia, Missouri.

Sam Sparrow pursued his education in the Perry Institute at Perry, Missouri, and in the State University at Columbia, where he was graduated in 1893 upon the completion of a course in law, receiving the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the bar in Pike county in February, 1894, and entered upon the practice of law in Clarksville, that county, where he practiced for five years, then going to Louisiana, Missouri, where he became associated with Hon. David A. Ball. This association was maintained until March 9, 1909, at which time Mr. Sparrow came to Kansas City and entered into partnership relations with Virgil Conkling, prosecuting attorney of Jackson county. This connection was continued until the death of Mr. Conkling, and Mr. Sparrow entered into his present partnership relations with A. Z. Patterson in 1919 under the firm style of Sparrow & Patterson. They specialize in corporation, insurance and public utility regulation law and their practice is extensive and of an important character. Mr. Sparrow is a member of the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. He is a director of the Federal Savings Trust Company of Kansas City and is widely and prominently known in professional circles, having gained a good clientage that has connected him with much important litigation.

In 1896 Mr. Sparrow was united in marriage to Miss Russie E. Kissinger, of Pike county, Missouri, a daughter of James H. Kissinger. Mr. Sparrow belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, also to the Mid-Day Club and the Chamber of Commerce and is well known through these connections. He was chairman of the board of election commissioners of Kansas City from 1914 until 1917 and from 1913 until 1919 was a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri.

CHARLES WATKINS REED.

Prominent among the business men of Wellsville is Charles Watkins Reed, who is president of the C. W. Reed & Brothers Mercantile Company of that place. He is a native son of Montgomery county, having been born on his father's farm two miles east of Wellsville on the 28th of November, 1865. His father, John Henry Reed, was born in Worcester county, Maryland, August 1, 1832, and died

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December 6, 1906, in Wellsville. He came to Missouri when a young man with his parents who settled near Hannibal, where they resided for some time and then removed to Middletown, Montgomery county. In 1854 he went across the plains to California, driving cattle by the way of St. Joseph and the Santa Fe Trail. For three years he remained in that state, working in the mines, but in 1857 returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama and up the Mississippi river to Louisiana. In 1859 he removed to Wellsville and worked in the general stores of A. W. Weed, Charles Buchanan and Dr. Adams. In 1862 he bought the interest of A. W. Weed and went into the mercantile business on his own account. This venture proved to be successful from the beginning and he conducted his store until forced to retire because of failing health. About 1887 two of his sons, Charles W. and Calvin D. entered the business and in 1894 the father withdrew, turning the business over to them and a third son, Wilmer H. As a representative of one of Wellsville's most important interests, he was a prominent and well known citizen and for some time he served the city as mayor. In politics he was a stanch democrat, and his fraternal affiliations were with the Masons and the Odd Fellows. He was likewise a consistent member of the Christian church. His wife was before her marriage Miss Agnes A. Holliday, a native of Green county, Illinois, and a daughter of Beverly Watkins Holliday, a Virginian. At an early age her father removed from Virginia to Illinois and in 1846 he settled in Ashley, Missouri. His daughter, Agnes A., was born July 22, 1835, while he was residing in Illinois. The grandfather of Mrs. Reed, Charles Holliday, was a Methodist minister and a native of Virginia. The Hollidays are of Scotch-Irish descent and the father of James came to this country from Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed of whom five grew to maturity: Charles W., whose name heads this review; Wilmer H.; Calvin D., whose death occurred February 2, 1920; Mrs. Gladys Hess; and Edward. The father of John Henry Reed was Thomas Reed, a native of Maryland, who married Elizabeth Taylor. The father of Thomas was in the naval service of the United States in the War of 1812. A brother of John Henry Reed, Wilmer H. Reed, is now living at Anada, Missouri. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Union army.

Charles Watkins Reed pursued his education in the public schools of Wellsville until he was eighteen years of age, when, putting his textbooks aside, he engaged in clerking for his father in the mercantile business. On the 1st of January, 1904, after the withdrawal of his father from active business, the firm was incorporated as the C. W. Reed & Brothers Mercantile Company, with a capital stock of eighteen thousand dollars. He became the first president of this corporation and has since held that office. The growth of the business has been steady and it is now of extensive proportions. It occupies a building seventy by one hundred and sixteen feet, two stories high and has large warehouses. A large poultry business is also maintained. When Charles W. Reed in his early youth first entered the store as clerk, there were but four employes, but now the firm employs over twenty-five men.

On the 3d of October, 1899, Mr. Reed was united in marriage to Miss Birdie McCall Smith, a daughter of William Wyatt Smith of Jonesburg, Missouri, who was a farmer and a tobacco dealer. The birth of Mr. Smith occurred in Franklin county, Virginia, in 1835, and he passed away January 24, 1920, after a long and useful life. He was brought to Missouri when but a child of three years by his father, Stephen H. Smith, also a native of Franklin county, Virginia. The mother of Mrs. Reed, Sarah Newton Tannehill, was born in Fredericksburg, Maryland, in 1832 and died November 17, 1896. She became the wife of Carlton Tannehill, who was born in the same town and county. The maternal grandmother was Elizabeth White, born in Maryland in 1800 and a daughter of William White, whose birth occurred in Maryland in 1771. William White was a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Chiswell) White, the former's birth occurring in 1739. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed, one of whom died at the age of fifteen months. The other two are: Charles Watkins, Jr., who is now completing his course in the Wellsville high school and plans to enter into business with his father; and Sarah Agnes, attending the Wellsville public schools.

The political allegiance of Mr. Reed has always been given to the democratic party, although he has never taken a very active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Wellsville Baptist church and has served that organization as deacon

for five years. He has also been a member of the school board. Mr. Reed belongs to no fraternal organizations, preferring rather to devote his time to the furtherance of his business interests. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success. He is readily acknowledged a representative citizen of Wellsville.

CLARENCE FORD WESTCOAT.

Clarence Ford Westcoat, attorney at law with offices in the Third National Bank building of St. Louis, was born in Clarksville, Ohio, August 10, 1879. His father, Sabirt Fillmore Westcoat, is a native of Vinton county, Ohio, and in 1897 came to St. Louis, where he is still active in business. He has devoted much of his life to grain dealing. He wedded Mary Ellen Ford, who was born in Vermont but was only two years of age when her parents removed with their family to Ohio. She became the mother of five children, of whom four are living.

Clarence F. Westcoat was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, Ohio, and afterward came to St. Louis, where for several years he was employed by the Wabash Railroad. While thus engaged he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law. He afterward entered the Benton College of Law, winning the LL. B. degree in 1906, and in the previous year he was admitted to practice at the St. Louis bar. He has built up a practice of very gratifying proportions and is regarded as one of the foremost young lawyers of the city. He specializes in probate and corporation law.

Mr. Westcoat is a member of the Algonquin Golf and Triple A Clubs and Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a republican with independent tendencies. He is now serving as secretary of the Ohio State Society of St. Louis. For two years he has given his services gratis as attorney for the local Red Cross and has done much work along public-spirited and charitable lines, extending a helping hand in many cases of need. Early in 1918 he became the secretary of the war committee of the Bar Association of St. Louis and was indefatigable in that important service, sacrificing his personal and professional interests unhesitatingly that he might render the aid needed by the men and their families in and out of court. There was perhaps no member of the St. Louis bar who gave as much time in civil life to the service of the men in military service and their families as did Mr. Westcoat. He was active in compiling a little pamphlet entitled "Legal Advice for the Benefit of Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Their Dependents," giving them a clear and comprehensive understanding of their rights in regard to allowances and allotments, compensation for injuries, insurance and other questions of vital interest to those who wore the nation's uniform during the war with Germany and to those dependent upon the soldiers in camp and field.

FRAZER L. FORD.

Frazer L. Ford, a well-known member of the banking fraternity in St. Joseph, and for some years vice president of the First National Bank, was born in Forest City, Missouri, December 20, 1883, a son of Jacob M. and Nanuie (Litsey) Ford, the latter of whom died May 17, 1913. Jacob M. Ford, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Perry county, Ohio, March 16, 1836, and moved to St. Joseph in 1889. In the latter city he was, for a number of years, actively identified with banking and general business affairs and was the founder of the Ford Investment Company. In his adopted city he was well and favorably known, not alone for his business enterprise but in no less degree for his high character and moral worth. A more extended reference to the life of Jacob M. Ford appears elsewhere in this work.

Frazer L. Ford was educated in the public schools and in the high schools of St. Joseph, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1901 and from the Hotchkiss preparatory school, Lakeville, Connecticut, with the class of 1902, later

entering Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906. Following his graduation from the university he was identified with the Hundley Dry Goods Company, of St. Joseph, for four years. Subsequently he became associated with the farm loan business of the Ford Investment Company, which company was organized by his father and of which he had charge for three years. In 1917 he entered the First National Bank of St. Joseph as vice president of that widely known institution, and has since given his entire attention to its affairs. He is well and favorably known as one of St. Joseph's foremost citizens, standing well with all who are connected with banking interests in this part of the state.

Mr. Ford is a supporter of the democratic party but has never been a seeker after office. During the period covered by active participation by this country in the World war Mr. Ford was director of Federal District No. 1, of the state of Missouri, for the purpose of organizing the second, third, fourth and fifth Liberty Loan drives, and had charge of those drives, all of which were oversubscribed, due in large measure to Mr. Ford's organizing efforts and untiring energy in their behalf.

Mr. Ford is affiliated with the Zeta Psi Fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge 40, St. Joseph. He also holds membership in the Country Club, the Commerce Club and the Benton Club. He is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife holds membership in the Episcopal church.

On March 4, 1914, at St. Joseph, Frazer L. Ford was united in marriage to Miss Marjorie George, a daughter of Harry L. George, dry goods commission merchant of St. Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are the parents of two children: Jacob M., II, (named for his paternal grandfather), and Margot. Mr. and Mrs. Ford take an active interest in the social and cultural affairs of St. Joseph, and their support may always be relied upon to promote all movements designed for the welfare of the community.

WILLIAM W. LA BEAUME.

William W. La Beaume, a general insurance broker of St. Louis who has been identified with this line of business since 1903, is now vice president of the Charles L. Crane Agency Company, with offices in the Pierce building. Moreover he is a well known factor in connection with civic progress at St. Louis. His parents were Louis T. and Angie E. (Nance) La Beaume, and they now reside at 6036 Waterman avenue. The father is associated with his son in the insurance business and is still an active factor in the world's work. He was born in St. Louis, his father, Theodore La Beaume, was also a native of this city, and the great grandfather, Louis La Beaume, came to St. Louis in 1793, from Southern France. Louis T. La Beaume, the father of William W. La Beaume wedded Angie E. Nance, a native of Boston, and thus through the maternal line he is connected with one of the old families of New England.

William W. La Beaume was educated in the public schools of the city and then entered Smith Academy from which he was graduated in 1898. He started upon his business career as a salesman with the firm of Woodward & Tierman Printing Company and was thus engaged until 1903, when he entered the insurance business as representative of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford. Soon afterward he became assistant superintendent of agencies and resided in Hartford, Connecticut, until 1909, when he returned to St. Louis and entered into business relations with F. D. Hirschberg & Company, underwriters of this city. In 1915 he became associated with the Crane Agency, and is well known in this connection at the present time.

On the 28th of July, 1915, Mr. La Beaume was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Holmes of St. Louis, and their home is at No. 5320 Waterman avenue. Their religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and Mr. La Beaume gives his political endorsement to the democratic party. He is identified with several clubs and social organizations including the St. Louis Country, the Florissant Valley Country and the Sunset Hill Country Club, and he belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Fire Underwriters Association and other organizations. At the

time of the World war he was admitted to the Officers' Training School at Camp Fremont, California, but the armistice was signed before he was called upon for active duty. During the Bond drive he assisted materially in promoting sales and was also vice chairman for Missouri of the first Y. M. C. A. drive. He has likewise been most active in support of the many civic interests. He served as chairman of the productions committee in the 1914 Pageant in St. Louis, which was one of the biggest and most successful affairs of the kind ever held here. It was held in Forest Park, and the beauty and attractiveness of this Pageant were largely the direct result of the efforts of Mr. La Beaume. He was also one of the founders of the Municipal theater in Forest Park, and selected the site therefor, this being an open-air opera theatre which is today known all over the country. It is indeed a wonderful place and has done much to advertise St. Louis. Keenly interested in everything that works for the benefit and progress of the city, his cooperation can be counted upon at all times to further movements and measures for the general good and along that line his efforts have been most effective forces.

ERNEST G. MARK, M. D.

Dr. Ernest G. Mark, an eminent member of the medical profession in Kansas City, who is specializing as an urologist, was born at Washington Court House, Ohio, April 20, 1878. His parents Edgar H. and Mary (Guthrie) Mark were also natives of Ohio. The father was a prominent educator who for twenty-six years, from 1888 until 1914, was superintendent of schools at Louisville, Kentucky. He was also the president of the National Educational Association and of the National Association of Superintendents. His initiative and his high standards made him widely known, for he introduced many methods of distinct value in educational circles. He was also prominent in Masonry, having taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites and becoming a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In the acquirement of his education Dr. Mark attended the high school at Louisville, Kentucky, and also studied at Columbus, Ohio. Later he entered the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and won his Bachelor of Arts degree upon the completion of his classical course, while in 1899 the M. D. degree was conferred upon him. In the following year he entered upon the general practice of medicine at Lonisville and was also closely associated with civic and social interests of the city. He became a feature writer on the Courier Journal and was sent to Washington, D. C., during the Spanish-American war by the Courier Journal, as a special writer. He went to New York for the study of genito-urinary surgery and immediately after his graduation did work along that line in the Bellevue Hospital, in J. Wyeth's Private Hospital and in the Polyclinic Hospital. He received an honorary diploma from the Kentucky School of Medicine and for some time was connected with the genito-urinary section of the department of medicine of the Kentucky School of Medicine. He has since practiced as an urologic surgeon. In 1915 he published a work on cystoscopy and urethtoscopy and he has carried his investigation and research far and wide attaining a measure of proficiency that makes him one of the distinguished specialists along his line in the country. He was the professor of genito-urinary surgery in the medical department of the University Medical College of Kansas City until the school ceased to operate, and he is the attending genito-urinary surgeon of the General Hospital and of the Research Hospital of Kansas City. He belongs to the Jackson county, Missouri State and the American Medical Associations and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He likewise belongs to and is a charter member of the American Urological Association, and in 1920 was a member of the executive committee. He has prepared special papers for the Southwestern and Mississippi Valley Medical Associations, to which he belongs, and his public utterances in the different medical societies are received with the utmost interest and attention.

In July, 1917, Dr. Mark joined the army, becoming a captain of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. He was in training at Fort Riley, was also at Camp Sheridan and was made chief of the urological service. He was on duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 10, at Camp Dix, New Jersey. He was also at Camp Zachary Taylor, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was in charge of urological work and at Camp

DR. ERNEST G. MARK

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Knox, where he had charge of urological service. He was likewise made Chief of urological service at Base Hospital at Camp Zachary Taylor and was in charge of the urological school, an unusual position. He was assistant commanding officer with General Hospital No. 22, and in 1919 was appointed a lieutenant colonel of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army. He is now identified with the American Legion as a member of Fitzsimmons Post.

Dr. Mark was married in Kansas City, to Miss Frances McCall and by a former marriage has one child, Enid. They are members of Linwood Boulevard Christian church and are most actively interested in all forces and projects for the advancement of the cause and for the welfare of the general public.

BERNARD QUIGLEY.

Bernard Quigley, who passed away in St. Louis, August 13, 1909, had traveled life's journey for seventy-seven years. Although deep regret was felt at his passing his friends and family could not mourn for him as one cut off in the noontide of life. He had fulfilled his earthly mission and passed on when all the tasks which had been his had been fully and successfully accomplished. Through the greater part of his life he had been a resident of St. Louis, taking up his abode here in 1847 and establishing one of the first shoe manufacturing concerns to be found in the western states. He was born in County Fernaugh, Ireland, March 1, 1832, his parents being Patrick and Ellen (Kelley) Quigley, both of whom passed away in their native village.

The educational opportunities of Bernard Quigley were somewhat limited, although he attended the neighboring country school. At the age of fifteen years he determined to try his fortune elsewhere. The favorable reports which he had heard concerning America and its chances led him to come to the United States. He was influenced by friends who were about to cross and sailed with them, landing at New Orleans. He did not find employment there, however, and finally reached St. Louis. After a few days he entered upon an apprenticeship to a shoemaker and while learning his trade attended a medical night school. Finding the shoe business more profitable he gave up the thought of becoming a doctor. At that time there were comparatively few shoemakers in the city, and in 1853, when twenty-one years of age, he formulated a plan to engage in the manufacture of shoes. Renting space on Washington avenue he there began to follow his trade and gradually his business developed in extent and importance. When the construction of the Eads bridge (which necessitated building one of the abutments on the site occupied by his shop), forced his removal he had acquired a large retail trade and was also doing an extensive wholesale business. He therefore secured more commodious quarters at Sixth and Lucas streets and from time to time was obliged to obtain additional space. He engaged in the manufacture of all grades of shoes and his factory was of such proportions as to require the employment of many men. At length after forty years' connection with the trade, Mr. Quigley disposed of his business and retired to private life.

Mr. Quigley witnessed a remarkable change in St. Louis from the little town to which he had come in 1847. He had seen the city develop into one of the great metropolitan centers of the Mississippi valley and he well remembered the great fire which laid the larger portions of St. Louis in ruins, also the awful ravages of the cholera plague which swept the community in 1849. When he first established business on Sixth street that thoroughfare was only partially graded and Carr street marked the northern boundary of the city, while on Washington avenue, now one of the busiest streets of St. Louis, there was but a single brick house and the street was open only as far as Eleventh.

In the year 1853 Mr. Quigley was married to Miss Ellen McManus, a native of Ireland, who passed away in 1896 at the age of fifty-six years. By their marriage there were born ten children, six of whom are living: Bernard J., James F., Mary K., Mrs. Ellen W. Schurenher, Mrs. Stella Hubbard and Mrs. William H. Kaye.

In politics Mr. Quigley was a democrat and kept well informed upon the questions and issues of the day, but never sought or desired public office. His later

years were spent in the enjoyment of well earned rest and he enjoyed as well the friendship and kindly regard of all with whom he had come in contact. He never had occasion to regret his determination to cross the Atlantic, for here he found the business opportunities which he sought and in their utilization gained substantial success, so that in his later years he was ranked with the representative and prosperous merchants and manufacturers of the city.

WILLIAM H. KAYE.

When William H. Kaye passed away there was taken from the business circles of St. Louis one who had long figured prominently in connection with commercial activity in the city and who for an extended period was chief officer in control of a railroad supply business of considerable importance. While he never sought to figure prominently in any public relation, he had those substantial traits of character which are just as essential and just as valuable in citizenship as the more spectacular phases displayed by the statesman or the military leader. Mr. Kaye was of English birth. He was born in Sheffield, February 9, 1862, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Linley) Kaye, under whose roof he spent the days of his boyhood and youth, being accorded liberal educational opportunities. After attending private schools of Sheffield he became a student in the Collegiate College of England and was graduated as a member of its first class in 1878. He initiated his business career as a clerk, in which work he engaged when a youth in his teens, being but sixteen years of age when he left England and crossed the Atlantic to the new world. Arriving in St. Louis in 1879, he here acquainted himself with the railroad supply business as an employe of his uncle, E. H. Linley, with whom he continued for twelve years. Removing to Nebraska, he devoted five years to stock farming in that state, after which time he returned to St. Louis, accepting the position of manager with the C. & W. McClean Sporting Goods Company. He afterward purchased an interest in the business, with which he was connected for five years. He then sold out and again became identified with his uncle's establishment, of which he was afterward made manager. Determination, energy and reliability were salient features in his success. Point by point he advanced in his business career until in his later years he occupied a place of large responsibility, controlling an extensive trade in connection with railway supplies.

In September, 1892, Mr. Kaye was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Quigley, a daughter of Bernard Quigley, mentioned at length on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Kaye became the parents of two daughters: Elizabeth Hounsfield, now the wife of Harry W. Castlen, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; and Lucille Eleanor, the wife of Edward L. Wallace, of St. Louis, and the mother of one child, William Kaye Wallace, born March 13, 1920. Mrs. Kaye and her daughters are of the Catholic faith and they are well known in the social circles of St. Louis, having many friends here. In politics Mr. Kaye was an earnest supporter of the republican party and while living in Nebraska served as postmaster at Glenwood, where he also filled the offices of justice of the peace and treasurer of the school board, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and efficiency. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in St. Peter's Episcopal church. His life was ever guided by high and honorable principles and the sterling worth of his character was recognized by all with whom he came in contact. Death called him on the 14th of August, 1917, bringing great regret to his many friends as well as deep sorrow to the members of his own family.

HARRY WIGHTMAN CASTLEN.

Harry Wightman Castlen was born at Owensboro, Kentucky, August 18, 1884, and is a son of Charles Hutcheson and Alice (Taylor) Castlen, the latter now deceased. His paternal ancestors fought with the British in the French and Indian wars and the family was also represented in the colonial army in the Revolution and again with the American army in the War of 1812. Mr. Castlen of this review has three

HARRY W. CASTLEN

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brothers: Major Charles Ruby Castlen, of the United States army; Andrew Taylor Castlen, who was formerly with the Sixth Marines in France; and Edward Simmons, a student in the University of Missouri.

After completing his more specifically literary education Harry Wightman Castlen entered upon the study of law in Washington University, for he had determined to make its practice his life work. He was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1909 and at once entered upon professional activity. On the outbreak of war with Germany in 1917 Mr. Castlen closed his private practice, resigned his position as city counselor of University City and entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas. He held the commission of first lieutenant in the Eight Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., with which he served from 1917 until 1919, being on active duty in France, participating at Verdun and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. While at Verdun he served as first lieutenant and was later assigned to detached service for general court martial work as a trial judge advocate. When ordered back to his regiment he was recommended for a major's commission in the regular army in the judge advocate general's department. He was selected at the headquarters of the A. E. F. as one of the officers to attend a foreign university following the signing of the armistice and he pursued a course of lectures at the London School of Economics and Political Science and at the Inns of Court, which is the law center of the British empire, winning certificates of attendance from both institutions. While in London he appeared before a board of officers to determine his qualifications for a major's commission, and after his return to America took a three days' legal examination in Chicago. He was later offered a captaincy in the judge advocate general's department of the regular army but declined the appointment, for he believed that his training and experience qualified him to be of more service in civil life than as an army captain. After being mustered out he returned to University City, where he resumed professional activity. He is again engaged in the general practice of law with offices in the Fullerton building, St. Louis, and is also special counsel in public improvement and condemnation proceedings of University City. He is recognized as one of the rising young men of his profession and has already made for himself a most creditable position.

On the 1st of December, 1917, Mr. Castlen was married to Miss Elizabeth Kaye. Mr. Castlen's religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is well known in club circles, belonging to the Midland Valley Country Club and other social orgauizations, and resides at 6356 Washington avenue, University City. He is identified with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity, and with the Phi Delta Phi, an honorary law fraternity, and one of the interests of his college days is shown in the fact that he was captain of the varsity football team in 1907. He was also president of the undergraduate and senior law class. Along professional lines he is connected with the St. Louis and St. Louis County Bar Associations. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was formerly a member of the speakers' bureau of the republican state committee. In 1920 he was defeated for mayor of University City by only eighty votes out of a total of three thousand and fifty-six cast. He is now commander of Horn-Stecker Post of the American Legion and chairman of the executive committee of the ten posts of the American Legion in St. Louis county. He is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Red Cross for Central township, St. Louis county. In fact his interests are those of the thoroughly alert, wide-awake American citizen who recognizes the trend of the times and tries in every way to meet existing conditions and make them work for the public good.

E. A. SWARTZ.

With the phenomenal growth of the automobile industry has sprung up a new line of insurance for indemnity purposes and with this branch of insurance Edward A. Swartz, one of the organizers and general agent of the American Mutual Indemnity Association of Joplin, Missouri, has been prominently identified for the past few years, being recognized as one of the leading automobile insurance writers in this part of the state. Mr. Swartz is a native of Joplin, born in that city April 3, 1878, a son of Peter L. and Almira (Quinn) Swartz. Peter L. Swartz

for many years successfully conducted a grocery business in Joplin and during his active connection with that trade earned for himself a reputation for just and generous dealings with his customers. He is now living retired in Joplin, enjoying the fruits of his industry.

Edward A. Swartz, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Joplin, later entering St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas. On the completion of his college course Mr. Swartz was engaged in the grocery business in Joplin, and in 1911 transferred the sphere of his operations to the insurance field, having since been successfully engaged in that business. In 1917 he decided to extend the scope of his insurance work and in that year helped to organize the American Mutual Indemnity Association established for automobile insurance, and was made general agent for Jasper county. Mr. Swartz is conceded to be the premier automobile insurance man of this section, writing more than sixty per cent of the automobile insurance written in his district. He is also entitled to the distinction of being the pioneer in this line of insurance, writing automobile insurance long before any of the other companies took it up, and to his initiative more than to any other is this form of insurance indemnity gradually growing in public favor.

Mr. Swartz has some military service to his credit, having served two years in the Philippines in the Spanish American war of 1898-1900. He is an active supporter of the democratic party and is the present chairman of the democratic county central committee of the western district, and also is intrusted with the secretaryship of the democratic congressional committee, in these two responsible offices rendering excellent help to his party and the party candidates in campaign times.

On May 21, 1903, at Joplin, Mr. Swartz was united in marriage to Miss Nona M. Furwell, of Joplin, a daughter of Guy G. and Alma (Worstell) Furwell. To this marriage three children have been born: Edward A.; Willetta L.; and Peter, who has passed away. Mr. Swartz is affiliated with Joplin Lodge No. 501, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is also a member of the Joplin Chamber of Commerce, and takes interest in all matters pertaining to the civic advancement of his native city.

ASA BROOKINGS WALLACE.

Asa Brookings Wallace, vice president of the Standard Pencil Company of St. Louis, was born August 25, 1899, in the city where he still resides. His father, Mahlon Brookings Wallace, was a son of Asa A. Wallace, who was born in Ohio and came to St. Louis in 1855. He is still living here at a very advanced age. He is a representative of the famous Scotch family of that name and belongs to the American branch which was founded in Pennsylvania some time prior to the Revolutionary war. Asa A. Wallace wedded Mary Brookings, a sister of R. S. Brookings of St. Louis, and her people were among the first settlers of Maryland. Mahlon B. Wallace has become well known in business circles as the president of the Union Bag & Paper Company of New York and as chairman of the board of directors of the Cupples Company of St. Louis. His wife, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Grace Whitelaw, is a daughter of Oscar L. Whitelaw, who was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war and whose family settled in St. Louis about 1855.

In his youthful days Asa B. Wallace, whose name introduces this review, attended Smith Academy at St. Louis until 1915 and then entered the Taft School at Watertown, Connecticut, while later he became a student in the Kingsley School at Essexville, New Jersey. Following America's entrance into the World war he spent two months in a training camp at Princeton University, and on the 20th of August, 1918, he enlisted in the United States navy, with which he remained until put on inactive duty December 3, 1918. When he was retired from active service he at once connected himself with the Standard Pencil Company of St. Louis and since the 1st of January, 1919, has been its vice president. He is a young man of enterprising business ability who is making his way steadily upward and has already secured a position which many a man of twice his years might well envy.

Mr. Wallace resides at Amagraja, Clayton, Missouri. His political belief is

that of the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association and also to the St. Louis Country Club and the Sunset Hill Country Club, and he has gained many friends in St. Louis, where practically his entire life has been passed.

HENRY CROSKEY, M. D.

Dr. Henry Croskey, who since 1892 has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Kansas City, has, throughout his professional career kept in close touch with the trend of modern thought research and investigation as regards the laws of health and the best methods of checking the ravages of disease. Thoroughly conscientious, he has been most careful in the diagnosis of his cases, and his increasing ability has enabled him to do a valuable work for mankind. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in the city of Philadelphia, May 22, 1848, his parents being Henry and Ann (Donahue) Croskey, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state. The father was a lumberman and was also secretary and treasurer of the City Railway Company of Philadelphia for a period of forty-five years, in fact he took a very active part in public matters in that city, and contributed much toward shaping public policy and advancing the welfare and upbuilding of his state.

Dr. Croskey, after attending the high school of Philadelphia, continued his education in the Lewisburg University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and then entered upon preparation for his professional career as a student in the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1878 with the M. D. degree. He at once entered upon active practice in Wichita, Kansas. There he remained until 1892, when he came to Kansas City, where he has since continued, devoting his attention to the general practice of medicine and specializing to some extent on diseases of the eye and upon surgery.

Dr. Croskey lost his wife, Mrs. Nellie Croskey, on the 29th of October, 1919. She passed away leaving a daughter Nellie, who lives in Kansas City. The religious faith of Dr. Croskey is manifest in his membership in the Calvary Baptist church. He is interested in all those forces which make for justice, truth and right, for public improvement and civic progress, while in his professional career he has at all times held to the highest standards, enjoying the warmest regard of his professional brethren as well as of the general public.

L. CREIGHTON SMITH.

L. Creighton Smith is the president of the Commonwealth National Bank of Kansas City and thus an eminent figure in financial circles of the state. His advancement and success are due to his ability to make friends, to judge conditions and men, to impress people with his absolute fairness and a willingness to undertake responsibility, combined with the power of remaining undisturbed in the face of unusual or adverse conditions. Missouri is proud to claim him as a native son, his birth having occurred in Rockport, this state, May 29, 1877. His father, S. M. Smith, was a farmer who was born in Ohio and in early life came to Missouri, settling near Rockport, where he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits for many years, but is now living retired. He wedded Emma Casey, who died during the infancy of her son, L. Creighton.

The boy, L. Creighton Smith, was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Scammon, of Tarkio, Missouri, and was there educated in the public schools and also pursued a college course in that place. After his textbooks were put aside he devoted a few years to farming and then entered the Stock Yards Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri. Subsequently he went to Texas, where he founded and became cashier of the Llano National Bank of Llano, Texas, remaining in control there for a period of ten years. In 1911 he removed to Kansas City, where with his brother, G. M. Smith, he organized the Commonwealth National Bank, of which he has since been the president, with his brother as chairman of the board of directors. The other

officers are: G. E. Ricker and R. J. Potts, vice presidents; H. J. Coerver, cashier; and G. M. Smith, Jr., and J. G. Franey, assistant cashiers. The deposits of the bank now amount to twelve million dollars. The policy of the institution is indicated in the fact that the slogan, "The bank where you feel at home," was adopted. The institution has a capital and surplus of nine hundred thousand dollars and from the beginning success has attended the efforts of the officers, who are men of wide vision, of keen discrimination and of marked progression. L. Creighton Smith is considered one of the strongest bankers in Kansas City. He has conducted an extensive cattle loan business, and one who knows him well says of him: "His success may be attributed largely to his ability to make friends, inspire them with confidence and a desire to be helpful. These qualities, coupled with more than ordinary perceptive powers, enable him to carry on a great many successful business transactions."

In 1902 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Margaret Postlewait, a daughter of J. F. Postlewait, of Tarkio, Missouri, and they have three children, Mildred, Margaret and Creighton. Mr. Smith is primarily a home man, his interest centering in his family, and he considers no effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it will promote the welfare and happiness of his wife and children. He enjoys motoring and golf and belongs to many of the leading civic organizations, to which he is a generous contributor. He has membership in the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club and the Mission Hills Country Club. He votes with the republican party but is in no sense a politician. He has membership in the Second Presbyterian church, of which he was formerly an elder and is now a trustee. He thinks clearly, reasons logically, recognizes the obligations as well as the opportunities of life and is a generous but quiet giver to many institutions and many worthy causes.

CHARLES HENRY WINSTON.

Charles Henry Winston, who for thirty-eight years has been a member of the Kansas City bar, long occupying a conspicuous position in the front rank of the legal profession, is a representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of Virginia. His ancestors came originally from Yorkshire, England, and a deed recorded in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1685, A. D., indicates the family as residents of the Old Dominion at that date. Three or five brothers are said to have emigrated from Wales to Virginia at a period not definitely known. William Winston, of England, was a stockholder in the Virginia Company in 1609 and Dr. Thomas Winston of London, England, was a stockholder and director in the company in 1619 and until its dissolution in 1624 or 1625. Dr. Thomas Winston died in London in 1653 and it is possible that some of his descendants or perhaps some of his ancestors settled in Virginia. Patrick Henry of Virginia, whose words did so much to arouse the colonists to opposition to the oppressive measures of England, was the son of a Mrs. Henry, who was a sister, aunt or cousin of Colonel Joseph Winston. The last named was the great-grandfather of Charles Henry Winston of this review and was born in Louisa county, Virginia, June 17, 1746. He enlisted in a company of rangers when but seventeen years of age and was wounded in battle with the Indians, after which he was pensioned by Virginia. He had been taken from the battlefield and carried on the back of a comrade for three days and was then left in a frontier cabin until able to travel home. He carried the ball in his hip until his death. Prior to the Revolutionary war he emigrated to North Carolina and was a member of the Hillsboro convention. In 1775 he commanded a company of rangers against the Cherokee Indians and he was a member of the legislature and helped to negotiate the treaty with the Cherokees in 1776 or 1777. In 1780 he commanded the Surrey County Rangers and on the 7th of October of that year was commander of the right wing in the battle of Kings Mountain and led the flank movement by which Ferguson's camp was captured. During his boyhood days Charles Henry Winston of this review, when in Platte county, Missouri, saw Ferguson's trunk and his silver butter dish, which were said to have been captured in that battle. Moreover, he is the possessor of the sword which was awarded Colonel Joseph Winston by the state of North Carolina for his services in that battle. Colonel Winston was later made a member of the United States congress from North Carolina in

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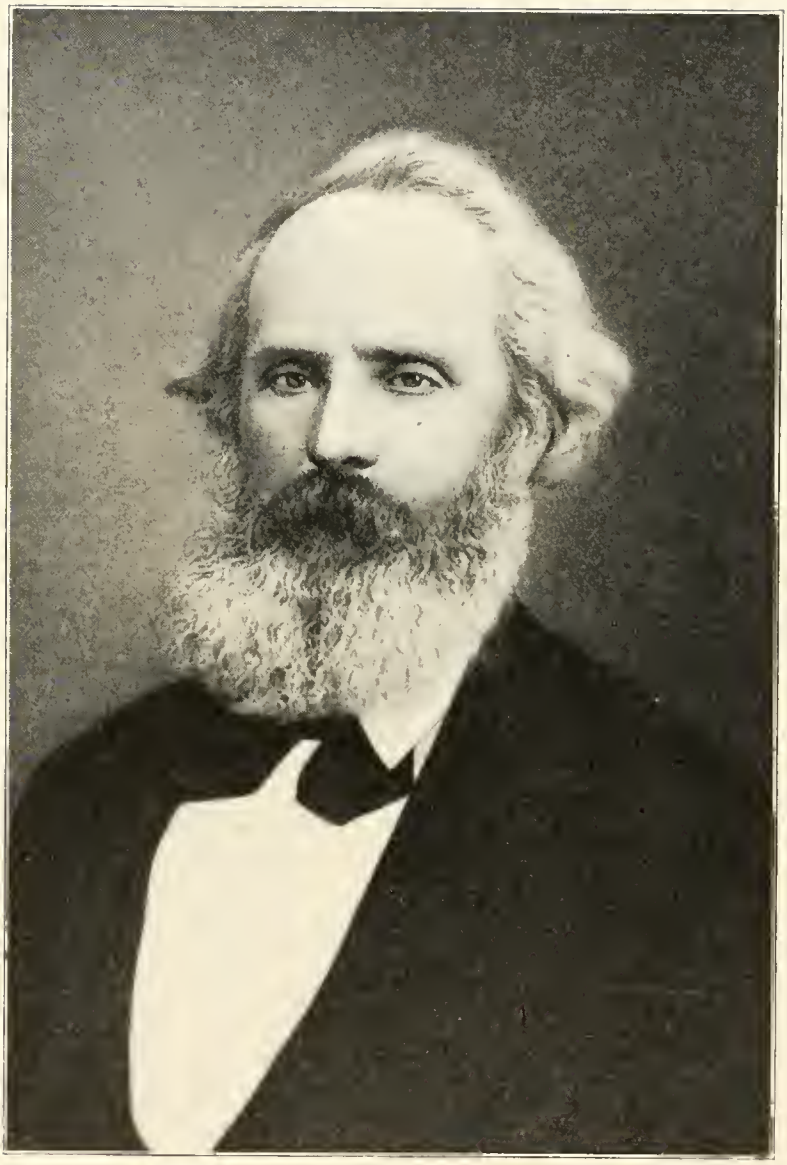
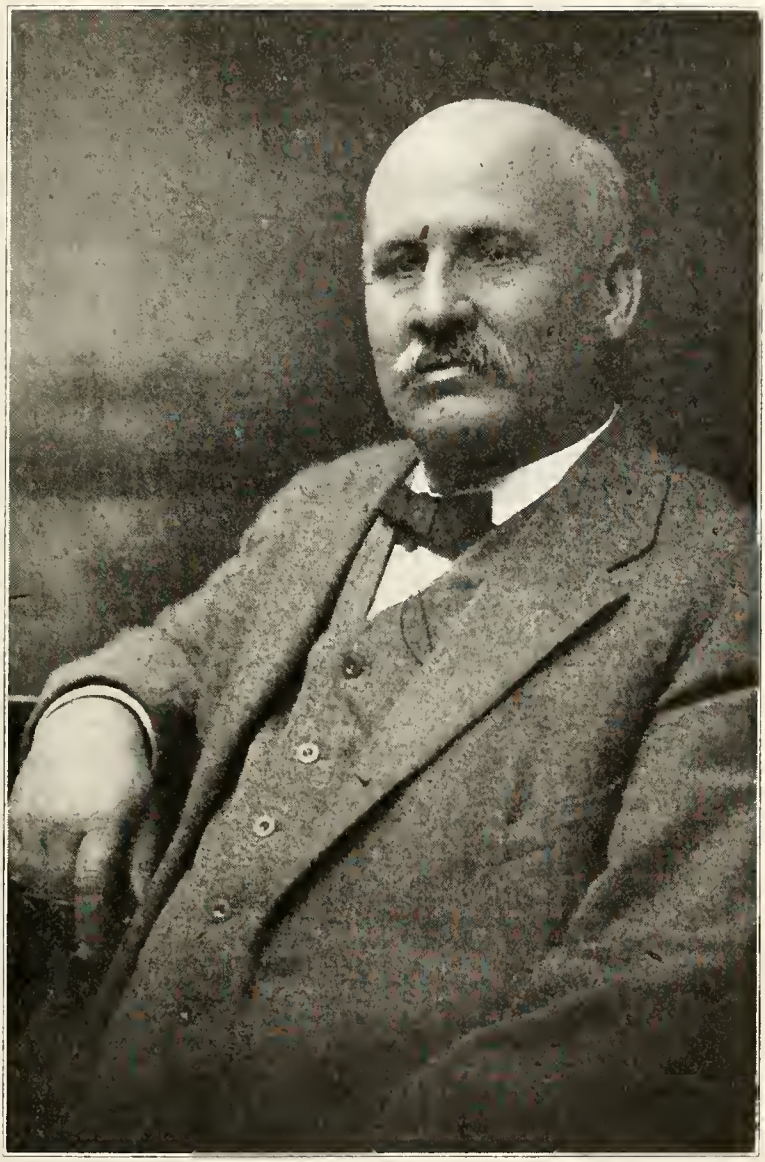


Jr. H. Winston



Charles A. Winston

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1793 and 1794 and again from 1802 until 1806. He was likewise a member of the legislature of North Carolina for many years and passed away in Stokes county, that state, April 21, 1815. The city of Winston, now Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was named in his honor. He was survived by a large family of sons, three of whom were born at one birth. His sons, William and Robert L. Winston, migrated to Tennessee and there spent their remaining days. Three or four of his sons became residents of Mississippi and died in Natchez, leaving families there. Another son, General Joseph West Winston, came to Missouri in 1839 and died in this state in 1840. The last named was the grandfather of Charles H. Winston and was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, June 17, 1788. He enlisted as an ensign in the State Militia in 1810, was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1811 and to the captaincy in 1812. He served with the rank of major in the United States army during the War of 1812, was made major of militia, afterward lieutenant colonel and colonel and ultimately brigadier general, while in 1837 he became major general. In 1839 he emigrated to Missouri, settling in Platte county, where he passed away March 24, 1840, leaving a widow, four sons and two daughters. His wife bore the maiden name of Letitia D. Hughes, being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, the latter a representative of the Moore family of North Carolina. Mrs. Letitia D. Winston died in Platte county, Missouri, in 1854. Her father served as a private throughout the Revolutionary war, in which he was wounded and afterward pensioned. It is said that his widow reached the notable age of one hundred and five years and her mother the remarkable age of one hundred and fifteen years. Gabriel Moore, the first territorial governor of Alabama, was a son of the latter and an uncle of the grandmother of Charles Henry Winston.

Colonel John Hughes Winston, father of Charles Henry Winston, was born January 22, 1815, in Stokes county, North Carolina, and emigrated in 1838 to Platte county, Missouri, where he resided until his death July 24, 1901. In 1839 he married Elizabeth Tebbs, daughter of William H. and Lydia (Kennedy) Tebbs, and granddaughter of James Tebbs of Prince William county, Virginia, who was a soldier in the American army in the Revolutionary war, and whose father emigrated form Scotland in 1765 to Dumfries, Virginia. Mrs. Elizabeth Winston was born April 17, 1819, in Prince William county, Virginia, and emigrated with her parents to Maysville, Kentucky, in 1836, thence to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1837, from which place her mother and family removed to Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1838, and thence to Platte county, Missouri, in 1839. Mrs. Elizabeth Winston died in Liberty, Missouri, November 30, 1886, leaving her husband and three sons and two daughters surviving her, five other children having died in infancy.

In 1861 Colonel John Hughes Winston, with the rank of major, commanded a regiment from Platte county, Missouri, in General Sterling Price's army in the battle of Lexington, Missouri, after which battle he was made colonel of the regiment, which he commanded until General Price's army of Missouri State Guards was incorporated into the Confederate Army at Pea Ridge, Missouri, after the Pea Ridge battle. At that time Colonel John Hughes Winston did not go into the Confederate army but afterward, in September, 1863, he returned to Platte county with a commission to recruit a regiment for the Confederate army. After recruiting that regiment, and when he was on the eve of leading it to General Price's army, he was captured and sent to prison and confined in prison at Alton, Illinois, until the Civil war ended. In 1873 and 1874, Colonel Winston represented Platte county in the legislature of Missouri and afterward resided on his farm in said county until he died. The Winstons were federalists and whigs, and in 1860 Colonel John Hughes Winston voted for Bell and Everett and the Union.

Thus it is that Charles Henry Winston is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Platte county as well as one of the old colonial families of Virginia. He was born in Platte county, November 10, 1853, and from February, 1869, until June, 1874, was a student in William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, where he was graduated in the schools of Latin, English literature and history and mental and moral philosophy and in German. He studied through the courses, but did not graduate in Greek, French and mathematics and was also for a year a student in the School of Natural Sciences. From October, 1874, until June 14, 1876, he studied law in the Columbian University Law School of Washington, D. C., where he was graduated on the latter date. He was then admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia and also of Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1876 and to the Missouri court of appeals in St. Louis in 1878. He has always regarded his training received

on his father's farm in Platte county, Missouri, as the most valuable part of his education, however. He there labored in 1877 and again from June, 1879, until June, 1882, and it was there that he first learned the dignity of labor and the value of a dollar. Ambitious to enter upon a professional career, he was admitted to the bar in 1876 and in 1882 he came to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered upon the practice of law. Through the intervening period, covering thirty-eight years, he has been a representative member of the profession in the western metropolis of Missouri. He is a man strong in argument, clear in his reasoning, logical in his deductions, and his analytical mind combined with careful preparation and his ability to readily see the relation of facts and legal principle and precedent have been the crowning features in his career.

On the 14th of June, 1876, in Washington, D. C., Mr. Winston was married to Miss Josie V. Kennedy, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Ball (Ming) Kennedy. Her father was a nephew of Mr. Winston's grandmother, Lydia Tebbs, who was born in Charles county, Maryland, in 1793, her death occurring in Platte county, Missouri, in 1868. The mother of Mrs. Winston was a niece of Mr. Winston's grandfather, William H. Tebbs, who was born in Dumfries, Virginia, in 1785, passing away in St. Louis county, Missouri, in 1837.

Mr. and Mrs. Winston are consistent members of the Central Baptist church of Kansas City. In politics Mr. Winston was a democrat until he became the opponent of the policy of Woodrow Wilson, who he felt led the party into socialism and disgraced it with his clamor for peace at any price. In 1916 he voted for Hughes and now maintains an independent political attitude but is strongly opposed to the League of Nations or any alliance that will involve America in the intrigues of Europe. He has never been a club man and has membership relations only with the American Bar Association. His time and efforts have been given to his professional interests and he has long maintained a position of distinction among the representatives of the legal profession in Kansas City.

CALVIN DEWITT REED.

There is no service which a man of commanding intellect can render his fellowmen better than that of leaving behind him an unsullied character. It is the dictate of wisdom, therefore, as well as of feeling, when a man eminent for his virtues and talents has been taken away to collect the riches of his goodness and add them to the treasury of human improvement. The true Christian "liveth not for himself and dieth not for himself," and it is thus in one respect that he dieth not for himself. Such a man was Calvin DeWitt Reed, whose death, which occurred on the 2d of February, 1920, in Wellsville, was an occasion of deep bereavement to his family and many friends. He was one of the widely known business men of his section and secretary and manager of the C. W. Reed & Brothers Mercantile Company.

Calvin Dewitt Reed was born in Wellsville, June 8, 1872, a son of John H. and Agnes Reed and a brother of Charles W. and Wilmer H. Reed, engaged with him in the mercantile business. Further mention of the Reed family may be found in the sketch of Charles W. Reed appearing on another page of this work. On the 16th of October, 1895, Mr. Reed was united in marriage to Miss Addie House, a daughter of William Trask and Linda (Brigham) House. Her father was born in Elmira, New York, and afterward removed to Freeport, Illinois, or near there, where he taught school. On the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the army on the northern side and at its close was married to Linda Brigham. They then came to Missouri, where Mr. House purchased a section of land and engaged in farming. His father was Rockwell House, a native of Connecticut, and his mother was Miss Sallie Trask. Linda Brigham was born near Painesville, Ohio, and at the age of sixteen years began teaching school near her home. She afterward removed to Freeport, Illinois, where she continued teaching until her marriage to Mr. House. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Reed three sons were born. John Henry Reed was born March 7, 1897, and is in his father's business. He married Miss Ruby May, a daughter of W. T. May, at one time a Methodist minister but now in the mercantile business in Middletown. One child, Dorothy Marie, has been born to their union. Calvin DeWitt Reed is now completing his course in the Wellsville

bigh school. He was born on the 17th of March, 1903. The youngest member of the family, Harold House, was born July 19, 1906, and is now attending the high school.

A blow was struck in the community of Wellsville in the untimely demise of this prominent man. He was in every sense of the word a community man, liberal in his views, ever alert, and the champion of every move for progress. Since the beginning of his active business career, he was recognized as a city leader. About fifteen years ago he gave to Wellsville, Reed's park, and on the tablet at Hudson street on the St. Louis-Mexico highway is inscribed the following: "In Memoriam. Calvin D. Reed. A Friend of All Public Enterprises and Donor of This Park." The granite block whereon this tablet of bronze may be found, is four and one-half feet high by three and one-half feet square. In early life he united with the Methodist church and remained an active worker throughout the entire period. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic lodge, the Triune Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Crusade Commandery, Knights Templar, at Mexico.

For twenty-seven years he pursued his business with untiring energy, unbounded enthusiasm and uncompromising integrity, and in addition found much time which he gave unsparingly to good and useful enterprises for the betterment of his town, county, state and nation. The highest encomium that language can express is to quote the saying: "He made the world better from having lived therein." His joy grew upon the joy he could put into the lives of others.

MARTIN LAMMERT.

Martin Lammert, president and treasurer of the Lammert Furniture Company and a director of the United States Bank of St. Louis, has now long been identified with a business that is recognized as one of the most prominent of its kind not only in this city but in the Mississippi valley as well. It is true that he entered upon a business already established, but in controlling this many a man of less resolute spirit would have failed and it has been through his initiative, his close application and his discriminating judgment that he has further developed the business to its present extensive proportions.

Mr. Lammert was born in St. Louis, January 11, 1874, and is a son of Martin and Elise (Krueger) Lammert, both of whom have now passed away, the former dying on the 11th of January, 1913, six months before the demise of his wife, who passed away on the 10th of July of the same year. Their children were: Ida M., now deceased; Martin, of this review; Amy C., the wife of Walter G. Morley, of Detroit, Michigan; Lily, the wife of Dr. Edward Henry Highee, Jr., a physician of St. Louis; Edna, the wife of B. B. Culver, a prominent resident of this city; and Mildred, the wife of H. G. Hurd, an automobile dealer of St. Louis.

After attending the public schools Martin Lammert continued his studies in Smith Academy, from which he was graduated in 1890. He entered his father's furniture establishment at the age of seventeen years and bent his energies to a mastery of every phase of the business, so that he was well qualified to take up active control when his father passed away in 1913. He had been made the secretary of the company in 1899 and so continued until his father's death, when he succeeded to the presidency, and since then he has been elected both president and treasurer of the Lammert Furniture Company, which has an immense establishment at Tenth and Washington avenues, with large warehouses also in the city. They do a wholesale and retail furniture business and the name of Lammert has figured in connection with the trade circles of the city since 1861, the business being incorporated in 1885. Such has been the continuous growth of the trade that the surplus is many times the capital. A contemporary writer has said of Mr. Lammert: "He is occupying a position of executive control and administrative direction in connection with one of the most important commercial interests of the city. He is possessed of sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented, seizes legitimate advantages as they arise and has come to be recognized as a dependable man because of an evenly balanced mind that enables him to look at a question from all sides and to reach a logical conclusion."

On the 14th of February, 1900, was celebrated the marriage of Martin Lam-

mert and Miss Mary Virginia Outten, daughter of Dr. W. B. Outten, a prominent physician and surgeon of St. Louis and representative of one of the city's most honored and distinguished families. Mr. and Mrs. Lammert have three children: Martin (III), Warren B. and Mary Elise.

Mr. Lammert is a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., has also taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. John's Methodist church and he belongs to various prominent clubs, including the St. Louis, Glen Echo and Sunset Hill Country Clubs and the Missouri Athletic Association. He turns for recreation to golf and motoring and he is keenly interested in all civic matters. His attention, however, is largely concentrated upon commercial interests and he has proven himself to be a business man of more than average ability, while his sterling character and methods are known to all with whom he has come in contact either as an executive or associate. He is a lover of music and himself possesses marked talent in that direction which if cultivated would undoubtedly have won him fame. His business affairs, however, have claimed his time and energies to the point of making a great success of the wholesale house of which he is the head. He possesses good judgment, is deliberate in his decisions, and these two qualities plus his extreme honesty have been vital forces in the prosperity of the enterprise of which he is the commanding figure.

JEFFERSON DAVIS HOSTETTER.

In the republican landslide election of November 2, 1920,—a political landslide which engulfed the democratic party in both national and state elections, and which turned Missouri over to the republicans by the unheard of and undreamed of majority of arouud one hundred and fifty thousand—Jefferson Davis Hostetter, of Bowling Green, Pike county, Missouri, was one of the fortunate few democrats who officially survived the great political cataclysm. Strange to relate he was elected to the state senate from the eleventh senatorial district, composed of the counties of Pike, Lincoln and Audrain, without opposition either in the primary or general election. He received many republican votes, running ahead of the Cox and Roosevelt electors in all but a few precincts, where, on account of some factional disturbance or the fact that he had been on the unpopular side of some lawsnit, he was scratched to an inconsequential extent by a few members of his own party. The republicans, with chivalric courtesy, paid him the compliment of refraining from nominating any one to oppose him at the general election, a compliment which he deeply appreciated at the time, and of course appreciated even more deeply after viewing the political "jetsam and flotsam" which followed the resistless tidal waves which swept away all but two democratic nominees for United States congress, a senator, governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, three supreme court judges, and district nominees galore.

For thirty-six years Mr. Hostetter had practiced law at Bowling Green and became widely known throughout northeast Missouri and the state at large as an industrious, forceful and able attorney. Indeed it is said that few attorneys in the state exceed in the number of cases in the printed reports of the higher courts, those in which he appears as counsel.

Mr. Hostetter was elected to the lower house in the Missouri legislature as a representative from Pike county in 1916 and again in 1918. Prior to this time, aside from minor nonpartisan positions which lasted for a limited time only, such as probate clerk while reading law and later city attorney and alderman of his home town and assistant prosecuting attorney of Pike county, he had never held an elective political office.

In his first term in the House of Representatives he was recognized as one of the leaders of his party. The democrats elected Drake Watson of New London, Ralls county, Missouri, as speaker in the 1917 session, and he, being well acquainted with the capabilities of the new member from Pike, (for Pike and Ralls are adjoining counties) named him chairman of the house appropriations committee, and so well did he fill that place, that Gov. Frederick D. Gardner has frequently expressed his appreciation of his splendid services and assistance at the psychological moment,

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in lifting the state out of the financial quagmire and placing it upon the solid business basis which is the pride and glory of the Gardner administration.

At the 1919 session of the legislature, the republicans controlled the House of Representatives by a majority of eight, standing seventy-five republicans to sixty-seven democrats. At this session (this being Senator Hostetter's second term in the House) he was elected by his party associates democratic floor leader. He filled the delicate and onerous duties of that position with skill and tactful diplomacy, and thereby succeeded in getting through that body much constructive legislation. It is a curious coincidence that the little city of Bowling Green, in Pike county, Missouri, should furnish the democratic floor leader for the national House of Representatives in the person of that veteran legislator, Champ Clark, and at the same time furnish another one of its citizens in the person of Senator Hostetter to fill the same position in the Missouri House of Representatives.

Senator Hostetter was born November 13, 1861, on a farm three miles northeast of Frankford, in Pike county, Missouri. He was a son of Gabriel Hostetter and Marian (Sutton) Hostetter. His father was of German descent and his mother of English ancestry. His Hostetter ancestors came from some place (the exact spot not now known) in the German fatherland some time in the early part of the 18th century, or approximately two hundred years ago, and settled either in William Penn's Woods, or Lord Baltimore's Province.

At any rate the Hostetters are now numerous in Pennsylvania and in Maryland, on both sides of the Mason and Dixon line, and prolific to a marked degree, thereby exhibiting a pronounced aversion to that haunting fear which so seriously troubled the late lamented Theodore Roosevelt, to-wit: race suicide.

Isaac Hostetter, grandfather of Senator Hostetter, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 2, 1770; Francis Hostetter, father of Isaac Hostetter, was brought to America by his people from Germany when he was but nine years old.

He was in the meat business in Baltimore, Maryland, prior to and during the Revolutionary war, and was an active and prominent member of the Tory faction; he, in common with a large element in many of the colonies, sincerely mistrusted the ability of a governmental democracy successfully to steer the Ship of State, and consequently, much to the regret of his present-day descendants, took sides with King George the Third and was a most pronounced proponent of royalist doctrines. He feared that the rule of the people would be the synonym of the Bolsheviki rule in vogue in Soviet Russia of this day.

Isaac Hostetter, about the time of attaining his majority in the last decade of the eighteenth century, migrated from Maryland to Kentucky with his father, Francis Hostetter, and they settled near the present site of Mt. Sterling, county seat of Montgomery county, adjacent to the head waters of the Licking river.

Here in the "dark and bloody grounds" made famous by the explorations of the redoubtable Daniel Boone, amid the wildest of pioneer life, the young man Isaac met his matrimonial fate in the person of Polly Keithley, a beautiful Kentucky belle, a gentlewoman by nature, unspoiled and unsullied by the corroding and enervating touch of our so-called modern society. In her person were reflected the grace and gentility of the Cavaliers, the fortitude of the Roman matron, the characteristic thrift of the Teuton, and the zeal and determination of the typical Puritan; an ideal helpmeet in assuming responsibilities incident to the work of subduing the wilderness and meeting and mastering its savage beasts, and still more savage men. She was four years younger than Isaac whom she married about the year 1796, and became the mother of thirteen children of whom Gabriel Hostetter, father of the subject of our sketch, was the youngest. Some of these children were born in Kentucky, some in St. Charles county, Missouri, and some in Pike county, Missouri.

In the spring of 1799 Isaac Hostetter and three neighbors then living on the banks of the Licking river, dug and fashioned a canoe out of a large poplar tree, which was sixty feet in length. In this the four families, with all their household goods and supplies and earthly possessions, started for a country of which little was then known—a virtual terra incognita—the territory of Louisiana, then belonging to France. With stout hearts and a firm sublime faith in the future, they steered their frail and uncertain craft along the meanderings of that placid and historic little stream, the Licking river, to its mouth, thence down the Ohio river to its confluence with the Mississippi river, thence up that great father of waters, landing about twelve miles above the mouth of the Missouri on the west bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of a little creek called Barracke, in what is now St. Charles

county; they settled about four miles west of the point of landing on a small branch, which to this day is known as Hostetter's branch. These four families were the American pioneers of this part of the country. They were the first native white Americans north of the Missouri and west of the Mississippi rivers. They were then standing on foreign soil.

They probably did not know, and but dimly realized, if at all, that they were in truth and in fact empire builders. They doubtless little dreamed that within a few short years Thomas Jefferson as president of the new-born Republic on the eastern rim of the continent, a strict constructionist, would "stretch the constitution until it cracked" in consummating the purchase from the ambitious Napoleon, of the apparently limitless territory of Louisiana on which they then stood. They could dimly foresee, if at all, the teeming millions who would ultimately follow them, or the great cities, the farms, the factories, and all the complex and intricate fabric of ripening civilization which would cover every part of the Louisiana territory. They were not dreamers, but they were doers. They procured a land grant from the French government and went to work with a vim and a will and a good cheer known only to those early pioneers, to carve homes out of a wilderness infested with mosquitoes, reptiles, wild game, savage animals, and, more dangerous than all, savage, cunning, and treacherous Indians.

During the war of 1812 the four families for mutual protection and defense were all gathered in Isaac Hostetter's dwelling house; they fortified it and built a stockade around it so as to take in the well and out-buildiugs. The United States government generously furnished them four militiamen; the little garrison commanded thirteen guns all told. The bravery and fortitude of the little colony during those trying times was proven by results. They struggled through the long eventful years of that war of 1812, cut off from their source of supplies and from communication with other colonies south of the Missouri river for days and weeks at a time. Constantly in fear of the hostile redskins they were besieged and surrounded by them on numerous occasions, sometimes for weeks at a time or longer. Their bravery deserves to be commemorated. The defense at Thermopylae, while more historic, did not exhibit finer courage. The tragic defense of the Alamo, while more spectacular, was not conducted on any higher plane than was the defense almost continuously conducted for three years of the fort surrounding the humble home of Isaac Hostetter.

After the close of the war when a condition of "normalcy" had returned, Isaac Hostetter in 1817 sold out his possessions in St. Charles county and embarked in a keel boat for what was then vaguely known as the Salt river country, now better known as the haven of defeated candidates for office. After a tedious trip of several days up the Mississippi river he reached the mouth of Salt river about three miles north of the site of the present city of Louisiana in Pike county, Missouri; he then proceeded up Salt river and landed at Kenney's ford. About five miles from this landing place in a clump of locust trees on the brow of a hill and near where a spring of water gushed from the earth, in what was subsequently Peno township, in Pike county, Missouri, he settled and there spent the remainder of his life. Eleven of his thirteen children raised families—most of them large families. His descendants are now almost as numerous as the Lord promised that Abraham's should be, and pursuing the inherited ancestral wanderlust they are scattered from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, yea even to the faraway Philippines. But wherever found they generally exhibit traits characteristic of this pioneer family—industry, sobriety and thrittiness; it is the exception to find one with an immoral propensity, or one who fails to pay an honest debt; they are ordinarily cheerful, inclined to look on the bright side of things, jolly, mirthful almost to a fault, quick to see the humor in things, having a contempt for shams, and much preferring a laugh to a cry even in the midst of somber surroundings.

Eunice Hostetter, sister of and just older than Gabriel Hostetter, has the unique distinction of being the first white child born in Peno township, Pike county, Missouri. She was born in July, 1818, on the farm where her parents, Isaac Hostetter and wife, had settled shortly before. She later married John D. Fields and lived to a ripe old age, the latter years of her life being spent in Louisiana, Missouri. The fifth of the thirteen children born to this remarkable pioneer couple was Annie Hostetter, who was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, November 28, 1805. She deserves special mention. She lacked only a few months of living to be one hundred years old, and at the time of her death, which occurred in Ralls county, Missouri, she was

the oldest native born Missourian then in the state. Her first husband was Jacob Roland whom she married at the tender age of sixteen. In July, 1864, he was killed by a stroke of lightning. Four years later she married Elder George Waters, a minister in the Christian church. Mr. Waters died in 1869. Thereafter she remained a widow, living with her children until her death in 1905, lacking only a few months of rounding out a century. "Aunt Annie" as she was called by all her friends and acquaintances in the last quarter century of her life, was fond of regaling them with accounts of her early experiences and the vast changes of which she was a living eye-witness. She clearly remembered the New Madrid earthquake which occurred in December, 1811, and could tell with realistic vividness how, even as far north as her then home in St. Charles county, the earth fairly trembled, the roofs of the cabins fell in, the dishes and pewter plates clattered on the shelves, the big backlogs rolled out of the fireplaces on to the hearth, the drinking gourd fell from the peg on which it hung, and the grease cups which furnished light careened. She could tell how the early settlers had to keep fire all the year around before matches were invented, borrowing a shovelful of live coals from a neighbor if perchance their own fire would go out; and in emergencies when the neighbors lived too far away they, with a flint rock and a piece of steel and a little tow or a piece of spunk, would soon start a fire and thus recreate the divine element which the ancients believed Prometheus brought from heaven. "Aunt Annie's" second husband, Mr. Waters, had served in the war of 1812 and for this service, she, subsequent to his death, as his widow, drew a pension from the United States government. As she advanced in years this pension proved inadequate to meet her necessities and it was then that her nephew Senator Hostetter, appealed to his friend and fellow townsman, Congressman Champ Clark, and through the latter's efforts, a special bill was enacted by Congress doubling the amount of her pension, which was signed by Theodore Roosevelt, then president, and which she enjoyed for the few remaining months of her life.

The first Christian church in Peno township, Pike county, Missouri, was organized at the home of Isaac Hostetter in 1825. Stephen Riddle, a roving, eccentric, John-the-Baptist type of an individual, was one of the dominant spirits in its organization. When a small boy Stephen Riddle had been captured by the Indians. His captors knowing nothing about the laws against mayhem, and caring less, in order to mark the captured boy as their property marked him by passing a knife around each ear following the line of the rim and allowing the partly severed portion of the ear to hang down as an appendage from the lower part. His friends and spiritual followers noted the fact that he seemed to take pride in this gruesome evidence of his early captivity; and it was a forceful mannerism of his which always attracted and riveted attention to his burning words of exhortation to follow the meek and lowly One, to take these auricular appendages as they were hanging down swinging with his gesticulations and movements of the head, and carefully place them over the ear where they would remain until released by another sudden movement of the head, the result of an outburst of religious fervor.

Isaac Hostetter became a pioneer preacher among these primitive Disciples of Christ and thoroughly indorsed the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures as expounded by Alexander Campbell and his co-laborers in the work. The first school in Peno township was established near Isaac Hostetter's residence, he being the dominant spirit in its organization. The children of the early settlers came to this school, some of them from a distance of eight or ten miles; the building was twenty by twenty feet, with one entire end for a fireplace. They used, of course, wood for fuel which could be had for the gathering of it. They knew nothing then of profiteering in coal, war prices, strikes and lock-outs, etc., which is the bane of our present-day life. The floor of this primitive schoolhouse was mother earth pounded with mauls to make it solid. One log left out of the side of the house was the window. The seats were puncheons; their desks rude slabs of wood, their writing pens goose quills; their dinners they carried in home-made split baskets, and their books usually consisted of one—the old blue-backed speller.

The town of Frankford, the only one in Peno township, was non est when Isaac Hostetter settled in that vicinity. It was not laid out until 1819.

Gabriel Hostetter was born April 4, 1824, on the farm his father Isaac Hostetter entered. He died January 4, 1916, at the age of ninety-one years and nine months, and was the father of twelve children, eight of whom survived him. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Pitt and his second being Marian Sutton.

He was a farmer living on the ancestral farm until he removed to Frankford a few years prior to his death, when he sold the farm to one of his sons, R. R. Hostetter, in whose family the title still remains. W. O. Hostetter, another of his sons, is also a farmer and now lives in Vandalia, Missouri. His oldest daughter, Ann, married John B. Haden, and lives in Frankford, Missouri. His youngest daughter by his first marriage, Emily, married George M. Sutton and has for many years resided in Colusa county, California. His daughter Belle married Edward R. Stark and has lived in Colorado Springs, Colorado, for many years. His son, Note H. Hostetter, also a farmer, now resides in Hannibal, Missouri. His daughter, Mollie, predeceased him. The other living member of the family is Jefferson Davis Hostetter of this review.

Gabriel Hostetter joined the Christian church in 1851 under the preaching of Timothy Ford and was selected as a deacon in that body in 1853, and held that position for sixty-three years, up to the time of his death.

Senator Hostetter's mother died February 1, 1906, at the age of sixty-seven years. She was the daughter of John Sutton and Eliza (Rackaby) Sutton, they having migrated from Virginia to Missouri in an early day and settled on a farm near Spencerburg in Pike county, Missouri. His maternal grandmother, Mrs. Sutton, survived her husband for many years and was a woman of splendid business ability, was possessed of a remarkable personality, and in addition to the duties incident to managing her farm, which she did successfully for many years prior to her death, she found time to read the Bible and many standard works; she possessed a love for literature, was a great student herself, and encouraged by precept and example the younger generations with whom she came in contact to improve their minds by study and research. She was proud of her Virginia ancestry, being related to the Craddocks and other F. F. V.'s. She died in the early 90's.

Senator Hostetter just prior to entering college lived for two winters in the home of his grandmother Sutton and attended an improved school at Spencerburg conducted by Messrs. Briggs and Trotter; in this school was taught Latin and some of the sciences and some higher mathematics. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Pike county, the schoolhouse of his home district being located on his father's farm. In those days the school term was usually short and the schoolhouse, consisting of one room, was ordinarily crowded to its full capacity with fifty or sixty boys and girls of all ages and sizes.

In such an environment it was, of course, very difficult for the teacher to teach or for the students to learn. He, however, evinced at a very tender age a thirst for learning and a love for books. The teachers usually boarded in his father's home, and he had the advantage of their association and assistance out of school hours. He was fond of mathematics, and in fact was regarded as a "gun" in that line, a youthful prodigy. At the age of nine years he was able to solve any problem in Ray's Third Arithmetic, the standard book then in vogue. John H. Franklin, then his teacher in his home school district, later clerk of the Hannibal court of common pleas, wrote an account of this alleged wonderful feat of his youthful pupil for the Louisiana Journal, and it was given wide publicity by the press at that time. He later attended the public school in Frankford for two terms, and in 1879 entered Christian University at Canton, Missouri, which is now known as Culver-Stockton College, and graduated from that institution in June, 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was the salutatorian of his class. While attending school he was an active member of the Hawkins Literary Institute and was always on the firing line in literary contests, debates, etc., incident to student life.

After putting aside his text books Jefferson Davis Hostetter secured a position as clerk of the probate court of Pike county, Missouri, at Bowling Green, beginning January 1, 1883, under Judge Nicholas P. Minor. During his spare time he studied law and in September, 1884, was admitted to the bar by the circuit court of Pike county, Missouri, before Elijah Robinson then judge of that court. He then resigned his clerkship and entered into the active practice of his profession. His first case in the circuit court was when he and George W. Buckner, then a young lawyer, and like Senator Hostetter without clients, were appointed by the court to defend a negro named Sam Rollins, charged with having committed a sexual crime against a female of his own color. Ed. T. Smith, a seasoned, capable and strong lawyer, was prosecuting attorney and represented the state.

The two briefless barristers, Senator Hostetter and Elder Buckner (for the latter is now a preacher of international fame in the Christian church), prepared their

defense with all the skill at their command as though the fate of nations hung on the result. They injected humor, ridicule and pathos by turns into their defense. They appealed to the jury to deal leniently with their dusky client because it was their first case, and that they were in grave doubts as to whether they would ever get another case.

The Court and jury enjoyed the trial immensely and even the grave prosecuting attorney would frequently succumb to the humor of the situation. As a result they kept their client out of the penitentiary, the jury generously letting him off with a short jail sentence.

Mr. Hostetter entered into a partnership with Ed. T. Smith on January 1, 1885, the name of the firm being Smith & Hostetter. This partnership continued until Mr. Smith's death in Christmas week, 1889. These years were before the days of court reporters or stenographers in the country circuits, consequently all pleadings, bill of exceptions, and court papers were of necessity in long hand. Mr. Smith, who had a large and extensive practice, turned over to his young partner the difficult and exacting duty of preparing laboriously in long hand practically all the pleadings in the great variety of litigations in which the firm figured. This was a great schooling for the young member of the firm and it is his opinion that much of his skill and success in later years as a pleader, and in the higher courts, is due to the labor imposed upon him during his four years association with Mr. Smith. After Mr. Smith's death he practiced law alone until 1912, when his son-in-law, John H. Haley, came into the firm as a partner, the name being Hostetter & Haley.

In 1895 Mr. Hostetter and Jesse B. Jones were placed in charge of the legal and claim department of the St. Louis & Hannibal Railway Company, the former being general attorney still for the road, a position which he has held for twenty-five years. Many times in his early practice Mr. Hostetter has been associated with, and likewise opposed to, his distinguished fellow townsman, Champ Clark, in the trial of cases, before the latter began his long career in Congress. He has always been a great friend and admirer of Mr. Clark's and has loyally supported him throughout his quarter century of public life. On January 1, 1885, Senator Hostetter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Virginia Jump, they having been classmates in college. She was a daughter of Isaac N. Jump and Susanna (Stark) Jump, who resided on a farm in Calumet township, Pike county, Missouri. Her mother, Susanna Jump, was a daughter of Judge James Stark, the founder of the Stark family noted throughout the county. Mrs. Hostetter's maternal grandfather, Judge James Stark, was the father of seventeen children, sixteen of whom lived to be adults, and fourteen of whom reared families, some of them large families at that.

Mrs. Hostetter and her daughter, Lily Sue Haley are both D. A. R's., tracing their right to a place in that organization through their Stark ancestors to a collateral kinsman possessing the same common ancestor with that John Stark of Revolutionary fame, who is reputed to have exclaimed, "We will whip the redcoats, or Mollie Stark's a widow."

Mrs. Hostetter's father Isaac N. Jump was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 15, 1825, moved to Pike county, Missouri, in 1844, married Miss Susanna Stark in 1854, moved to a farm four miles from Ozark, Arkansas, in November, 1897, where he died on July 26, 1899. Mrs. Hostetter's mother died at her daughter's home in Bowling Green, Missouri, on February 28, 1907.

Mrs. Hostetter had one sister, Emma Jane, now deceased, who was the wife of Eugene Duncan. She has two brothers, who still survive, viz: J. M. Jump, of Shawnee, Oklahoma, and John W. Jump, of Pond Creek, Oklahoma; her deceased sister left surviving her a son, Roy Duncan, who was reared in the family of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Jump, and who is now a prosperous farmer residing near Earlsboro, Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Hostetter had a son who died in infancy; their only surviving child, a daughter named Lily Sue, was born December 19, 1885; this daughter after attending the public school and Pike College at Bowling Green, took a four year course at the University of Missouri, at Columbia, from which institution she was graduated in the year 1907, receiving the A. B. degree. In the following spring she went abroad with a party under the auspices of the Bureau of University Travel, spending several months on the continent of Europe and in the British isles in travel and study. On February 1, 1911, she married John H. Haley, who belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families of Pike county. Her husband, Mr. Haley, was then engaged

in studying law, and soon was admitted to the bar and entered into partnership with his father-in-law; he rapidly developed in the law practice, and is now regarded as one of the most capable and brilliant lawyers of the younger generation in his part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Haley are the parents of four beautiful and bright children, viz: John Hardwick Haley, Jr., eight years old; Susanna Haley, six years old; J. D. Hostetter Haley, two years old; and Mary Virginia Haley, five months old.

The Hostetter family has always manifested a preference for the religious tenets of the Disciples of Christ; Mr. Hostetter has been a deacon in the Christian church at Bowling Green and also one of its trustees for many years. He is also an Odd Fellow, a member of the Elks Lodge at Louisiana, Missouri, and a Knight Templar. His father was a slave owner and in strong sympathy with the lost cause and consequently named his son for the president of the Southern Confederacy. And while the father on account of the financial reverses incident to the loss of his property without compensation in the enforced freeing of his slaves, was unable to become thoroughly reconciled to the new order of things during the half century of his life following the Civil war, yet the son being removed from the passions and prejudices of that age of fratricidal strife has been able to see with a clearer vision, and no one is more loyal to the Union, and its stars and stripes, than he. He can see what his parents were unable to see, namely, that slavery was inherently and morally wrong, and that a divine Providence intervened (notwithstanding the gallant and heroic efforts of the people of the south) and prevented America from being rent in twain; and that in so doing America was being then brought through her baptism of blood in order that she might fulfil her manifest destiny in assuming her rightful place among the nations of the earth and pointing out the way to higher ideals for the benefit of the humanity of the world.

ANITA MOORE.

A rare but well deserved compliment was paid to Miss Anita Moore by one very prominent in the business circles of St. Louis, who said: "I regard her as the best publicity 'man' in the city." Her capability is further indicated in the fact that she had charge of the publicity work in St. Louis for four of the five Liberty Loan drives and she is, moreover, acknowledged a most able critic of art and literature.

Miss Moore was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, of the marriage of Uriah and Barbara (Barkley) Moore. Her father, a native of Scotland, came to this country with his parents when quite young and in early life was associated with his father in the lumber business on the Susquehanna river. He served as a soldier of the Union Army in the Civil war and, being captured, was sent to Andersonville prison, where his health became greatly impaired owing to the fact that his food was poisoned and he suffered sunstroke. He was paroled but, remained in the army until the close of the war as a member of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Like all sturdy Scotchmen, his will and determination carried him through and with him right was might.

Anita Moore was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and in the State Normal. She was about fourteen years of age when her parents removed to southwestern Missouri, after which she taught in the country schools for two years. Taking up the study of shorthand, she served as court stenographer for some time and then removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where she became bookkeeper. Later she was with the Post Dispatch as artist and feature writer, having in the meantime studied art and also dramatic work. For about five years she continued with the paper and during that time spent one year at the World's Fair ground, covering the period of construction before the fair was opened and from April until June after it was opened to the public. During that period she interviewed all of the people of note who visited the exposition, including the president of the United States. She also interviewed many who were notorious not by reason of their ability or their good qualities. On one occasion she was sent to interview "Borax Bill," who enjoyed the reputation of being an artist at swearing, winning fame in this connection when driving his mule team. When Miss Moore met him, however, she was surprised to find a college bred Bostonian and a true gentleman.

MISS ANITA MOORE

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She was also the first to interview Cole Younger after his pardon and found him very interesting. At the close of his prison life, cut off as he had been from the world, she asked him what was the most monderful thing to him. He replied by pointing to the trolley cars and said: "It is wonderful to see those cars go as they do with just that little wire to pull them—I can't understand it; then the telephone—to be able to hear a person talk a thousand miles away." He told her that the thing he was most thankful for was that no woman had ever suffered because of his wrongdoing, as he had a very profound regard for his mother and all womankind. On leaving the Post Dispatch, Miss Moore became connected with the Republic as the artist and feature writer for that paper, and on severing her connection with the latter she took up the work of a revival of the Missouri immigration laws with a view of improving conditions so that the resources of the state could be made available, particularly the Mullanphy fund, which now represents about one million five hundred thousand dollars, desiring that this should be used in helping settlers to go onto lands in the state of Missouri and utilize her wonderful soil. Through Father Bandini, who was working among and with the people from the old countries, she had learned that most of the emigrants were experienced in or understood agriculture and horticulture and with a little help would develop and make productive vast acreage of the state, while at the same time the people would be rendered independent and self-sustaining.

In 1907 Miss Moore became connected with the Art Museum under Professor Halsey, founder of the school, as publicity director, and there remained for eighteen months. She was later with the Star, following its purchase by E. G. Lewis, as dramatic, society and feature writer and after two years thus spent she opened her own office in 1910, doing a general publicity business, in which she has been successful in the extreme. She handles all the publicity for the city, including the big conventions, having this in charge for the past nine years. A leading business man, speaking of her, said: "She has handled the publicity work of some of the largest campaigns, especially during the war period, that St. Louis has ever put over. Her work has brought her in contact with men and women of all walks of life, and I think she has universally proven efficient in her work and capable of handling people, irrespective of their personality. * * * She is a good student of human nature. As a newspaper writer she enjoys the unique distinction of having her copy go over the city desk with practically no alterations. Having been long trained in newspaper work, she knows what will be acceptable and what will not." Miss Moore handled all the publicity for the various Liberty loans and made them a big success, putting St. Louis over the top; but when the Victory loan was to be inaugurated, H. S. Gardner found that A. Moore was a woman and said that "this is a man's job," disregarding entirely the splendid and wonderfully successful work which she had done on the other drives and also disregarding the fact that the Ad Men's Club and Publicity Association to a man were back of her. She therefore resigned, much to the regret of all those who were interested in the work, particularly W. R. Compton, who had charge of the drives. H. S. Gardner desired Miss Moore to do the work, but a man must have the credit for the same, and she could not see it that way. As a result St. Louis did not go over the top in the Victory loan but fell far short, so that the banks had to be called upon to come to the aid of the city and state. Miss Moore also had charge of the publicity work in connection with the drives for the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and all of the other big movements connected with the war and handled all with marked success. In 1917 the advertising men of St. Louis selected her to handle all of their publicity work for their convention to be held that year. She is in charge of all of the publicity work for Mayor Kiel and she is the secretary of the Financial Advertising Association Club of the World.

Miss Moore deserves great credit for being the originator of the St. Louis Style Show, which was started in 1916 after much opposition. It has been put on twice a year since then, and the summer and fall show has been especially successful, it being held in Forest Park, and the talented daughters of many prominent St. Louis families have assisted. Increased business along all lines has resulted from this enterprise.

The old qualities of truth, honesty and fairness taught by the Scotch Presbyterian people have ever governed Miss Moore, who is spoken of as "a remarkable woman, with a keen insight and a big heart for people in real need. She is an interesting speaker upon public questions to which she has given her attention

and she is a brilliant critic of literary work and an authority upon art." One who has known her for more than a decade wrote of her: "I can say of her business career that she is capable of doing everything that a man can do that requires deep thought, concentration, constructive plans and the execution of them. She does all this and more with rare womanly charm, thereby making her services most valuable and desirable. I have personally known of many gigantic tasks which she has successfully performed. * * * Her years of newspaper experience, intimate association with every phase of human life, have given her a wonderful power of understanding and broadness of vision." She is a member of the St. Louis Artist Guild; the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce (she was the first woman member); the St. Louis Women's Advertising Club; the Convention and Publicity Bureau; and the St. Louis Town Club.

JAMES WHITMAN OUSLEY, M. D.

Dr. James Whitman Ousley, who in 1909 entered upon the practice of medicine in Kansas City and is regarded as one of the able physicians of this city, was during the World war period on active duty at Fort Riley, the value of his scientific and practical knowledge being so great that his aid was demanded for camp duty along his particular line of practice. Dr. Ousley is a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred at Fayetteville, April 11, 1873, his parents being Elijah M. and Elizabeth Carr (Whitman) Ousley, who were natives of Tennessee. The father was a planter and banker and business man of affairs, the extent and importance of his business proving his capability along various lines. He was extremely popular in the community in which he resided, had a very extensive acquaintance, and was a friend to all. Moreover, he was a friend in need to many a man and because of his well known generosity and sympathy his aid was continuously sought and as freely given. He served in the Civil war with the Confederate army as a member of the Eighth Tennessee Infantry under Colonel Robert Fulton; and was at the front throughout the period of hostilities. At the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, he was very badly wounded, and an uncle of Dr. Ousley was killed in the battle of Shiloh, while two cousins fell at the Battle of Bull Run. Dr. Ousley, therefore, seems to have come from a military family, its male representatives being brave and valorous, never hesitating to sacrifice personal interests in defense of a cause or a principle in which they believed. The Doctor's father became a very successful business man carrying forward to completion whatever he undertook, but it was his great kindliness that has made him most widely remembered and his name most greatly honored. No one in need of assistance appealed to him in vain for aid and he was constantly extending a helping hand to some fellow traveler upon life's journey. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to William the Conqueror. A cousin of Dr. Ousley served with Forest all through the Civil war. One of the Whitmans made the old town clock in Boston, and his great grandfather furnished all the timber and material that was used in building the old boat, Constitution. His father was with General Lee in West Virginia during the war and his ancestral record is one of which the doctor may well be proud.

Dr. Ousley whose name introduces this review pursued his early education in the Winchester Normal and afterwards became a student in the Virginia Polytechnic school at Blackburg, Virginia, where he completed a four years course in three years. He then matriculated in the University of Virginia at Charlotteville and subsequently went to New York city, where he took up the study of medicine and was graduated in 1898 from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College with the M. D. degree. He afterward served as interne in the New York Polyclinic Hospital and subsequently as interne at the Lying-In Hospital, and was accorded diplomas for his active work in connection with both hospitals. Through his practice of that character he gained very broad and valuable experience, constantly broadening his knowledge and efficiency. He later went to Europe and through the year 1909 was in Berlin where he studied under Dr. C. A. Ewald in the Augustana Hospital of that city. He later pursued a course under Professor Paul Cohnheim at his polyclinic in Berlin, and then worked at the University of Halle under Professor Adolph Schmidt.

DR. JAMES W. OUSLEY

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He next took post-graduate work in Vienna under Professor Carl Von Noorden in 1912 at the General Hospital of Vienna.

It was in 1909 that Dr. Ousley entered upon the active practice of his profession in Kansas City, Missouri, and his work in the old country was done between the years 1909 and 1912, his first trip being made in the latter part of 1909 after which he remained in European medical centers for a year. With his return to Kansas City in 1912 he resumed the active practice of medicine here, and his progress during the intervening period has been continuous. Following America's entrance into the World war he volunteered at once and was commissioned a first lieutenant on the 15th of June, 1917. He was assigned to special work on gastro-enterology and was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, all through the war, greatly to his disappointment, as it was his earnest desire to be sent overseas. His efficiency in the line of this specialty, however, caused his detention at Fort Riley. He is still in the United States service as a major in the reserve corps. He was relieved from active duty at Fort Riley on the 23d of August, 1919, about nine months after the war closed. While there stationed he had entire charge and during the influenza epidemic he had, at one time, two hundred patients to care for himself each day for about two weeks—a most strenuous ordeal in which he accomplished an almost superhuman task in caring for so many.

Dr. Ousley is now joint owner with Dr. Robinson of the Punton Sanitarium of Kansas City, one of the best institutions of this character in the west. He devotes the major part of his time to the sanitarium, and also maintains a downtown office at No. 937 Rialto building for the convenience of his patients. He is recognized as a man of high scientific attainments in relation to the laws of health and the treatment of disease and he is continually promoting his knowledge by broad research and investigation.

In 1905 in Dennison, Texas, Dr. Ousley was married to Miss Myra Cobb, whose father is a native of Vermont and the mother of New York. They have an adopted daughter, Catherine Lucile. Mrs. Ousley is a member of the Episcopal church. Dr. Ousley is connected with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge, chapter, commandery and Shrine, and likewise has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He greatly enjoys a game of golf, and belongs to the Hill Crest Country Club and to the University Club of Kansas City. He likewise finds diversion and recreation in hunting and fishing. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society and the Jackson County Medical Society.

CAPTAIN HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Captain Harry S. Truman is in days of peace a member of the firm of Truman & Jacobson, dealers in men's furnishings, and won his title in the World war. He was with the American troops in those engagements in which the khaki clad boys from the United States kept continually pushing back the German horde after the tide of battle had first been turned at Chauteau Thierry. Captain Truman was born in Lamar, Missouri, May 8, 1884. His father, John A. Truman, was a native of Jackson county, Missouri, born in 1851 and his death occurred in 1914. He was a son of Anderson S. Truman, who was one of the charter members of the Golden Square Masonic Lodge at Westport, Missouri, one of the first Masonic organizations of the state. He removed from Shelby county, Kentucky, to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1842, and was a very prominent citizen in the early days. He acquired large landed possessions near Independence, and did much toward promoting the settlement and shaping the development of the county. His son, John A. Truman, devoted his time to farming and stock raising in Jackson county for many years and was also actively interested in public affairs on the side of progress and improvement. In 1880 he removed to Lamar, Missouri, where he continued to engage in the livestock business until 1884, when he returned to his farm in Jackson county. He wedded Martha E. Young who was born near Hickman Mills in Jackson county in March, 1852, a daughter of Solomon Young, who came to the west with one of the first overland trail trains, making his way to the

coast. He was a well-known pioneer settler, a progressive citizen and a successful man.

Captain Truman attended school in Independence, Missouri, and spent his youth and early manhood on a farm in Jackson county. His military record began with his enlistment as a member of Battery B of the Missouri National Guards of which he became a private but was promoted to corporal and then to sergeant, remaining in active connection with the command until 1911. In that year he began farming in Grand View and was most successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. In 1917 he enlisted in Battery F, Second Field Artillery of the Missouri National Guard, of which he became first lieutenant. He went to Camp Doniphan for training for overseas service and there remained until the 20th of March, 1918, after which he crossed the Atlantic with the Thirty-fifth Division. He was then detached and sent to the artillery school at Montigny, but later returned to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery as battalion adjutant of the Second Battalion. On the 11th of July, 1918, he was given command of Battery D of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery, this regiment being made up of the Missouri boys who had formerly served in the Second Field Artillery of the Missouri National Guard. Throughout the war period Captain Truman was with the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and took part in many of those engagements which made famous the names of Meuse, Argonne, Verdun and St. Mihiel. He received his discharge on the 6th of May, 1919, and was made a major of the Field Artillery Reserves of the United States army.

When the country no longer needed his military aid Captain Truman returned to the Grand View farm and thereon remained until November 26, 1919, when he turned his attentions to the men's furnishings goods business in Kansas City as a member of the firm of Truman & Jacobson, his partner having formerly been associated with him as a member of Battery F of the Second Field Artillery and later of Battery B of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery in overseas service. The friendly association of the men has been continued and today they are connected in the conduct of an important growing mercantile business in Kansas City; carrying a fine line of goods.

Captain Truman was married to Miss Elizabeth Virginia Wallace of Independence, Missouri, a daughter of D. W. and Margaret (Gates) Wallace, both representatives of old pioneer families of that county, her father having served as internal revenue collector for many years.

Captain Truman belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, also to Grand View Lodge, No. 618, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, R. A. M.; the Consistory; and the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of Fitzsimons Post of the American Legion in which he is serving as vice commander, and of Craig Post, No. 18, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. His entire life has been characterized by fidelity to principles and loyalty to any cause which he espouses, and in every relation he has manifested the same faithfulness which he displayed when he met the Huns upon the battle fields of the western front in the World war for democracy.

WILLIAM HENRY O'BRIEN.

William Henry O'Brien, an attorney practicing at the St. Louis bar, was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, March 29, 1858. His father, Michael O'Brien, was born in Limerick, Ireland, and was but five years of age when with his parents he crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel that was four months at sea before reaching an American port, and on the voyage both the father and mother of Michael O'Brien passed away. His four sisters were with him and the children landed in America, Michael O'Brien eventually becoming a resident of St. Louis. For many years he engaged in business as a contractor on railroad work and for a long period lived retired, making his home with his son. He passed away in 1918 at the marvelous age of ninety-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Brierly, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and in childhood came to the new world, being married to Mr. O'Brien in Jefferson City, Missouri. She departed this life twenty-six years ago. In the family were but two sons, the younger being the Rev. J. J. O'Brien, pastor of St. Margaret's Roman Catholic church,

a church which was named in honor of his mother and is the largest parish in St. Louis.

William H. O'Brien has been dependent upon his own resources from early boyhood and his success and enviable position in connection with the legal profession are due entirely to his own efforts and laudable ambition. His mother was desirous that her son should have the best education possible and make the most of himself and at all times was most inspiring and encouraging in her cooperation. After he left day school Mr. O'Brien began working in a printing office and continued his education by attending night school for eleven years. During a portion of this time he was a student at Bryant & Stratton's Business College. He was identified with newspaper work for ten years, working his way up from printer's devil to the position of editor. He served on the reportorial staff of the Jefferson City Tribune and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and is still a frequent contributor to various publications. When twenty-eight years of age he took up the study of law and became a law student in Washington University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1891. The same year he was admitted to the bar and has since engaged in practice, making steady progress in the profession until he has long since occupied a place among the leading lawyers of St. Louis. When twenty years of age he was publisher of a newspaper in Jefferson City, Missouri, and the elemental strength of his character thus displayed was indicative of what he would accomplish in later years. After his admission to the bar he continued for a time in general practice but has more and more largely concentrated his efforts and attention upon corporation law and the promotion of different business organizations and is now attorney for very large interests. He is also special deputy state bank commissioner for Missouri.

On the 10th of January, 1885, Mr. O'Brien was married to Miss Katharine Soraghan, of Morgan county, Missouri, a daughter of Peter and Katharine Soraghan. They have become the parents of five children: Margaret Mary, now the wife of John L. Boland, of Louisville, Kentucky, by whom she has three children: James J., who was regimental quartermaster sergeant of the United States army at Camp Grant, Illinois; William H., Jr., who was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic church upon his graduation in 1920 from Kendrick Seminary; Loretta C., at home; and Katherine C., who is attending a teachers' college.

Mr. O'Brien has traveled extensively in both Europe and America, obtaining that broad and liberal culture which only travel can bring. He has always been interested in literary pursuits and has written some poetry of note. Political interests, too, have been a matter of deep concern to him and he has frequently been heard in democratic campaigns, speaking in every county in Missouri in support of the principles of his party. He was elected on the democratic ticket to the city council but the honors and emoluments of office have had little attraction for him, his political activities being due to his firm belief in the principles of the party. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, also of the Chamber of Commerce and has been chairman of its municipal and state legislative committees. He also belongs to the Vigilance Bureau of St. Louis and is a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, in the work of which he has taken a most active and prominent part. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arcanum. He is interested in many civic and private corporation matters, notably the work of improvement undertaken by the Valley Park Improvement Association of St. Louis county. At all times he stands for advancement and upbuilding in relation to the individual and the community at large and his efforts and influence along these lines have been far-reaching and effective.

JACOB M. FORD.

The removal by death of the late Jacob M. Ford from the activities of St. Joseph created a void in the community life no less than in the business life of the city. His steady climb to prominence and affluence was the result of his own labor and achievements, and if success waited on his efforts the result was always traceable to his own energy and steadfast application to purpose.

Jacob M. Ford was born in Perry county, Ohio, March 16, 1836, and at the time of his death had reached the good age of seventy-seven years. On the com-

pletion of his education in the public schools of his native county he served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a few years. When he reached the age of nineteen he joined the tide of emigration flowing westward, and located at New Point, Iowa, where he engaged in blacksmithing until 1859. At this time he felt a desire to change both his residence and occupation and came to Missouri in search of a favorable opening. He chose Forest City for his location and entered the employ of John S. Brittain, who owned and operated a general store in which Mr. Ford started out as a clerk. In 1867 he became a member of the firm, and later became sole owner of the establishment, buying out the interest of his partner, Mr. Brittain. In 1889 Mr. Ford and his family moved to St. Joseph and from that time up to his death he was a prominent and important factor in promoting business affairs in his adopted city. He was one of the incorporators of the Saxton National Bank and when, in 1896, the Schuster National Banks were merged, he became president of the consolidated institution which became known as the First National Bank. In 1907 he retired from the office of president, becoming chairman of the board of directors. Later, when the First National Bank and the Merchants Bank were consolidated, Mr. Ford was elected vice president. Another of his business efforts was the organizing of the Ford Investment Company, of which he filled the responsible office of president until his death May 17, 1913. The News-Press of the same date wrote of Mr. Ford in the following terms:

"The rise of Mr. Jacob M. Ford was rapid. When he moved from Iowa to Forest City he began as clerk in John S. Brittain's store. At Forest City he was very successful. The country in that section was being rapidly peopled, and the young merchant, by industry and honesty, built up a large business. He started with little capital, but was soon able to buy out his partner. He was always scrupulously neat in his dress, and he considered it a great asset in his business. Profits from his business were from time to time invested in small tracts of land, and these turned out at a good margin. Before very long he was in a position to handle large tracts and in a few years his wealth was increasing rapidly. Then came the opportunity for him to come to St. Joseph, an opportunity for which it is said he had long been waiting, and which he grasped as soon as offered. For a time after he had moved his family here he continued the store at Forest City, but eventually disposed of it and gave his entire attention to his St. Joseph enterprises. He was president of the Ford Investment Company, of which he and his son Frazer held the most of the stock. This corporation was organized several years ago for the purpose of handling Mr. Ford's properties. He was vice president of the Battreal Shoe Company, of which he was a large stockholder."

On May 9, 1882, Mr. Ford was united in marriage, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, to Miss Nannie Litsey, a daughter of Jay and Emily (Bird) Litsey. Mr. and Mrs. Ford became the parents of three children, namely: Mary, wife of Henry Broadhead, of Columbia; Frazer L., of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, and Litsey, who died at the age of twenty-five years.

EDWARD W. FORISTEL.

Edward W. Foristel, a lawyer of marked ability and thoroughly conscientious, was born in St. Louis, November 11, 1881, a son of James W. Foristel, whose birth occurred in Ireland and who came to America in 1869, first settling in Maryland, while in 1880 he removed to St. Louis, where he now resides. He has retired from active business. He married Jennette Zimmerman, a native of Maryland and a representative of one of the old families of that state. She passed away in St. Louis in 1918.

Edward W. Foristel was the fourth in order of birth in a family of five sons and four daughters. He pursued his education in the public schools of St. Louis and in the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1903. Long before this, however, he had started out to earn his own living, being employed when a lad of thirteen years as a messenger in the St. Louis police department under Chief Harrigan. From his earnings he saved the money necessary for his law course, working in the police department for four years

EDWARD W. FORISTEL

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and with the police and fire telegraph department during his college days, pursuing his studies at night and being admitted to practice in May, 1903. He entered upon the active work of the profession in St. Louis in 1906, and has since been continuously and successfully engaged in the work of the courts. He is a member of the Missouri State Bar Association and has won success in his chosen field through ability, energy and straightforwardness. He is a man of stern qualities, thoroughly reliable, and enjoys in the fullest measure the high respect of his contemporaries and colleagues in practice.

Mr. Foristel has also become widely known through his political activity. He was a member of the state legislature in 1909 and has been a member of the republican state central committee since 1915. He has long taken an active part in political and civic matters and has managed every campaign in St. Louis since becoming an active factor in political circles. During the recent war he served on the legal advisory board of the twelfth ward. While serving in the state legislature he was floor leader during the Governor Hadley administration and was a member of various important committees. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. The history of Edward W. Foristel is the record of a self-made man who, starting out to earn his own living when a lad of thirteen years, has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources and, moreover, was handicapped in early life by ill health. Persistency, energy and determination have brought him steadily upward and he is recognized as a lawyer of marked capability and a splendid talker, who is most forcible because of his logic. Moreover, he is generous to a fault, giving most liberally in charity yet most unostentatiously. Those who have long known him bear splendid testimony to his sterling qualities of manhood and citizenship.

CHARLES CULLUM KEITH.

Charles Cullum Keith, well known for years through his connection with the lead and zinc mining industry, also as an officer of the state mining inspection bureau, was born in Liberty, Tennessee, September 10, 1873. He is a son of William and Eliza (Chapman) Keith both natives of Tennessee in which state they were reared and married in 1867. In 1882 they moved to Missouri and finally settled in Lawrence county, where they acquired a farm near Mt. Vernon, which they continued to cultivate during the active years of their lives. They are now living retired at Aurora, Missouri, the father having attained his eighty-second year, while the mother is in her seventy-fourth year, enjoying a well-earned rest and the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends.

Charles Cullum Keith, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Lawrence county, and on reaching early manhood became connected with the mining industry. For the past twenty-seven years he has been engaged in the zinc and lead mining business in the Joplin district. In the course of this period he has opened up several mines and has been prominently identified with development work in connection therewith, being generally regarded as one of the most proficient men in that branch of the mining industry.

At the time of the election of Governor Gardner to his present office Mr. Keith was appointed to the state mining inspection bureau and assigned to the Joplin district, and in this important office has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the executive, likewise giving satisfaction to the various interests affected by the performance of his duties. Mr. Keith has ever been an active participant in the affairs of the democratic party and a stanch supporter of its programs. He is now serving as secretary of the democratic county central committee and also occupies the office of secretary to the western district of the democratic central committee, his long experience in political affairs rendering him a valuable aid to his party in this part of the state.

In June, 1903, Mr. Keith was united in marriage to Miss Roberta Daily, a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Perkins) Daily. Thomas Daily, who is now deceased, was connected with the mining industry for several years; his widow is still living and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Keith. To the union

of Mr. and Mrs. Keith two children, a son and daughter, were born: Kenneth Daily Keith, now in the Junior year in high school; and Kathryn Keith, who passed away in March, 1914, aged four years and six months. Mr. Keith is a member of Joplin Lodge No. 501, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, South Joplin Camp, No. 3535, and also in the A. H. T. A. and in the affairs of these popular orders he takes a warm interest. Mrs. Keith and her son are members of the Christian church and are identified with all of its good works.

CHARLES B. SCHMIDT.

Charles B. Schmidt, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of St. Louis, was born in this city November 26, 1882, and is one of a family of five children, all of whom are living, whose parents were Charles and Minnie (Heneke) Schmidt. The father is deceased but the mother survives.

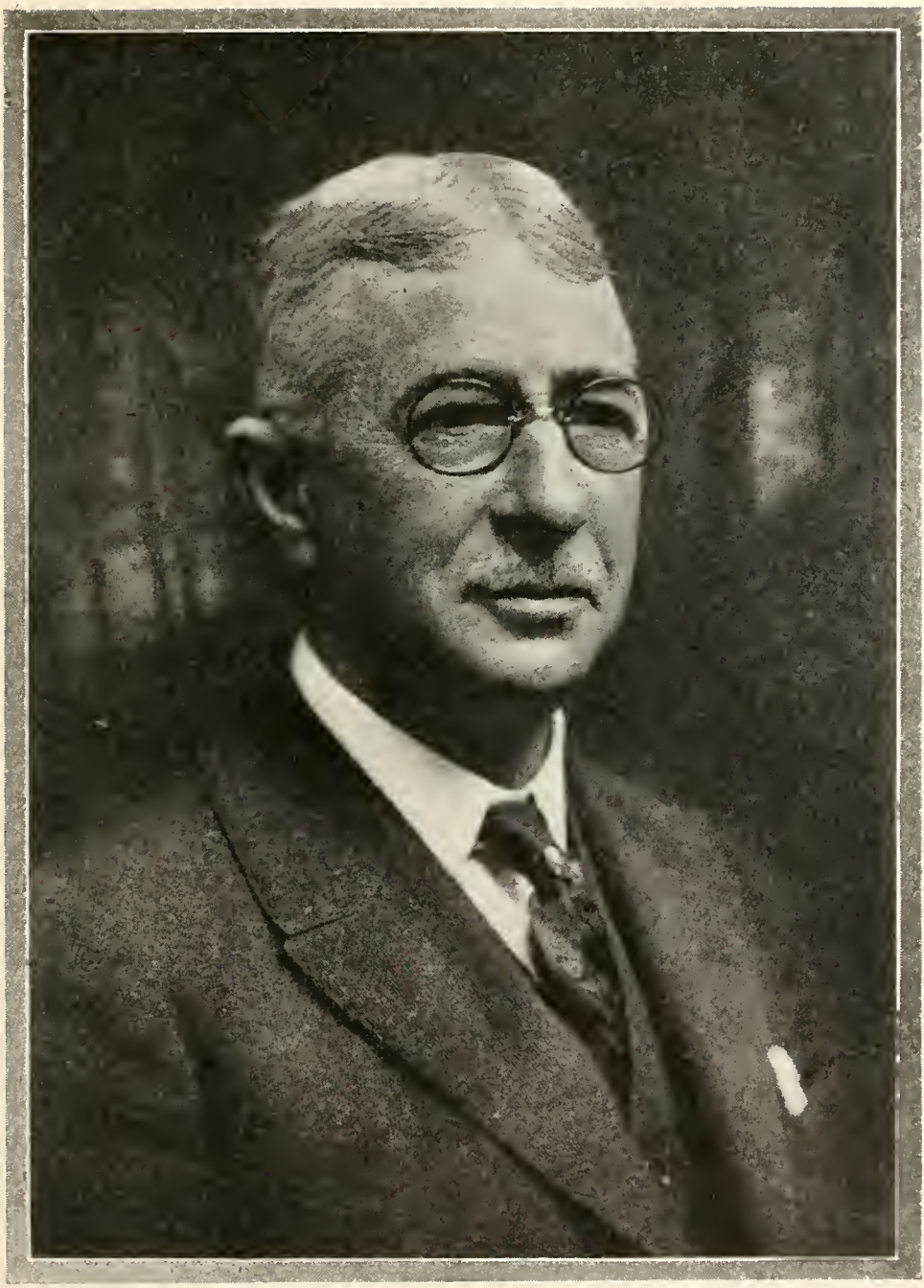
Charles B. Schmidt obtained a public school education and after leaving school entered the field of banking, in which he has remained continuously. In 1896 he became an employe of the St. Louis Trust Company and later was with the St. Louis Union Trust Company. This eventually became the St. Louis Union Bank and has since been merged with the First National Bank, the merger occurring in 1919, since which time Mr. Schmidt has been assistant cashier.

On the 12th of June, 1910, Mr. Schmidt was married to Miss Anna Brush, of St. Louis, and they have two children, Gladys and Marion, both now in school. Mr. Schmidt belongs to the Kirby Memorial Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is a Mason, having membership in Pomegranate Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is highly spoken of by the officers of the bank which he represents as a capable and faithful member of their working force and already he has advanced to an enviable position, winning promotion through his fidelity and efficiency.

LAWRENCE F. RIEGER.

Lawrence F. Rieger, president of the Rieger-Moore Realty Company and also president of the Rieger-Moore-Rust Insurance Agency, is thus well known in the business circles of Kansas City, where his operations have ever been of a character that contributed to public welfare and prosperity as well as to individual success. He comes to Missouri from North Carolina, his birth having occurred in Beaufort, of the latter state, February 28, 1859, his parents being Henry and Frances (Davis) Rieger, the former a native of Germany, born in Baden-Baden, but coming to the United States in young manhood. He was a civil engineer by profession and became a mill owner, merchant and prominent citizen of Beaufort, North Carolina, whence he removed to Kansas City in 1871 and here retired from active business.

Lawrence F. Rieger was a lad of twelve years when the family home was established in Kansas City. The education which he had begun in his native state was continued in the public schools of Kansas City until 1877, when he became connected with the real estate business of C. W. Whitehead, with whom he worked for three years, gaining valuable experience during that time. In 1880 he started out in business on his own account, becoming one of the pioneer realty dealers of the city. In 1883 he organized the firm of Rieger & Fitzpatrick, and in 1891 the Rieger-Moore Realty Company was formed and was incorporated in 1896, with Mr. Rieger as the president. This company has handled a large amount of Kansas City property. Mr. Rieger is also the president of the Rieger-Moore-Rust Insurance Agency, handling all kinds of insurance, and he is also a stockholder in several banks. His attention, however, has been given chiefly to his real estate interests, which have been of a most important character. He has handled Coleman's first addition, the Skiles & Western addition, Santa Fe Place, Stark Acres, John A. Moore's first addition, the Union Terminal addition, H. L. McElroy's addition and the Harper-Meyer Boulevard addition to the city. He has also handled and sold property in nearly every addition in Kansas City and has thus contributed much to the development,



L. F. Rieger

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progress and growth of the municipality. He is a man of sound business judgment and keen insight, which enables him to readily recognize approaching business conditions.

In 1884 Mr. Rieger was married to Miss Elizabeth Adkins, who was born in Clay county, Missouri, a daughter of James G. Adkins, who removed from Kentucky to Clay county prior to the Civil war and afterward became a prominent contractor of Kansas City. To Mr. and Mrs. Rieger have been born two children: Frances, the wife of L. W. Zimmerman, a Chicago broker; and Virginia, the wife of W. I. Selbert, a lumber dealer of Kansas City.

Mr. Rieger belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Kansas City Club, the City Club, the Comedy Club, the Blue Hills Country Club, to the Kansas City Realtors and to the National Organization of Real Estate Men. He had no special advantages at the outset of his career but was actuated by enterprise, determination and ambition and has long occupied a foremost position among the leading real-estate dealers of western Missouri.

JOHN PATRICK SWEENEY.

John Patrick Sweeney, assistant bond officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, whose knowledge of the bond and stock business is comprehensive and his methods strictly conservative, was born in Kingston, Texas, October 8, 1882. His father, Michael J. Sweeney, was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and in 1878 came to the United States, landing at New York and afterward becoming a resident of Texas. He was connected with railway construction in the south for many years, or until his life's labors were ended in death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Howe, is a native of Jefferson City, Missouri, and now makes her home in Denison, Texas. Their family numbered four children who are yet living.

John Patrick Sweeney, the eldest of the family, pursued his education in St. Mary's College of St. Marys, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He early chose banking as a field of labor in which he hoped to find opportunity and congenial employment. He was connected with the State National Bank at Denison, Texas, until 1912, when he was made assistant bond officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. He is an excellent salesman and capable of handling the salesmen who serve under him, possesses a pleasing personality and is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business with which he is associated.

On the 15th of January, 1913, Mr. Sweeney was married to Miss Addie May Rountree, a native of Springfield, Missouri, and a daughter of James McCleary Rountree. Their religious faith is indicated in their membership in All Saints' Roman Catholic church and Mr. Sweeney is identified also with the Knights of Columbus. He is the president of the National Alumni Association of St. Mary's College and is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association. He is also connected with the Knights of Columbus and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is independent in politics. He generously aids with both time and money many worthy charities and much of his leisure is given to reading and to the study of economic and commercial affairs. His progress in the business world has been made through his close application and intense energy and by the banking fraternity of St. Louis he is held in high esteem.

GRANVILLE M. SMITH.

Granville M. Smith, who is chairman of the board of the Commonwealth National Bank of Kansas City and who has been characterized as "a man of success in any line of business which he undertakes," was born on a farm in Adams county, Ohio, December 10, 1860. His father, Samuel M. Smith, is also a native of Adams county and devoted his life to the occupation of farming until having become possessed of a competence he retired and is now living in Missouri. He was successful in his farm work, winning the well deserved reward of labor. He is an

active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. He married Amanda Silcott, a native of Brown county, Ohio, and they became the parents of four children.

Granville M. Smith, the second in order of birth, came with his parents to Missouri when nine years of age and pursued his education in the public and high schools of Rockport, this state, prior to entering Cornell College in 1882. After the completion of his college course he became identified with the banking business of Rankin & Stevenson of Tarkio, Missouri, with whom he remained from 1882 until 1884. In the latter year he was made cashier of the Farmers Bank of Fairfax, Missouri, there continuing for two years, when he removed to Bronson, Kansas, and was with the banking house of Pinnell & Smith for two years, or until 1887. He then organized the Pleasant Hill Banking Company, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, of which he is still a director. His identification with the financial interests of Kansas City dates from 1899. In 1911 he organized with his brother, L. C. Smith, the Commonwealth National Bank and is now chairman of its board. This is one of the leading financial institutions of Kansas City, strong and stable, its progressiveness tempered by a safe conservatism, while its business policy is one which will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. Mr. Smith is a man of determined purpose and his resolution enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is a member of the prominent firm of Smith & Ricker of Kansas City, large dealers in cattle paper, is president of the Kansas City Clearing House Association and is a director of many large corporations such as the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, the Kansas City Title & Trust Company, the Southwest Boulevard State Bank of Kansas City, the Westport Avenue Bank of Kansas City, and is vice president of the Witherspoon Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City. In his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. When obstacles and difficulties have barred his path, as they do in the career of every business man, he has sought out other routes by which he might reach the desired goal. He is adaptable, forceful and resourceful and has become a most successful banker and financier.

In 1885 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Annie Pinnell a daughter of George A. Pinnell, and they have become the parents of four children: Marguerite, who is now the wife of Francis E. Wilhelm, of Kansas City; Granville M., Jr., who is a graduate of Yale University and is associated with his father in the Commonwealth National Bank; J. Neil, also a Yale man; and George P.

Mr. Smith is a member of various fraternities and clubs and has membership in the Calvary Baptist church, in which he is serving as deacon. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in all matters of vital concern to the country he is deeply interested, his aid and influence being ever on the side of progress and improvement. He is a man of most charitable spirit and his aid is also freely given to civic enterprises.

DANIEL NOYES KIRBY.

Daniel Noyes Kirby, connected with the legal profession as an educator as well as a practitioner at the bar, being a partner in the prominent firm of Nagel & Kirby of St. Louis, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, August 22, 1864, his parents being Eliab Burgess and Caroline L. (Noyes) Kirby. The father was born in Middletown, Connecticut, and in early manhood came to St. Louis, where the years chronicled his progress until he reached a position among the prominent merchants of the city. He was a member of a firm prominent in Civil war days, that of Collins, Kellogg & Kirby. He was also one of the founders of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and he passed away in 1898. His wife, who was born in Lyme, Connecticut, died in 1917. They were the parents of six sons, three of whom are living.

Daniel N. Kirby, who was the third in order of birth in the family, obtained a public school education, passing through the Central high school of St. Louis. He next entered Washington University as a law student and was graduated there in 1886 with the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the bar upon passing the required examination in 1887, and after another year's study was graduated from the Law School in 1888. In that year he entered the office of Mr. Nagel, a well known attorney, as assistant, and later was admitted to a partnership under the

firm style of Nagel & Kirby. A change in the personnel afterward led to the adoption of the firm name of Finkelnburg, Nagel & Kirby and following the elevation of Judge Finkelnburg to the bench, a new firm was formed under the style of Nagel & Kirby, the partners being Charles Nagel, D. N. Kirby, G. F. Decker, A. C. Orrick and A. B. Shepley. They specialize in corporation and commercial law and Mr. Kirby has gained comprehensive knowledge of these branches of the profession, on which he has concentrated his efforts and attention. He is a prominent figure in the St. Louis and Missouri State Bar Associations and is also widely and favorably known in the American Bar Association. He is ever careful to conform his practice to the highest professional ethics and standards and he enjoys in an unusual degree the respect and confidence of his professional colleagues and contemporaries. He was for a number of years lecturer before the St. Louis Law School on agency and constitutional law, and lecturer before the Washington University Medical School on medical jurisprudence. He has remained throughout the whole of his professional career a most earnest and discriminating student and hard worker and upon these qualities has been built his splendid success.

Mr. Kirby is a member of the Second Presbyterian church and he belongs to the Noonday, University, Bogey and Florissant Valley Country Clubs, the City Club, and also to the University Club of New York. His political allegiance is given the republican party but he has never sought advancement along that line, content to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his professional interests, which have constantly developed in volume and importance.

CONRAD HUG.

Conrad Hug, senior partner of the Hug & Sarachek Art Company of Kansas City, was born in Germany, December 27, 1869, his parents being Moritz and Wilhelmina (Kauth) Hug, who were also natives of that country. The father was an architect and builder, and made a specialty of designing wine cellars. He came to the United States in 1884, settling first in Omaha, Nebraska, where he engaged in contracting and building, being an expert mechanic. He was a man of retiring disposition, never caring to take active part in public life, preferring at all times to give his attention to his business and his family.

Conrad Hug was educated in the public schools of Germany, and at fifteen years of age was an apprentice to a contractor and learned the carpenter's trade. After a year he began learning the business of making frames for pictures and later was employed in an art store at Omaha. He afterward went to St. Louis, Missouri, where for two years he was in charge of the art department of the Famous Dry Goods Company. Upon his return to Omaha he entered the employ of H. P. Whitmore, and later went to Europe for study in the famous galleries of France, Germany and Switzerland. When he again crossed the Atlantic he once more located in Omaha, but in 1903 was requested by George B. Peck to come to Kansas City and organize the art department of the George B. Peck Dry Goods Company. He represented that corporation for eleven years and then resigned to become a member and the general manager of the Findlay Art Company, so continuing from 1914 until 1917. In the latter year he organized the Hug & Sarachek Company of which he is the president. They are importers and dealers in fine etchings, mezzo tint engravings and oil paintings which are the work of American and foreign masters. They handle the highest class art productions and their business is one of extensive proportions. They buy for private galleries and Mr. Hug is recognized as an art critic of superior ability. He is responsible for bringing to Kansas City the great picture, La Belle Ferroniciri by Leonardo Da Vinci. The art dealers of the country and the press were loud in their assertions that the picture was not an authentic work of the great Italian artist Leonardo Da Vinci, but upon seeing the canvas changed their minds and now admit its identity because of the proof submitted by Mr. Hug. An art enthusiast, whose life has largely been given to study of this character Mr. Hug has the greatest desire to make Kansas City an art center and is putting forth every possible effort in that direction.

In Omaha, Nebraska, in 1894, Mr. Hug was married to Miss Anna Oberndorf, a daughter of Franz Antone Oberndorf, who had charge of cigar manufacturing

interests in Germany and never came to the United States. Mrs. Hug, however, crossed the Atlantic in young womanhood. By their marriage they have become parents of eight children: Conrad, Jr., who is secretary-treasurer of the Hug-Sarachek Art Company; Elizabeth, who is cashier with the company; Helen; Rosa; Clara; Anna; Frederick; and Genevieve.

Mr. Hug has always been very active in civic affairs and was an earnest worker in snpport of the war drives. In politics he maintains an independent course. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, and he is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus. He also has membership with the Catholic Knights of America, and is vice president for Missouri. He is also the Missouri vice president of the Catholic Union. In club circles he is well known, belonging to the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Cooperative Club, and is identified with the Chamber of Commerce. His is that broad and liberal culture which comes from the study of art, and he has made valuable contributions to the education of the public tastes along art lines.

H. FRANK BROWN, O. D., OPT. D.

Dr. H. Frank Brown, a skillful optometrist of St. Lonis, was born at McLeansboro, Illinois, April 14, 1870, and is a son of the late Thomas Brown, a native of Pennsylvania and of English descent. His great-grandfather was the founder of the American branch of the family and on coming to the new world settled at Norrlstown, Pennsylvania. He was accompanied from England by two of his sons and he brought with him a calico printing press, which was the first press of the kind in America. He therefore conducted the first calico and cotton goods print factory in the United States. Thomas Brown, father of Dr. Brown, settled at McLeansboro, Illinois, in 1868 and there resided until 1872. He was an expert carriage builder and in 1869 he took the first prize on carriage wheels at the St. Louis exposition. He was also a Civil war veteran, having served his country in the Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted at the age of sixteen and dnring the course of the entire war he met with only one mishap, snffering a rupture while on a forage expedition that caused complications impairing his health throughout his remaining days. In 1872 he returned to Pennsylvania, settling at Blossburg, where he resided until called to his final rest in 1914, when sixty-seven years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Copp, was born in 1852 and now resides at the old homestead in Blossburg. Their family numbered two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

Dr. Brown of this review, the eldest of the children, was educated in the public schools of Blossbnrg and afterward attended a commercial college at Mansfield and still later a commercial College at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he taught and at the same time pursued a course of study, his teaching paying his tuition while in that school. He next entered Dickinson Seminary. With a natural inclination for professional life, he then began considering the course which he wished to pursue. He received his first real inspiration from Dr. G. M. Case of Elmira, New York, who influenced him to choose as his life work the profession in which he is now engaged. In due course of time he was graduated from the South Bend Optical College at South Bend, Indiana, and later he pursued a post-graduate course in the optometrical department of the World Held Institute and in the St. Louis College of Optometry and in the Missouri College of Optometry, and is a member of the faculty of the two last named. In a word, he has studied in varions institutions, putting forth every effort to gain the widest possible knowledge of the science which he is following, and as the years have passed he has developed remarkable skill and won notable success in practice. He is now the president of the St. Louis Association of Optometrists and president of the St. Louis Optical Society, also the vice president of the Missouri College of Optometry.

On the 18th of April, 1905, Dr. Brown was married in St. Louis to Miss Maude Cunningham, a native of Palestine, Illinois, and a daughter of T. H. and Carrie (Crews) Cunningham, both representatives of old and prominent families of Crawford county, Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Brown are now parents of twins, T. Paul and T. Pauline, born March 7, 1906.

DR. H. FRANK BROWN

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Dr. Brown belongs to Keystone Lodge No. 243, A. F. & A. M., and is a past chief of the Scottish Clans, having served in 1900. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Loyal Order of Moose. Politically he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party. A prominent representative of the Chamber of Commerce, he is now serving on the state legislative committee and is likewise a member of its municipal development committee and of its city plan committee. In all civic matters he is deeply interested and takes an active part in behalf of public progress and improvement. While his ideals are high, he employs the most practical methods in their adoption and in the accomplishment of a given purpose for the benefit of the public he displays the same sterling qualities of determination, self-reliance and reliability which have marked his professional career, bringing him to a point of prominence as one of the most skillful optometrists of St. Louis.

CONRAD KUTTERER.

While there is nothing spectacular in the life record of most successful business men it is the thoroughness, energy and enterprise manifested day after day that gives to business its substantial character, leading to the steady upbuilding and development of communities and cities. Along the line of unfaltering industry and steady progression Conrad Kutterer has reached the position of president of the Kutterer-Jansen Printing Company of St. Louis. He was born at Mount Vernon, Illinois, September 12, 1872, a son of Adam Kutterer, a native of Germany, who came to America about 1855, settling at Mount Vernon, while subsequently he removed to Trenton, Illinois, and still later to Mascoutah, St. Clair county, Illinois. He was a contractor and builder and was active in business until within a few months of his death, which occurred in April, 1907. His wife was also a native of Germany and bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Zachelmeyer. Her death occurred in October, 1896. They were the parents of six children, of whom three died in infancy. John Kutterer, one of the sons, worked in a wholesale glass house in Chicago for many years. The other son, Charles, is living in Mascoutah, Illinois, where he is engaged in business as a painter and decorator.

Conrad Kutterer of this review pursued his education in the public schools of Mascoutah and afterward took a business course in a night school. When his textbooks were put aside Mr. Kutterer started out on his own account and determined to master the printing trade. He received his first training with Captain Fred Dilg of Mascoutah, Illinois, until 1890, when he came to St. Louis and entered the employ of the Henry Rauth Printing Company. He was also connected with various other concerns of the kind until 1898 when he became associated with Fred Gottschalk at No. 619 Pine street, while later a removal was made to 413 Locust street. In 1906 Mr. Kutterer engaged in the printing business on his own account, organizing the Kutterer Printing Company on North Tenth street. Subsequently he removed to Third and Olive streets, where he increased his stock and incorporated the business under the name of the Kutterer-Jansen Printing Company. He has been president of the corporation from the beginning. The company does a high grade of commercial and catalogue printing and has gradually built up a business of extensive proportions. In fact the growth of their patronage made it necessary to secure more space and they removed to larger quarters at Nos. 412 to 416 North Sixth street, where they continued until 1918 and then occupied their present location at Ninth and Walnut streets, having the entire second floor of the Printers' building, covering ten thousand square feet of space. Their plant is equipped with all modern machinery for handling printing of the highest class and they keep an average of twenty-five employes. They have as patrons a number of the leading business firms of St. Louis and their trade is steadily increasing. Mr. Kutterer is a member of the Master Printers Association of St. Louis known as the Ben Franklin Club.

On the 24th of June, 1896, in St. Louis, Mr. Kutterer was married to Miss Ida Gausmann, a daughter of Herman and Augusta Gausmann, of St. Louis. They now have four children: Edna and Ida, who are at home; Armin, eighteen years

of age, now attending the Central high school; and Raymond, who is also a pupil in the high school.

Mr. Kutterer is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club of St. Louis, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and has membership in the Evangelical Immanuel church. In these associations are found the nature of his interests and the rules that govern his conduct. His political endorsement is given to the republican party nor does he lightly hold the duties and obligations of citizenship. For a considerable period he has been connected with the business interests of St. Louis and at all times has enjoyed and received the respect and good will of his business as well as his social acquaintances.

JOHN BAILEY GAGE.

John Bailey Gage is a lawyer of marked ability who, stimulated by the record and example of his father, John C. Gage, who was an eminent member of the Kansas City bar, has won a most creditable position as a lawyer in his native city. He was born February 24, 1887, his parents being John C. and Ida B. (Bailey) Gage. The father was a native of Pelham, New Hampshire, and came to Kansas City in 1859. Here he entered upon the practice of law and his marked ability, his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and his accuracy in applying these principles to the points in litigation gained for him a foremost position as a lawyer. He passed away February 20, 1915, and is still survived by his wife, who was born in Monroe City, Missouri, and is now living in Kansas City. They were the parents of two children, the younger being a daughter, Marian Gage Groves.

In his youthful days John Bailey Gage attended successively the graded schools of Kansas City and the Central high school and afterward entered the University of Kansas, in which he won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1907. Later he entered the Kansas City School of Law and the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him in 1909. He then entered upon active practice as a member of the bar in connection with the firm of Gage, Ladd & Small, with whom he remained for two years. He next began practicing independently and since 1913 has been a member of the firm of Watson, Gage & Ess. He specializes in probate court work and was the editor of the last edition of Kelley's Probate Guide. He belongs to the Kansas City, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. Aside from his practice he is well known as an educator, being lecturer in the Kansas City School of Law on Wills and Sales, Bailments and Carriers. He possesses the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge he has acquired and thus is an able lecturer. Moreover, thoroughness in the preparation of any business entrusted to him is recognized as one of the characteristics of his professional activity and step by step he has advanced to a creditable position as a member of the Kansas City bar.

In 1916 Mr. Gage was united in marriage to Miss Constant R. Lane, of Glencoe, Illinois. She passed away in January, 1920, leaving one child, Constant L., now two years of age.

Mr. Gage is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and also of the Phi Alpha Delta, a law fraternity. His political endorsement is given the democratic party and he keeps thoroughly informed concerning the vital issues and questions of the day, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He is a member of the Kansas City Club and he greatly enjoys fishing, hunting and boating, to which he turns for recreation when leisure permits.

EMERY ERICKSON EVANS, M. D.

The state of Missouri with its pulsing industrial activities and rapid development has attracted within its confines men of marked ability and high character in various professional lines and in this way progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name initiates this review has gained recognition as one of the able and successful physicians of the state and by his labors, his high

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professional attainments and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical fraternity and the local public. Dr. Evans, of New Florence, has specialized in eye, ear, nose and throat and expects to make these branches his life work.

Dr. Emery E. Evans was born on his father's farm at Sheridan, Boone county, Indiana, October 24, 1875, a son of John Vesuvious Evans, who was born on the 4th of November, 1839, in Boone county and passed away in the year 1915. He was a farmer and also a carpenter by trade and was a successful and prominent man in the community in which he resided. For many years he taught school and he was a highly educated man for his day. As a deep thinker and reader there was no question of that day, international or otherwise with which he was not familiar. He was a son of Samuel Evans, who was a native of Ohio, having been born in that state on the 1st of October, 1814. He married Miss Rozene G. Wilson, who was born in Ohio, April 25, 1818. After their marriage they removed to Boone county, Indiana, where they lived and reared a family. The great-grandfather of Dr. Evans was Samuel L. Evans, who removed to Ohio from Pennsylvania after his marriage. His father had removed to Pennsylvania from Virginia when a young man, and the progenitor of the Evans family in this country came from Wales when a young married man, settling in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war. The mother of Dr. Evans was before her marriage Miss Sarah Jane Clark, who is still living and spends her time between New Florence and Springfield, Missouri, where her children reside. She was born in Indiana on the 11th of May, 1842, a daughter of Ezra Clark. Her father was born in Ohio, September 19, 1811, and removed to Indiana, where he engaged in farming. Her mother was Harriett Hancock and she was born in Ohio on the 5th of November, 1817, and was a member of the family by that name prominent in Ohio and Indiana. Her marriage to Mr. Clark occurred April 18, 1835, and they removed to Boone county, Indiana.

The early education of Dr. Emery E. Evans was obtained in the common schools of Harrison, Boone county, Arkansas, where his parents had removed when he was but two years of age. He attended country schools until the family went to Springfield, Missouri, and then he entered the high school in that city. He was graduated from there with the class of 1897 and attended Simms Medical College for a period of two years, after which time he attended the Beaumont Hospital College, from which he was graduated in 1901, receiving his degree of M. D. He likewise received his Ph. D. degree at this time and then removed to South Greenfield, Dade county, and started into practice. During his four years there he met with success and enjoyed an extensive practice. He then removed to Pomona, Howell county, Missouri, where he remained for about one year, at the termination of which time he went to Bois D'Arc, Greene county, where he practiced for three years. Dr. Evans then returned to Howell county and practiced at West Plains for seven years, and after a year's post-graduate work in St. Louis settled in New Florence, where he has since remained. He is regarded as a leading physician of New Florence and in addition to his practice conducts a drug store there. Although for many years he engaged in general practice he has now specialized in eye, ear, nose and throat, which branches he expects to make his life's work.

On the 15th of July, 1901, Dr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Daisy Grace Jones, a daughter of Andrew J. Jones, of Callaway county, who for many years was a prominent and successful farmer in his community. He went overland to California during the gold rush of 1849. He was born in Callaway county and his death occurred in 1901 at the age of sixty-nine years. One of the early members of the Jones family in Missouri was John Jones of Jones Tanyard, who came to Missouri prior to 1820 and settled in Callaway county on Auxvasse creek about ten miles east of Fulton on the old stage route to St. Louis. There he started a tanyard and about 1828 a postoffice was opened in his house and he became one of Callaway county's first postmasters, and this office he conducted until his death, which occurred in the early '50s. Before leaving Tennessee he had married a Miss Peake and to this union were born four sons and one daughter, the oldest son William, being the grandfather of Mrs. Evans. William Jones was born in 1810 and in 1833 was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Miller. To this union six sons and three daughters were born, the eldest son in this family being Andrew J. Jones, the father of Mrs. Evans. He was married in 1878 to Miss Susan R. Farmer, a daughter of Robison Farmer and to them were born: Daisy G., the

wife of Dr. Evans; Lawrence P.; and Olive Bussley. The Jones family came to the United States from Wales and England and with the Peakes were pioneers of Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. The Millers came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1820 and settled in Callaway county. Five generations of the old and prominent Jones family sleep in the old churchyard of the Auxvasse Presbyterian church, less than three miles from the old tanyard where most of them were born. The maternal ancestors of Mrs. Evans came from England, Scotland and Wales and were early settlers of Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky. Robison Farmer, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bussley) Farmer, was born in 1816 in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. His mother was a daughter of General Bussley of Revolutionary fame. The father, Thomas Farmer, was a Kentucky pioneer and Indian fighter and was with Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. He was an uncle of Rev. Ell Price Farmer, the pioneer Methodist minister of Kentucky and Indiana. The Farmer family were closely connected to the Prices of Virginia. Robison Farmer's wife was Naomi Foster, daughter of James and Nancy Foster of Shepherdsville, Kentucky, who gave seven sons to the defense of the Union during the Civil war. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Evans four children have been born: Wendell Levi; Lawrence Emery, now attending the New Florence high school; Kenneth Ralston, in same school and grade as his brother, Lawrence E.; and Daisy Naomi, attending school in New Florence. Wendell Levi Evans is now attending Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, from which he expects to graduate in 1921. He is preparing to be a physician and surgeon.

In politics Dr. Evans maintains an independent course although he favors the democratic party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, belonging to Florence Lodge No. 261, A. F. and A. M., of which he is past master and also the present master; Trinne Chapter No. 93, R. A. M., at Wellsville; and Council No. 34, R. and S. M. of Centralia. He is likewise identified with West Plains Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and he is a member of the Eastern Star and Rehekahs, holding membership in Ionic Lodge No. 706. Dr. Evans is conductor of Zenith Lodge, I. O. O. F., at New Florence, and has been for several years. The Evans family are members of the Methodist church of New Florence but are of the faith of the Christian church which has no organization there.

Dr. Evans is a man of many talents. Besides the success that he has achieved in his profession, he is a vocalist of much prominence. His father was also a vocalist of much ability and for some time taught singing. His voice had a range of three octaves and the Doctor has a range of nearly three octaves. The latter has appeared in quartette and solo parts in St. Louis and elsewhere and also has sung in church choirs in St. Louis and Springfield. He can play the violin and other musical instruments but does not claim to be proficient in this line. He had planned a musical career but took up a profession instead. His son Lawrence has inherited his musical ability and bids fair to gain prominence in this line. The other children are also musically inclined. Mrs. Evans is a graduate of Spiegelmeyers Conservatory of Music at Chicago, her musical education being obtained after the birth of her children. She is a lyric soprano, has done solo work in churches and societies, and has done some teaching along vocal lines. She is now studying pharmacy.

Dr. Evans is in every sense of the word a self-made man and a citizen of whom New Florence has every right to be proud. He figures that after his children are educated and provided for he will complete his own education and career. He has already taken a course in shorthand and typing in the Southwest Business College at Springfield and spent one year in the manual school of that city.

HOMER HECKER BERGER.

Homer Hecker Berger, a Harvard man who in his chosen profession of the law has displayed marked energy and capability in handling large legal matters and who is now widely known as a successful corporation lawyer, practices in Kansas City, Missouri, but was born in Kansas City, Kansas, May 7, 1889, his parents being Albert Lincoln and Estella (Hecker) Berger. The father was born in Lebanon, Illinois, and took up the practice of law as a life work. He removed westward thirty-five years ago, settling in Kansas City, Kansas, where he has since followed

his profession. His wife was also born near Lebanon, Illinois. By their marriage they have become the parents of two children, but the daughter died in youth.

Homer Hecker Berger, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the public schools of Kansas City and also the Central high school, after which he attended the University of Kansas and there won his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1911. He next entered Harvard and his LL. B. degree was conferred upon him in 1914. In December of that year he was admitted to the bar of Missouri and in January, 1915, was admitted to the bar of Kansas. He is engaged in the general practice of law, is very painstaking yet a quick worker and capable of handling large legal matters in a successful and prompt manner. He is a keen observer, possesses an analytical mind and a most retentive memory, and these qualities have featured strongly in his success.

After America's entrance into the World war Mr. Berger became a member of Base Hospital Unit No. 28 and was on overseas service in France from the 30th of June, 1918, until the 20th of April, 1919. He is a member of William T. Fitzsimmons Post of the American Legion and also a member of the Country Club and the Christian church. He also belongs to the University and City Clubs, the Mission Hills Country Club—which indicates his interest in golf—and the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City. He is also a member of the Kansas City, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations. His political allegiance is given the republican party and he is deeply interested in all those questions which bear upon the progress of the country and the solution of the many vital problems which are before the public today. He is a man strong for right and justice to everyone and his character is one of absolute dependability.

VICTOR JOSEPH MILLER.

Victor Joseph Miller, member of the St. Louis bar, was born at Joplin, Missouri, December 6, 1888. His father, Julius C. Miller, was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, born April 6, 1857, and married Ida J. Miller. They became the parents of three children, one of whom has passed away, Victor Joseph and a brother being the surviving members of the family. Mrs. Ida J. Miller was a daughter of Mathew and Rebecca (Kelly) Miller. The former was a son of John Miller and he in turn a son of Pleasant Miller and Mary Blount Miller, the latter a daughter of William Blount, who was a member of the continental congress and the first governor of all the territory south of Ohio. He founded the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, and was the first representative to the United States senate from Tennessee. Through Rebecca Kelly the ancestral line is traced back to Major Anderson, who fired on Fort Sumter. Victor J. Miller is also a descendant of General Ballou, who was an officer of the Revolutionary war and who was a descendant of Lady Jane Grey, whose ten days' reign as queen of England constitutes one of the most interesting and pathetic chapters in English history. In the paternal line Victor J. Miller is a descendant of Prince Rupert of Bavaria. His father, Julius C. Miller, was a printer by trade, and removing from New England to Missouri, became sheriff of Jasper county in the early days. He is now living retired and has become a prominent and wealthy resident of that state.

Reared in his native city, Victor J. Miller was graduated from the Joplin high school and afterward attended the Missouri State University. Later he was graduated from the Washington University of St. Louis with the class of 1911, winning the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws from that institution. He was admitted to the bar in the year of his graduation and entered upon the general practice of law but has also specialized in insurance law and is a recognized authority upon that branch. He continued alone in practice until July, 1918, when he entered into partnership with Clarence T. Case under the firm style of Case & Miller, with offices in the Third National Bank building. Mr. Miller is identified with the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations and he also belongs to the Washington University Association and to the St. Louis Law School Alumni Association.

On the 3d of July, 1918, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Mabel Katherine Cooney, a daughter of James and Mary Cooney, of St. Louis county. During the

World war Mr. Miller enlisted in the central officers' training school at Camp Taylor and was discharged January 9, 1919. He was offered the commission of lieutenant colonel in the Field Artillery but declined. He is greatly interested in the national game of baseball. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and is known in club circles as a member of the Missouri Athletic Association, the Automobile Club of St. Louis, the Automobile Club of Missouri and the City Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. Fraternally he is connected with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Hiram Council, No. 1, R. & S. M.; Ascalon Commandery, K. T.; and Missouri Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R. He is also a member of Moolah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and of the Grotto. He is a loyal and exemplary representative of the craft and is likewise a faithful member of St. Peter's Episcopal church.

PATRICK HENRY CULLEN.

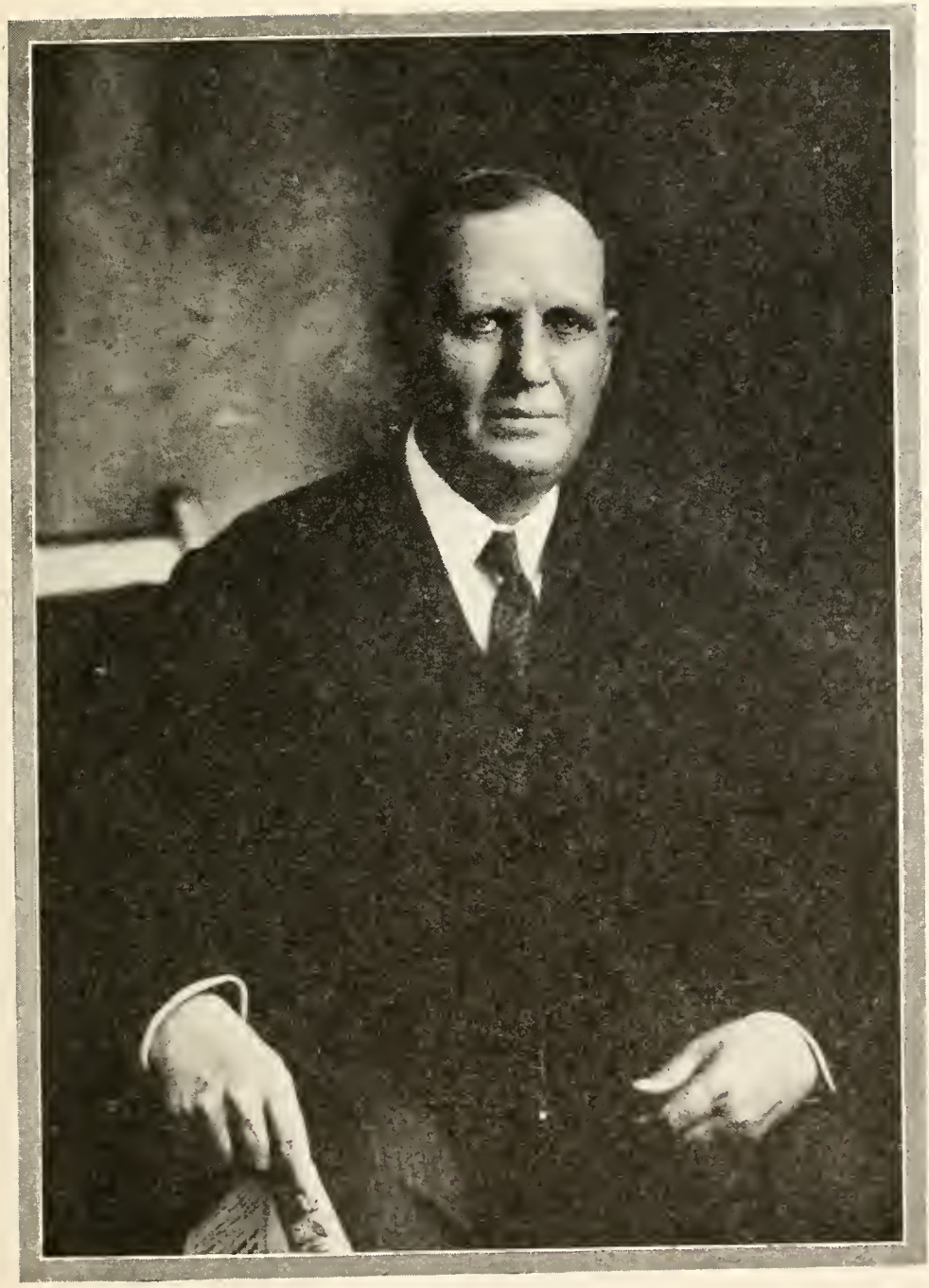
Patrick Henry Cullen, attorney at law, who is practicing as a member of the law firm of Fauntleroy & Cullen, was born upon his father's farm in Sangamon county, Illinois, June 25, 1864. He is a son of James and Mary (Bulger) Cullen, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father came to the United States in his boyhood days with his parents and became a prosperous farmer and a man prominent in the affairs of his county. He removed to Ralls county, Missouri, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. His wife had also come to the new world in her childhood days and they were married in Sangamon county, Illinois. They had a family of five children, three of whom are living.

Patrick H. Cullen, the youngest of the surviving members of the family, attended the district and public schools of Ralls county, Missouri, and afterward entered the State University at Columbia, in which he pursued his law course, winning his LL. B. degree in 1888. He was then admitted to the bar at Columbia after which he entered upon the practice of his profession at Mexico, Missouri. He has been a resident of St. Louis since 1909 and through the intervening years has successfully engaged in practice. He became associated with Mr. Fauntleroy and Mr. Hay in the organization of the firm of Fauntleroy, Cullen & Hay, which enjoyed a large clientage of an important character. Mr. Cullen is most capable in the various branches of law and particularly in cross-examination. He is an indefatigable worker, always prepared to present his cause in the clearest and strongest light possible, and he continually reads and studies law books and briefs. Aside from his profession he is interested in farming, owning two good farm properties in Missouri.

Mr. Cullen was united in marriage to Miss Bevie L. Coil. His wife is a member of the Christian church and he attends its services with her. He belongs to the City Club and to the Normandy Club and he is a member of the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. His influence is always on the side of right and of progress. He is big in body and mind, broad in his views and an honest man who keeps well read on the questions and interests of the day and ever gives his aid in support of right and progress.

JEROME M. JOFFEE.

Jerome M. Joffee, one of the younger representatives of the Kansas City bar, specializing in corporation law and insurance, was here born June 5, 1895, his parents being B. B. and Leah (Fletcher) Joffee. The father was a native of Poland, Russia, and came to the United States about 1876. He engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City and became one of the prominent representatives of that line of activity in western Missouri. He laid out several additions to the city and was a leader in promoting the work of street improvements and was also the originator of the municipal farm, consummating the deal whereby the city acquired the present municipal farm, which is one of the fine institutions of the kind in the



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country. He was likewise very active in all charitable work and gave most generously to aid his fellowmen. He took an especial interest in emigrants who came to Kansas City, saw that they were properly cared for in every way and by reason of his many kindnesses of this character, as well as his many sterling qualities in other directions, his death, which occurred in February, 1920, after several years of ill health, was greatly deplored by all who knew him. His life was indeed one of great activity and usefulness and constitutes an example which others might profitably follow, thereby enjoying the esteem and goodwill of their fellowmen. The mother, who is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, survives and still makes her home in Kansas City.

Jerome M. Joffee was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, attending the Westport high school, from which he was graduated in 1912. He also studied in the University of Missouri at Columbia through one semester and afterward became a salesman. Later he took up the real estate business in connection with his father and he has also devoted some time to farming. In 1914 he entered the Kansas City School of Law, graduating with the degree of LL. B. in 1917 and the same year was admitted to the bar. He did not at once take up the practice of his profession, however. Through his student days he had been connected with the claim department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, with which he remained for three years, and in 1919 he began the practice of law alone, but in March, 1920, became associated in practice with William E. Byers. He has specialized in corporation law and insurance and belongs to the Kansas City and Missouri State Bar Associations.

Mr. Joffee enlisted during the World war and served for several months at Camp Zachary Taylor, joining the army as a private and winning rapid promotion to the rank of second lieutenant in the field artillery branch of the service.

Mr. Joffee is active in church work. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and fraternally he is connected with Westport Lodge No. 340, A. F. and A. M. He turns to golf and swimming for recreations but is concentrating his efforts and energies largely upon his professional interests and is making steady progress in the practice of law.

HENRY LINTON REBER.

Henry Linton Reber was a draftsman in connection with the water department of the city of St. Louis in 1893, having just graduated from the Washington University; today he is the president and general manager of the Kinloch Telephone System. The story of his advancement between these two points is the story of earnest endeavor and of well defined duty intelligently performed. He has been and is preeminently a business man whose attention has been confined largely to the tasks nearest at hand.

Mr. Reber was born in St. Louis, August 18, 1870, his parents being Samuel and Margaret M. (Reese) Reber. After attending the public schools he entered Smith Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888, and he pursued his collegiate course in Washington University, being numbered among its alumni of 1893. His thorough training enabled him to secure a position as draftsman with the water department of the city of St. Louis in 1893 and later in the same year he took a forward step in his business career in obtaining the position of assistant engineer in the office of the chief engineer of the Union Pacific System. From 1896 until 1897 he was identified as consulting engineer with the enterprises conducted by Charles H. Ledlie, who was well known by reason of his control of the largest interests of this character among St. Louis men. In 1897 Mr. Reber became associated with the St. Louis Electric Construction Company, which he represented as engineer until 1898, and in the following year he became secretary and chief engineer of the Kinloch Telephone System. Two years' incumbency in that position brought him to the place of secretary and general manager and later he was elected to the presidency, in which connection he controls one of the most important telephone systems of the country.

Mr. Reber saw military service as captain of the Third United States Volunteer Engineers in the Spanish-American war in 1898-9 and as captain of Company Fifteen, Posse Commutatus, during the street railway strike. During the World

war he was selected to assist in organizing the Signal Corps for the Central Department and selected the officers and men from this district. Later he was appointed supervisor for the United States Telephone and Telegraph Administration in this district and about one year later, when companies were returned, resumed his former activity, as stated. He is identified with a number of scientific societies, belonging to the American Society of Civil Engineers; is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; a member of the St. Louis Engineers Club; of the St. Louis Academy of Science and the Zoological Society of St. Louis. He also has membership with the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Exchange, the Manufacturers Association and is a director of the United States Independent Telephone Association. He is a member of the Episcopal church and in politics is an independent republican. All these associations indicate the nature of his interests and activities. He is likewise well known in the leading clubs of St. Louis, having membership with the University, Algonquin and Sunset Clubs and also with the Aero Club of America, with the Military Order of Foreign Wars and with the Spanish War Veterans. He finds recreation in outdoor sports and especially enjoys travel, having but recently returned from an extended trip abroad.

JOSEPH ADDISON LEA, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Addison Lea, who won his professional degree from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1910 and has since engaged in practice, now specializing in the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose, throat and chest, in Kansas City, was born in Gainesville, Texas, May 1, 1884, a son of Addison Lea, who was born in Mississippi and was a representative of the Lea family long located near Corinth, Mississippi, but originally from the vicinity of Sheffield, England. Addison Lea was united in marriage to Miss Maud Ranson, who was born in Missouri. The Ranson family came originally from the north of Ireland, having lived in County Cavan. They were all Episcopalians and Ulsterites. Her father, Judge Joseph C. Ranson, became a well known jurist of Kansas City, Missouri, and her mother, Elizabeth (Stone) Ranson, was from Virginia.

Dr. Lea of this review obtained a high school education at Fort Worth, Texas, and also attended the Forth Worth University, which has now passed out of existence. When he had determined to make the practice of medicine his life work he went east for study, and having completed his course in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia with the class of 1910 served an interneship in the Gouverneur Hospital of New York city. He also took post-graduate work in the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital of London and in the Central London Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, also in the University of Vienna, Austria. Following his graduation he entered upon the general practice of medicine and surgery but since pursuing his special courses has given his attention to the diseases of the ear, nose and throat. For a year after his graduation he was assistant to Dr. D. Braden Kyle of Philadelphia, now deceased, and it was subsequent to this that he pursued his post-graduate work in London, Vienna and Berlin. He then located in Kansas City, where he has since remained, and his ability has gained him prominence and distinction in his chosen field. He is now a member of the staff of the Research Hospital, also of the Swope Settlement staff and is surgeon for the Kansas City Southern Railway Company.

On the 10th of December, 1919, Dr. Lea was married to Miss Eleanor Thornton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taliaferro Thornton, her mother having formerly heen Virginia Harris of Kansas City, Missouri, and a daughter of William Warren Harris, M. D., who was born in Virginia, and Nellie (McCoy) Harris, who was born in Westport, Missouri, now a part of Kansas City.

Dr. and Mrs. Lea are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Politically he is a democrat and fraternally he is connected with the Sigma Phi Epsilon of the Jefferson Medical College. He belongs to the United States Naval Reserve and was a physician with the rank of lieutenant, (j. g.), on active duty at the Naval Hospital and Medical School at Washington, D. C., during the World war. He belongs to the City Club of Kansas City, the Blue Hills Country Club and to the American Medical Association, the Kansas City Academy of Medicine,

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the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology, the Missouri State Medical Society, and the Jackson County Medical Society. He keeps constantly in touch with the advanced thought, purposes and methods of the profession and is rated with the skilled aurists and laryngologists of the west.

JOHN F. DAVIS.

John F. Davis, who since 1907 has been president and treasurer of the Martin Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, is a native of Memphis, Tennessee, and a son of Alfred Francis and Margaret (Sides) Davis, both of whom were natives of England. The father came to the United States when fifteen years of age and the mother crossed the Atlantic with her parents at the age of eight. In young manhood Alfred F. Davis went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he engaged in the paint and decorating business as a contractor and became very active not only in business affairs but in connection with the social, civic and charitable organizations and interests of that city. He was a member of Calvary Episcopal church and a vestryman, as well as treasurer of the vestry. He was very prominent in Masonic circles and his was the largest Masonic funeral ever held in Memphis, owing not only to the fact that he was a leading representative of the craft but also by reason of his activities along the various lines which contribute to public progress and to the benefit of the community at large. He was at one time secretary, supervisor and organizer of the United Charities, which coördinated all the charitable organizations of Memphis. In this undertaking he was the moving spirit and his sound judgment, executive ability and administrative power brought results that were most gratifying. His life record stands in indisputable proof of the fact that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously, for at all times he enjoyed the highest respect and esteem of his fellowmen and at the same time won gratifying prosperity in the conduct of his business affairs and not only became a prominent contractor of Memphis but was also connected with several financial organizations.

John F. Davis obtained his education in public and private schools, and although his father was well able to assist him in gaining a start in life he determined as a boy to win success through his own efforts and started out in the business world as an employe in a hardware store at the meager wage of two dollars and a half per week. He first worked as stock boy and did not hesitate to spend many extra hours in the store in order to learn the business and win promotion. Thoroughly acquainting himself with the hardware trade he entered the foundry business, but opportunity soon came to engage in financial affairs and he accepted a position with the Memphis City Fire & General Insurance Company, a strong concern, with which he continued for seven years. He was given credit for much of the success of the concern, the business of which steadily grew as the result of his labors and sound judgment. He developed executive ability of a high order and displayed much initiative. He was given charge of affairs to a considerable extent and so continued until 1892 when he accepted the position of assistant manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company and so continued until 1897. In that connection he displayed most painstaking qualities, thoroughness and efficiency. In the latter year he became the silent partner in the firm of D. M. Hawkins & Company, exporters of cotton and cotton seed products, and while thus engaged became a member of the Manufacturers Association and the Merchants and Cotton Exchanges. He remained very active in the business circles of Memphis until November 13, 1897, when he removed to Kansas City. He had looked carefully over the city with regard to its future business opportunities as well as its present-day business conditions and believed that this was the coming city of the west. Here he became associated with the Richards & Conover Hardware Company, with which he continued until 1907, but at the same time was conducting a brokerage business, handling steel and building materials and also managing other interests. On the 12th of October, 1907, he became the president and treasurer of the Martin Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of white goods, which are sold through jobbers and high-class clothiers. The business is now one of extensive proportions and is steadily growing.

Mr. Davis was married in Memphis, Tennessee, to Miss Lida Brooks, who was

born in Kentucky, a daughter of the Rev. John A. Brooks, one of the most prominent Doctors of Divinity of Kansas City. He came here as minister for the Christian church and organized a church at Sixth street and Prospect avenue, out of which has developed the great Independence Boulevard Christian church, in which has been placed a window to his memory. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of two children, Elizabeth and Helen Gould. The former is the wife of Dr. Thomas Nelson Coppedge, of Memphis, and they have one son, Thomas E., Jr.

Mr. Davis is a member of Westport Lodge, No. 340, A. F. & A. M., and is a faithful follower of the teachings of the craft. He belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, to the Automobile Club, Business Men's Civic League and to the Chamber of Commerce, and his religious faith is manifest in his connection with St. Paul's Episcopal church. He has been a very successful business man and is preeminently a home man, preferring in his leisure hours to spend his time at his own fireside, where hospitality reigns supreme and where many of the best known residents of Kansas City are frequently guests.

JOSEPH PITT MENEFEE.

Joseph Pitt Menefee, county clerk of Ralls county, residing in New London, was born on the 11th of November, 1886, near Perry, Ralls county, on his father's farm. This same farm was bought by his grandfather Alfred Menefee, from the government in 1849 and his father, Allen Menefee, was born there April 8, 1850. Allen Menefee succeeded to his father's farm which he operated until 1918, when he retired and is now residing in Perry. The farm is still in his possession and he plans at some later date again to farm it. For eighteen months he had a mail contract and was active in railroad construction, particularly in the construction of the Burlington right of way where Clarksville now stands. In every civic improvement undertaken by his community he took an active interest and was a strong advocate of good schools, serving as a director for eighteen years. As a member of the Christian church he was prominent in all of the work of that organization and has served as elder in the old Lick Creek church and as deacon at Perry. The paternal grandfather, Alfred Menefee, was a native of Kentucky, having been born in or near Owensville, Bath county, in 1807. In 1839 he removed to Calloway county, Missouri, where he bought the present Menefee farm in Monroe county in 1849 and moved on to it. His death occurred April 26, 1895. The Menefee farm is bordered by the county line of Ralls county. A brother of Alfred Menefee—Richard—was at one time United States senator from Kentucky, and one of the counties of that state is named Menefee in honor of the family. The mother of the subject of this review was before her marriage, Miss Lee Pitt, daughter of Malachi Pitt of Pike county. Her father was a farmer and came from his native state, Tennessee, to Pike county when about twenty-one years of age, taking up a farm near Spencersburg.

In the acquirement of his education Joseph P. Menefee attended the common schools near Perry until he reached the age of thirteen years, when he entered the Perry high school from which he was graduated in 1903. For three years following the completion of this school work he was employed on his father's farm, but desiring to further his education he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, where he took a two years course. Subsequently he taught school in Ralls county for four years, one year near Perry and three years at Ilasco. At the termination of his period of teaching Mr. Menefee removed to New London where he filled the position of deputy county clerk. He served in this capacity from 1912 to 1918, a period of six years, when he was elected county clerk for a period of four years. In addition to his duties as clerk he takes much interest in the cultivation of his farm which is located about eight miles from New London.

On the 23rd of July, 1912, Mr. Menefee was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Boaz, the daughter of Thomas L. and Letisa (Allison) Boaz. The father, who was a farmer in Ralls county, was born in Audrain county and his family were pioneer settlers of this section. The mother was a daughter of James W. Allison, a farmer of Ralls county who was a Kentuckian by birth. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Menefee, one child, James Hendrix, has been born. His birth occurred January 3, 1915.

Mr. Menefee is a stanch supporter of the democratic party in which he takes

a very active part and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He and his family are members of the Christian church of New London and are prominent in the activities of the church. Fraternally Mr. Menefee is a Mason and belongs to New London Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been past worshipful master, and he is also a member of Ralls Chapter, No. 55, R. A. M. On first becoming affiliated with the Odd Fellows he joined the Perry Lodge, but is now a member of New London Lodge, No. 69, of which he is past master. His periods of recreation are devoted to hunting and fishing, and having been at one time a baseball player he is a great admirer of the sport. In fact all outdoor activities hold his interest. For two years, from 1914 to 1916, he was secretary of the Ralls County Fair Association and is now serving as president of the New London school board. During the period of the World war he was active in various war activities and was clerk of the draft board of Ralls county, also one of three from Ralls county who were selected to look after the departing recruits. Mr. Menefee takes a deep interest in everything that tends to advance the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of his community, and in the conduct of his affairs, whether as a public official or as a business man, has gained the high regard of his fellowmen.

H. J. McKENNA, M. D.

Dr. H. J. McKenna, actively engaged in medical practice in Kansas City where his skill in surgery has won him well deserved fame, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March, 1885, a son of James S. and Mary E. (White) McKenna, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. The father engaged in the operation of a distillery for a number of years but is now living retired in Fairfield, Kentucky, where he had long engaged in business. He was a very active man in all matters of public welfare but never sought nor desired political office.

Dr. McKenna obtained a common school education in Fairfield, Kentucky, and afterward attended the Catholic school at St. Marys, Kansas. He next entered the Christian Brothers College in St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He afterward attended the University of Louisville as a student in the medical department and won his professional degree upon graduation with the class of 1910. He later became an interne in the New York Hospital for ruptures and cripples, remaining there for about a year, at the end of which time he went to the Mayo Brothers Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1912. and there remained until the latter part of 1915 or for about four years, specializing throughout this period in surgery. After leaving the Mayo institution he returned to Louisville, Kentucky, and there engaged in practice until the war.

In June, 1918, Dr. McKenna joined the Medical Corps and went first to Oglethorpe or Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, where he continued for several months. He was then transferred to Biltmore, North Carolina, where he was in General Hospital No. 12, there remaining until February, 1919, when he won his honorable discharge. He served with the rank of captain and did valuable work in connection with maintaining a high standard of health among the men in the camp. He is a member of the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, and belongs to the Phi Chi, a medical fraternity. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, and in politics he maintains an independent course. He finds recreation and diversion in reading and his leisure hours are usually passed in that way.

WALTER MAURICE GLASER.

Walter Maurice Glaser, a dealer in manufacturers' supplies in St. Louis, his native city, was born August 21, 1889, his parents being Maurice and Pauline (Benjamin) Glaser. The father, a native of Bohemia, came to the United States when fifteen years of age and made his way direct to St. Louis, where he was first engaged in a manufacturer's commission business and afterward in the stock broker-

age business. He died in 1909, and his widow is still living in St. Louis, in which city she was born.

Walter M. Glaser obtained his early education in the public schools of St. Louis, which he attended to the age of fourteen years, and then entered the Western Military Academy at Upper Alton, Illinois. After two years there spent he entered Brown's Business College, pursuing a commercial course, and he made his initial step in the business world as stock boy in the employ of the May Company. After a year he became connected with the firm of Julius Glaser & Company, the senior partner being his uncle. This firm engaged in the manufacturers' commission business, and Walter M. Glaser has since been identified therewith. He has also become the first vice president of the National Chair Company, and his business activities are now large and important.

On the 21st of December, 1914, in St. Louis, Mr. Glaser was married to Miss Rosalie Kleinhauser, a daughter of Maurice Kleinhauser, who is engaged in the clothing manufacturing business as a member of the Bettman-Kleinhauser Clothing Company. He was born in Germany and came to St. Louis in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Glaser have a son, Maurice, who was born April 2, 1917.

In his political views Mr. Glaser is a republican. He holds to the religious faith of his fathers and has membership in the Temple Israel, of which he is a director. He is also treasurer of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and he belongs to the City Club, of which he is a director and the chairman of the house committee. He likewise has membership in the Columbia Club and is one of the directors and chairman of its membership committee. He finds his recreation in music and the opera, and is also a devotee of our national game of baseball. During the war period he spent much time in different drives and was a member of Company A, Second Regiment.

EDWARD W. FRITSCHLE.

Edward W. Fritschle, engaged in the general insurance business in St. Louis, with special attention to the interests of the Aetna Life and affiliated companies, was born June 9, 1881, in the city which is still his home. His father is Edward P. Fritschle (also a native and still a resident of St. Louis) whose father, a native of Germany, became the founder of the American branch of the family. After coming to the new world, he established his residence in St. Louis, and engaged in the business of groceries, hay and feed. He married Salome Jackel, daughter of Lieutenant Louis Jackel, native of Paris, France, and officer of the French army, being compelled to retire therefrom after suffering severe wounds while serving under Napoleon Bonaparte, for which he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. One of the sons of this union, Edward P. Fritschle, was reared and educated in St. Louis, and for the past ten years has been manager for the Champion Shoe Machinery Company. He married Agnes Thole, who was born in St. Louis, and is a daughter of Bernard Charles Thole, and Agnes (Kretschmar) Thole, representing a prominent St. Louis family. Bernard Charles Thole died in 1896 at the age of seventy-three years. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, and on leaving that country went to France, spending ten years in Paris where he learned the furniture manufacturing business and in 1849 became a resident of St. Louis, where he successfully engaged in the manufacture of fine furniture. His daughter, Mrs. Fritschle, is living in St. Louis, and is the mother of five sons and a daughter, of whom five are yet living.

Edward W. Fritschle, the second in order of birth, was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis, and the Bryant & Stratton and Hayward Business Colleges. When seventeen years of age, he started out to provide for his own support, being first employed as a stenographer by the Union Casualty & Surety Company of St. Louis, leaving this position in October, 1899, to become an adjuster of claims for the Maryland Casualty Company, with whom he continued until May, 1903, when he organized the St. Louis claim division for the Frankfort Marine Accident & Plate Glass Insurance Company, continuing as manager thereof until October, 1906. At that time he became secretary to President Cyrus P. Walbridge and General Manager George F. Durant of the Bell Telephone

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Company, of Missouri, remaining in that connection until August, 1907, when he again engaged in the insurance business as manager of the casualty insurance department of the H. M. Coudrey Insurance Agency, continuing in this capacity until April, 1909, when he became resident manager for the General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, of Perth, Scotland, for the Missouri division, so continuing until September, 1913, when he entered the general insurance business on his own account, representing the New Amsterdam Casualty Company of New York for several years, and then specializing in the many lines of the affiliated Aetna companies. Practically his entire life has been devoted to the insurance interests, which have brought him a wide knowledge and broad experienec of the business in every phase and detail. He is thus well qualified to handle the interests now under his control and in this connection is building up a business of large and gratifying proportions. He holds memberships in the Fire Underwriters' Association of St. Louis, the National Federation of Insurance Agents, the Federation of Insurance Agents of Missouri, and the St. Louis Casualty Board.

In St. Louis, on the 25th day of October, 1906, Mr. Fritschle was married to Miss Cecelia M. Keith, a native of Liverpool, England. To Mr. and Mrs. Fritschle have been born two children: Jerome Edward, who was born in St. Louis, November 1, 1907; and Walter Cecil, born April 25, 1910. The family resides at No. 106 Joy Avenue, Webster Groves, where Mr. Fritschle owns a pleasant home. He is a self-made man, having worked his way upward entirely through his own efforts and determination. His political support is given to the republican party, and fraternally he is connected with Magnolia Lodge, No. 626, A F. & A. M. having been made a Mason in 1906 when he joined Polar Star Lodge, No. 79. He has always been a worthy and faithful follower of the craft. He likewise has membership with the Royal League, and with the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, in addition to the various insurance societies to which he belongs, including the Insurance Club of St. Louis. He is widely known in his chosen field of labor and has won for himself a most creditable position.

SAM C. PEARSON.

Sam C. Pearson, member of the firm of Pearson & Larson, General Agents, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, prominently known as the president of the Lions Club, was born in Ottawa, Illinois, September 29, 1880, his parents being Samuel S. and Emma B. (Congram) Pearson. The father, who was born in Defiance, Ohio, in 1849, passed away in Ottawa, Illinois, in 1908. He was a hardware merchant, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted in the Third Ohio Cavalry, in which he served for two years. When the war was over he went with his father, Dr. Jonathan Pearson, to Ottawa, Illinois, and there engaged in the hardware business. He was very active in civic, social and business affairs and rose to a point of leadership in various connections. He became a Knights Templar Mason, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and politically was a stalwart republican. His wife, who was born in Devonshire county, England, September 25, 1856, came to the United States with her parents and is now living in Ottawa, Illinois.

Sam C. Pearson was one of a family of five children. He attended the public schools of his native town and at the time of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the Third Illinois Infantry and served as a corporal in the Porto Rico Campaign from April, 1898, until January, 1899, being on duty at Orroya and Guayama. He was only seventeen years of age when he entered the service. After receiving his discharge he was employed in the First National Bank of Ottawa and continued in that institution for six years, working his way upward to the position of teller. He afterward became special agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, in connection with the Chicago agency, under Charles D. Norton, who later on became secretary under Taft and is now of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company. In 1911 Mr. Pearson was appointed general agent for southwestern Missouri for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Joplin, and during his residence there he was not only a prominent figure in

insurance circles but was also active in the social, civic and club life of the community.

On the 1st of January, 1916, Mr. Pearson came to Kansas City and became associated with Lawrence F. Larson, of Peoria, Illinois, under the firm style of Pearson & Larson, general agents for Kansas City and western Missouri for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is prominently known in insurance circles and is secretary of the General Agents Association of the Northwestern Mutual. He also represents the National Underwriters Association of Kansas City as a member of the National Safety Council. His activities have been of broad scope and have ever been of a nature that have contributed to progress and improvement along some line.

In 1912, at Carthage, Missouri, Mr. Pearson was married to Miss Elsie McElroy, a daughter of Charles F. and Julia (Barde) McElroy, both of whom were natives of Hannibal, Missouri, and representatives of old families of the state. The father was engaged in the dry goods business at Carthage and was also a mine operator. He likewise was secretary of the Southwestern Interurban Railroad Company and became a man of prominence, widely known as a dominant figure in business circles. At the present time, however, he has put aside all business cares and lives retired in Carthage, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have become parents of two children, Marjorie Elizabeth and Samuel C.

Mr. Pearson is a member of Craig Post, No. 18, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter, council and commandery at Ottawa, Illinois, and he is also a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Kansas City. He holds membership in the Second Presbyterian church and is serving as one of its deacons. He is the president of the Lions Club, an organization which holds to the highest ideals of American manhood and citizenship. He is also a director of the City Club and a member of the Knife & Fork Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his activity in politics is not in his own behalf but is occasioned by his personal interest in the welfare of the city and its advancement along all lines of civic virtue and of civic pride. He is a man of pleasing personality and at the same time is a dynamic force in connection with any enterprise with which he is associated as well as with the business projects which claim his attention.

JAMES RECTOR WILLIAMS, M. D.

Dr. James Rector Williams, who since 1913 has engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas City, was born in Richfield, Kansas, May 20, 1891, his parents being Thomas Green and Mabel (Moddrel) Williams. The father was born at Knobnoster, Missouri, in 1867, and is now residing at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, where he located in 1895. He is a past master of Key Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M.; and a past eminent commander of the Knights Templar Commandery of Siloam Springs. He has devoted his life to the practice of law and has also been city attorney of Siloam Springs. His political allegiance is that of the democratic party and his religious faith that of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was born in New Cambria, Missouri, in 1867, and has been very active in the Eastern Star, the ladies auxiliary of Masonry, serving as worthy matron at Siloam Springs, Arkansas. She, too, is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. Williams of this review attended the high school at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, from which he was graduated with the class of 1909. He afterward began preparation for his profession as a student in the University Medical College of Kansas City, from which he was graduated in 1913, with the M. D. degree. He acted as house physician in the University Hospital for a year and a half and served as first assistant to Dr. Howard Hill, an eminent surgeon, in 1913. In 1919 he became superintendent of the Kansas City General Hospital and occupied that position for a year. He has always specialized in surgery in which he has developed a high degree of skill and efficiency and is now connected as surgeon with St. Mary's Hospital.

Dr. Williams has a most creditable military record. He was commissioned a first lieutenant of the medical corps on the 19th of May, 1917, and was commis-

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sioned captain of the medical corps on the 12th of January, 1918. On the 17th of February, 1919, he was advanced to the rank of major in the medical corps, and was discharged April 24, 1919. He served in France and Belgium for after doing duty as a member of an examining board he responded to a call that was made for five volunteers for overseas service and went across the Atlantic in July, 1917, after which he was attached to the British Expeditionary Force in France. While he became a member of the American Expeditionary Force he was with the British Expeditionary Force all the time he was overseas. The American troops who were with the British saw much more active service and participated in many more battles than the other American boys. He was with the Infantry and Field Artillery Battalion in the Battle of Ypres in September and October, 1917; at Cambrai in November, 1917; Somme in March, 1918; Flanders in April, 1918; Marne, May and June, 1918; Somme September, October, and November, 1918, including the battle which broke the Hindenburg line at the Drocourt Queant Switch, and proceeded through Cambrai and Valenciennes. He saw twenty months of actual service in the fields and was honorably discharged in April, 1919.

In May of the same year Dr. Williams returned to Kansas City and resumed the practice of surgery in which he is still engaged. Dr. Williams belongs to the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society and the Jackson County Medical Society. He is also a member of the college fraternity, the Phi Beta Pi. Fraternally he is a Mason and politically a democrat, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He is a young man of exceptionally high qualities and holds to the most advanced standards and ideals of his profession, being thoroughly conscientious in all of his professional work and duty.

GURDON G. BLACK.

Gurdon G. Black was born near Clayton, St. Louis county, Missouri, September 5, 1880, and is a son of Charles R. and Mary A. (Woodward) Black, who were also natives of St. Louis county, the latter being a daughter of the Rev. W. H. Woodward. After the Civil war, during the latter part of which he served in Colonel Clardy's Missouri regiment in the Confederate army, Charles R. Black was first a school teacher for seventeen years, and then became the editor and publisher of the Clayton Argus of Clayton, Missouri, devoting his attention to that paper from 1888 until 1902, when he retired from active business life. He was president of the St. Louis County Bank, a leader in the democratic party in the county and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He passed away in November, 1909, while his widow survived until the 1st of January, 1917.

Gurdon G. Black was educated in the schools of St. Louis county and in the Manual Training School of St. Louis before entering Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering. He started out in the business world as an engineer in the St. Louis water department and in April, 1910, was made engineer in charge of the supply and purifying division, in that capacity having charge of the design and construction of the Chain of Rocks Filter Plant and the new intake tower and tunnel, built 1913-1915. This position he filled until May, 1917, when he resigned to enter the First Engineers Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Commissioned captain in the Engineers Reserve Corps July 5, 1917, he was later assigned to the Three Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment of Engineers, Eighty-ninth Division, when that unit was organized at Camp Funston. He was adjutant of the command until its arrival overseas, was promoted to major the 12th of June, 1918, and later assigned to the command of the Second Battalion. He participated in the engagements on the St. Mihiel salient, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and was also with the army of occupation in Germany, returning with the regiment and division in May, 1919, and being honorably discharged at Camp Funston, June 19, 1919. In the following September he became engineer for the McCormack-Combs Construction Company, specialists in reinforced concrete.

Mr. Black is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the St. Louis Engineers

Club and the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is a democrat and a Presbyterian.

His only brother, James Kennedy Black, a mining engineer and industrial chemist, graduate of the St. Louis Manual Training School and of the Missouri School of Mines in 1904, was assistant professor of chemistry in Washington University for seven years, resigning to become department manager for the Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis. He left there in July, 1918, to enlist in the Tank Corps, and October 6, 1918, died at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, of the "flu."

EVERETT BARTON.

Since 1892 Everett Barton has served as circuit clerk for Montgomery, this being his fifth consecutive four-year term. During this time he has proved himself to be a man of thorough reliability—always a man of his word—and his friends, who are many, speak of him in terms of the highest regard. He is a native son of Montgomery county, having been born in Americus on his father's farm. His father was Joseph Barton, a native of Pennsylvania, whose death occurred in 1871. In 1851, during the gold rush, he went to California, and ten years later, during the Civil war period, bought a farm in Montgomery on which he resided until his death. For many years he conducted a country store and he also served as a justice of the peace for some time. He was licensed United States internal revenue gauger, and while residing in Kansas in 1858, immediately following his marriage, he was lieutenant of cavalry in the state troops. It was on the 16th of December, 1858, in Richmond county, Ohio, that Joseph Barton was married to Adaline Reiff, a native of Richmond, Ohio, whose father was for many years engaged in farming in Ohio. She was an aunt of the celebrated jockies, Lester and Johnny Reiff. Lester won the English derby for W. C. Whitney, and Johnny won two English derbies. The paternal grandfather of Everett Barton, was David Barton, who was born near York, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming until his death. He was a son of Dorothea Umberger, a daughter of John George Marsch who came to America, landing in this country on the 16th of October, 1751. The Marsch family lived principally near Frankfort, Indiana.

In the acquirement of an education, Everett Barton attended the public schools of Montgomery county until he reached the age of sixteen years at which time he put his textbooks aside and secured employment in the store of W. A. Crockett at Americus, where he remained for a period of twelve years. His position was that of general clerk. This store had been established by his father, Joseph Barton, some years before. During the years, 1889-1893, he, in connection with James J. Merritt, operated a country store at Mineola, Montgomery county, and in this venture achieved a substantial success. In 1894 Mr. Barton was elected county treasurer in which office he served for one term, and in 1897, he left for the Klondike in the spirit of adventure. The published account of his trip reads like a romance, for in this land he passed through the hardships and adventures of which one reads, and he met many of the world's celebrated men, among them Jack London with whom he corresponded until the former's death. Mr. Barton spent fifty-four days packing his equipment through the Chilkoot Pass, and he spent two years in that wonderful country, prospecting and mining. In August of the year, 1899, he returned from the Klondike and resumed his position in the general store at Americus for two years. In 1892 he was nominated and elected circuit clerk for Montgomery county and has since held that position, now serving his fifth consecutive four-year term, which has broken the record for this office. In every election but one he has led his ticket, and he has never had opposition in his own party.

On May 21, 1893, Mr. Barton was united in marriage to Miss Georgia E. Huddleston, a daughter of Dr. David B. Huddleston, of Mineola, Montgomery county, who for many years practiced his profession throughout the county and was recognized as one of the most able and progressive physicians of his day. His wife before her marriage was Miss Florence Taylor, a native of Virginia. Two children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Barton. Joseph C. Barton is a mining engineer in charge of the Griesemer Graphite Company of Ashland, Alabama. His position is that of general manager and he has full charge of the work. He mar-

ried Miss Jewel Evans, a native of Montgomery and they have one daughter, Mildred Jackquelin. Catherine Barton is at present finishing her course at Stevens College, Columbia, Missouri.

Since age conferred on Mr. Barton the right of franchise, he has been a stanch supporter of the republican party. Mr. Barton was reared in the faith of the Methodist church and his wife is a Baptist. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and belongs to Willsville Lodge No. 102. Mr. Barton has always been more or less interested in farming, and he is owner of a fine farm in Manitoba, Canada, located about one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Winnipeg, on a beautiful lake, which he bought as a speculative proposition. The popularity of Mr. Barton is manifest in his continuous service as circuit clerk of Montgomery county, and one of the judges of the St. Louis court of appeals has pronounced him to be the most efficient clerk in his district. Mr. Barton is deeply interested in all that has to do with the material, intellectual and moral progress of his community and his cooperation can be counted upon to further any project or enterprise for the public good.

JOHN JOSEPH DE VEREAUX, M. D.

Dr. John Joseph De Vereaux, one of the prominent and skilled physicians of Warrenton, was born January 23, 1881, in London, Ohio. The family traces its ancestry to France, for members of their family were among those who were expelled from that country with other Huguenots at the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre. Thomas De Vereaux, the grandfather, was born near Bordeaux, France, and came to the United States with his wife and three children when he was about thirty years of age. He settled on a farm in Madison county, Ohio, and passed away in 1892. The Doctor's father was Patrick Henry De Vereaux, a native of Madison county, Ohio, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1902, when he removed to Mechanicsburg, Ohio, where he has since been connected with the Wing Seed Company, a concern which was formed by Joseph Wing, the man who introduced alfalfa to the United States and was thereafter known as "Alfalfa Joe." The mother of Dr De Vereaux is Mary Horrigan De Vereaux, who is a resident of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. She was born in Ireland in 1852, and came to the United States with an elder brother when she was about nineteen years of age. Her father was James Horrigan, a farmer and butcher, in Ireland, whose forbears were farmers and butchers for generations, and the family has been in possession of the Horrigan estate for nearly three hundred years. The De Vereaux family figured prominently in army circles, and during the Napoleonic wars two of them were colonels.

Dr. De Vereaux acquired his early education in the public schools of Madison county, Ohio, where he was a student until he was twelve years of age. He was graduated from the London (Ohio) high school in 1897, and at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Infantry and served in the Spanish war, being stationed at Porto Rico under General Miles. In November, 1898, he was mustered out and for the two following years remained on his father's farm. The succeeding three years were spent in the Ohio University in the study of pharmacy and other subjects, and he was given his degree of Ph. G. In 1904 he took up the study of medicine at the Barnes Medical University at St. Louis, where he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of M. D. In 1912 he took a post graduate course at a medical college in Chicago where he studied for six months. Previous to this he served in the Female Hospital in St. Louis, and practiced medicine in Wellston. In May, 1917, he entered the United States Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was commissioned as first lieutenant of cavalry in August, 1917. He had formerly applied for service in the medical corps, and so he was assigned to Camp Sherman in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he remained from October, 1917, until March, 1918, when he was sent to Camp Greenleaf. He took charge of the medical troops there, and was soon sent overseas, landing first at Liverpool and then at LaHavre. He was assigned to the Arras sector under the Fifteenth Division of Scottish troops and took charge of the stretcher bearers, and treated his patients on the field. In January, 1919, he was made a captain and in April of the same year was commissioned as major but the commission was not issued because of orders that no promotions were to go into effect after orders were given to return home. He was

an active participant in the battles at Arras, Vimy Ridge, Chateau Thierry, Soissons, Bellinglese and at Avesnes. He was gassed and received a wound in the right foot at Soissons. June 17, 1919, he returned to the United States and was discharged July 30, 1919, at which time he took up the practice of his profession in Warrenton where he has remained. He is a member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. De Vereaux was married June 4, 1911, to Miss Alice Davis, daughter of John Davis, a farmer of Dedrick, Missouri. He was a captain of artillery in the Union army of the Civil war. He and his father were natives of Kentucky.

The religious faith of Dr. De Vereaux is that of the Catholic church, and in politics he gives his support to the democratic party. He has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He holds the position of Post Commander of the Warren County Post of the American Legion.

The well established family physician obtains an influence in any community which is more far-reaching than that of any man sustaining other relations to the public. Dr. De Vereaux is an extremely busy and successful practitioner, constantly overburdened by demands for his services, both professionally and socially. He is a man of the highest and purest character, an industrious and ambitious student, and a gifted teacher of surgery. Genial in disposition, unobstrusive and unassuming, he is patient under the adverse criticism, and in his expressions concerning brother practitioners is friendly and indulgent. He has always discharged his duties with marked ability and skill, and is eminently practical in his professional undertakings as well as in his social and private life, being a representative of our best type of American manhood and chivalry.

GEORGE FREDERIC HAID.

George Frederic Haid, of St. Louis, member of the law firm of Jones, Hocker, Sullivan & Angert, has specialized in the trial of cases before the federal courts and largely excels in cases involving questions of federal practice and procedure. He also manifests the most earnest care in the preparation of cases and as an attorney is conservative in judgment and painstaking and careful in his office work. By reason of these qualifications he has won a creditable position as a representative of the legal profession in St. Louis.

Mr. Haid is a native of the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Pekin, December 19, 1867. He is a son of the late Frederic W. Haid, a native of Germany, who came alone to America as a lad of sixteen years and during the greater part of his life was engaged in educational work. For a half century he taught in public schools and in the later part of his life was a teacher in the Toensfeldt Institute, a private school. He served as a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war, enlisting at Beardstown, Illinois, as a member of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He was sent south and was chief clerk at headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee. During the progress of hostilities he endured many hardships and as a result suffered for many years afterwards. He passed away in St. Louis in 1909 at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sophie C. Borner, was a native of Memphis, Tennessee, and passed away in St. Louis in 1917 at the age of seventy-five. Their family numbered seven sons and three daughters, of whom two daughters and five sons are yet living.

George F. Haid is the eldest of the surviving children and was the second child in the family. After attending the public schools of Pekin, Illinois, and of St. Louis he pursued a course in the Perkins & Herpel Business College and then entered Washington University for the study of law, winning his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1898. Long prior to this time, however, he depended upon his own resources for a living. When but twelve years of age he began providing for his own support, being first employed by the Buxton-Skinner Stationery Company, while later he was with the old firm of Holland & Allen as a stenographer for three years. He then entered the federal courts as first clerk of the circuit court and served as assistant clerk of the United States court of appeals at St. Louis, being in this combined service for twenty years, or until January, 1912, then practicing alone until October, 1913, when he became a member of the law firm of Jones, Hocker, Sullivan & Angert. In this connection he is now successfully

GEORGE F. HAID

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practicing, his course being marked by honesty and fidelity to his duties. He has become recognized as expert authority upon federal law. He reads broadly, keeping informed concerning all legal matters generally, and he is exceedingly painstaking and careful in all matters of business. A thorough analysis of his cases is one of his marked characteristics as a lawyer and at all times he manifests a high conception of duty and of professional ethics. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations. Aside from his practice he is a director of the Traffic Motor Truck Corporation.

At Pekin, Illinois, on the 12th of August, 1891, Mr. Haid was married to Miss Anna W. Riefenstahl, who had been his childhood sweetheart. She was born in Pekin, a daughter of Charles and Anna Riefenstahl. They have become the parents of a son, Lewis Purdie, who passed away in 1911 at the age of nineteen years.

During the World war Mr. Haid was an associate member of the legal advisory board of the third ward. He is a member of Phi Delta Phi, a Greek letter fraternity, of which he served as treasurer in 1913. His political support is given to the republican party, in the success of which he is interested, but he is not particularly active as a worker. He belongs to the University Methodist Episcopal church, South, and has served on its board of stewards since its organization. He does everything in his power to promote the growth and extend the influence of the church. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, speak of him as a most loyal friend and one whose interest concentrates in his home and his church. He belongs to the Men's Club of his church and his interest in musical affairs is indicated in his connection with the Apollo Club. Along professional lines he has made constant progress as a result of developing power and skill and for the past year he has lectured in the St. Louis University Law School on jurisdiction of the federal courts. Thus along the line of his specialty he has come to be recognized as an authority and his ability in this field is widely acknowledged.

CLARENCE ARTHUR TETLEY, D. D. S.

Dr. Clarence A. Tetley, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Farmington, where he also holds the office of mayor, was born in this city, February 1, 1884, a son of Robert and Ann (Gay) Tetley. The Tetley family has always been prominent in the vicinity of Derby, England. The grandfather was John Tetley, a tailor who came from England to the United States about 1852 and after remaining here a few years returned to his native country where he passed away. Dr. Tetley's father was born in Derby, England, in 1840, came to the United States about 1852, locating at Lynn, Massachusetts, and later at De Soto and at Ironton, Missouri. He finally settled at Farmington in 1868 and there worked at his trade which was that of a jeweler. He had a brother, George Tetley, who fought in the Northern army and another brother, John Tetley, in the Southern army of the Civil war. The mother of Clarence A. Tetley is Ann Tucker (Gay) Tetley, who resides at Farmington. She was born in Plymouth, England, and is the daughter of Samuel T. Gay, a blacksmith who came to Farmington about 1848. He and his brother came to the United States together, and first located in Ohio, about 1848. The family is of English descent.

Clarence A. Tetley acquired his early education in the public schools of Farmington, where he remained until he was about sixteen years of age when he attended Carleton College, being graduated from that institution in 1900, with the degree of B. S. He then attended the dental school of the Washington University at St. Louis and was graduated in 1904, with the degree of D. D. S. He took up his practice in Farmington where he has since remained.

Dr. Tetley gives his political endorsement to the democratic party and although he keeps well posted on the activities of the day he has never sought to be a candidate for an office except on the non-partisan ticket, when he was elected mayor of the city, in April, 1919, for a two-year term. His administration as mayor will show the clearing up of the transportation problem of Farmington, for he is a man who gets results in any matter to which he gives his attention. During the war he was a director of all the loan drives, and was a member of the medical

advisory board, and at that time he virtually handled the bond issues of the district. Dr. Tetley is past master of Farmington Lodge No. 132, A. F. and A. M.; Uel Chapter No. 129, R. A. M., of Bonne Terre; and Missouri Consistory No. 1, of St. Louis, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He also has membership with St. Francois Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., is past grand of that lodge, and has taken the encampment degrees. He is also a member of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. Dr. Tetley is vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of Farmington, and he is the proprietor of the only moving picture show in the city. He is a lover of all wholesome outdoor sports and takes a keen interest in music.

Dentistry may be said to be almost unique among other occupations, as it is at once a profession, a trade and a business. Such being the case, it follows that in order to attain the highest success in it one must be thoroughly conversant with the theory of the art, must be expert with the many tools and appliances incidental to the practice of modern dentistry, and must possess business qualifications adequate to dealing with the financial side of the profession. In all of these particulars, Dr. Tetley is well qualified and therefore has attained prestige among the able representatives of dentistry in Farmington.

SAMUEL ALFRED MITCHELL.

Samuel Alfred Mitchell, a capable lawyer, standing high in his profession in St. Louis, was born near Cincinnati, P. O., Washington county, Arkansas, May 27, 1883, and is a son of John C. and Mary (West) Mitchell. His early educational advantages were supplemented by a course of study in the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1903. In 1906 he won the LL. B. degree from the University of Michigan, and thus equipped for legal practice, was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1906 and was active in the general practice of his profession in St. Louis from that time until 1910. Since June of the latter year he has been connected with the Mercantile Trust Company as general counsel. He has an unusually thorough knowledge of law and a keen understanding of its relation to business. His fair-mindedness is one of his outstanding characteristics and a mental flexibility enables him to receive impressions and draw therefrom logical deductions.

On the 14th of January, 1910, in St. Louis, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Ruth Young, and they have three children, Samuel West, Thomas C. and Nancy. The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell is that of the Presbyterian church and in his political views Mr. Mitchell is a democrat. He belongs to the University and Bellerive Country Clubs, being widely known in the membership of those organizations. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association and St. Louis Bar Association. A home-loving man, he spends the greater part of his time outside of office hours with his family, and his recreation is taken chiefly in the form of golf. He resides at No. 6 Windemere place.

MORTIMER PALMER LINN.

As the year 1919 drew to its close Mortimer Palmer Linn established himself as a publishers' representative and became manager of the St. Louis office of the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency. To undertake this work he resigned his position as general manager of the St. Louis Republic, after nearly thirty years of excellent service given to the paper. Mr. Linn was born in Madison county, Illinois, November 3, 1862, and is a son of Henry Harrison Linn, now deceased, who was a native of Pennsylvania, where his ancestors had lived through several generations, the family coming of a Scotch-Irish line. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Amanda Sperry, was born in Ohio, while earlier representatives of the family lived in Virginia and Kentucky. She was also related to the well known Palmer family of Illinois. She passed away in 1886, at the age of sixty-one years, survived by her two children, twin brothers, Mortimer Palmer and John P.

In the public schools of Edwardsville, Illinois, M. P. Linn obtained his education to the age of seventeen years and since that time has been a close student in the school of experience. He first took up the profession of teaching in his native county and followed that pursuit for five years. During the last four years of that period he was principal and assistant county superintendent of schools in Madison county. He then entered the field of journalism and was first connected with the Intelligencer, published at Edwardsville, Illinois, becoming associate editor of that paper. There he remained for five years and for a period of seven months was manager for the Daily Journal of East St. Louis. In 1890 he became connected with the St. Louis Republic in the business office of the paper and in January, 1918, was advanced to the position of general manager. His identification with the Republic covered three decades and from the position of advertising solicitor he was soon advanced to that of assistant advertising manager. Later he became assistant business manager, then advertising manager and finally general manager in complete charge of the publication, a position which he held for two years. His powers of organization are leading to the development of a strong agency which has already become a potent factor in the business circles of St. Louis.

Mr. Linn has also been very active in connection with civic affairs and has served on a number of important committees of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the St. Louis Publicity Convention and Tourist Bureau and has been a prominent member of the Advertising Club of St. Louis, serving as its president during the successful meeting of the Advertising Clubs of the World in this city in 1917. Moreover, he has the distinction of being the first member of the club elected to the presidency for more than one term. He was vice president of the St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Association and a member of the important white paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. During the World war he took a leading part in promoting many movements which the city was called upon to undertake in connection with the prosecution of hostilities with Germany. He served as a member of the St. Louis Council of Defense, was a member of the War Board of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Liberty Loan advisory board. While a resident of Illinois he had served as a member of the governor's guard and was connected with the Fifth Regiment of the Illinois National Guard for seven years.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the 11th of September, 1890, Mr. Lynn was married to Miss Jennie Keller, a native of that state and a daughter of Alonzo and Margaret (McCorkle) Keller. They became the parents of two children: Virginia, who is now the wife of George B. Bullock, of St. Louis; and Carlisle. The latter was a lieutenant in the quartermaster's department for twenty-three months during the war with Germany and was stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Fort Omaha and Fort Meade. On the 28th of June, 1919, Mr. Linn was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Daisy Roe Lee, of Effingham, Illinois, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Gooddell, of that place.

Politically Mr. Linn has always been an earnest democrat since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has membership with the Missouri Athletic Association and has a very wide acquaintance among people of prominence in his adopted city by reason of the leading position which he attained in newspaper circles and also by reason of his activity in support of many plans and movements having to do with the progress and upbuilding of St. Louis. He displays marked initiative and keen discernment in everything he undertakes and has labored just as effectively and just as earnestly for public advancement as he has for the promotion of his individual success.

A. ROSS HILL, LL. D.

The man who identifies himself with the work of educating the youth of any community may justly be regarded as a public benefactor, whether his efforts be confined to the higher or lower branches of study, because among other reasons the molding of the character of his students is largely in his keeping—the making of the future citizens committed to his care. These reflections are induced by a brief glance at the life work of Dr. A. Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri.

A. Ross Hill was born across the Canadian border, in Nova Scotia, October 4, 1869, and is descended from Revolutionary ancestors of the state of New Hampshire. His early education was obtained in a rural school, and later he attended

successively Pictou Academy, Dalhousie University, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, and subsequently the universities of Heidelberg, Germany, and Strasburg, Germany, receiving the degree of A. B. from Dalhousie, and that of Ph. D. from Cornell. Thus equipped by educational training and endowed by nature with brilliant mental gifts, Dr. Hill has been a prominent factor in the educational life of the University of Missouri for several years.

In his undergraduate days Dr. Hill won a cash scholarship in each of the four years and earned the remainder of his educational expenses by tutoring, doing farm work in summer and surveying. As graduate student, he was first graduate scholar and then graduate fellow in philosophy, thus covering the entire expenses of his period of graduate study with the exception of time spent abroad. His record in the field of education is an enviable one and worthy of emulation by any ambitious student eager to reach the highest pinnacle in educational circles. Dr. Hill taught for two years in rural and village schools of Nova Scotia before graduating from college; he spent two years, 1895-1897, in the State Normal school at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, immediately after receiving his Ph. D. degree from Cornell; was professor of philosophy in the University of Nebraska, 1897-1903; professor of educational psychology aud dean of the school of education, University of Missouri, 1903-07; dean of the arts faculty and director of the school of education, Cornell University, 1907-08, and has been president of the University of Missouri since July, 1908.

Dr. A. Ross Hill has been honored by other universities and colleges with the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.) as follows: University of South Carolina, 1905; Dalhousie University, 1908; Westminster College (Missouri), 1909; Washington University, St. Louis, 1915; University of Colorado, 1916; University of Michigan, 1916, and University of California. 1918.

Dr. Hill was joint organizer, with Professor Frank Thilly, of the Western Philosophical Association, and was secretary of same for the first four years and president for 1904-05. He was a member of the National Council of Education of the N. E. A., 1905-09; president of the National Association of State Universities, 1918-19; president of the Association of American Universities, 1919; educational director for the Students Army Tralning Corps for Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, 1918; has been a member of the board of the United States Naval Academy since 1917; member of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching; member of the National Research Council of the American Academy of Science, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and chairman of the Committee on Educational Research of the Commonwealth Fund.

Notwithstanding the manifold demands on his time, Dr. Hill finds social recreation by holding membership in the following clubs: University Club, St. Louis; University Club, Kansas City; Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.; City Club, New York City, and the Old Colony Club (an international chain of clubs).

JAMES MARTIN MACTAGGART.

James Martin Mactaggart is the senior partner in the firm of J. M. Mactaggart & Company, chartered public accountants of Kansas City, in which connection he has gained a large clientele by reason of his capability, thoroughness, promptness and efficiency. Mr. Mactaggart is of Scotch birth. He was born January 25, 1887, in Tarbert, Scotland, a son of Dugald and Ann (Martin) Mactaggart, the former also born in Tarbert, while the latter was born in Peebles, Scotland. The father was a fish merchant. The son attended the high school of Glasgow and continued his education in the Glasgow University, specializing in accounting. He was graduated in 1910 and became a member of the Institute of Actuaries & Accountants of Glasgow. He has now practiced for a number of years as a chartered accountant and displays marked capability in this field. In 1912 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and made his way to Kansas City, becoming associated with the firm of Marwick, Mitchell & Company as outside man, being on the road for two years. In 1914 he became one of the organizers of the firm of J. M. Mactaggart & Company, his associates in the undertaking being John Seath and Walter Mitchell. Mr. Mactaggart knew no men of influence in Kansas City when he arrived here;

JAMES M. MACTAGGART

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but his individual worth and professional ability have gained him constant advancement and the business has grown rapidly since he organized the present firm. The company specializes in audits, business systems and tax matters and is recognized as one of the most prominent and efficient firms in Kansas City and this section of the west. They have many clients at the present time and such has been the growth of their business that they have established branches at Wichita, Kansas, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, Dallas and Forth Worth, Texas, Little Rock, Arkansas, and Des Moines, Iowa. Their business in Kansas City is the largest in western Missouri.

In April, 1918, Mr. Mactaggart enlisted as a private in the United States army and was assigned to the bureau of aircraft production. He was sent to Grand Rapids to look after the contracts and financial end of aircraft work done in furniture factories. Later he was commissioned for the excellent service he had rendered.

On the 16th of June, 1920, at Port Huron, Michigan, Mr. Mactaggart was married to Miss Alice Harrington Newton, a daughter of Edward and Millicent (Brown) Newton. Mr. Mactaggart met his wife through her brother, with whom he was associated in the army.

Mr. Mactaggart is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Lakewood Country Club. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is a member of St. Andrews Society. His life has ever been guided by principles that neither seek nor require disguise and the sterling traits of his character are manifest in business as well as social relations. All who know him esteem him highly and business men recognize him as a dynamic force in the professional circles of the city.

CAPTAIN H. HAVELOCK ANDERSON.

Captain H. Havelock Anderson is identified with various organizations having to do with trade interests. He is the secretary of the Kansas City Builders Association and also the district manager of the National Erectors Association and secretary of the Kansas City Employers Association, while with other organizations of similar character he is connected through membership relations. He was born in Hanover county, Virginia, March 14, 1858, and is a son Dr. L. B. Anderson, who for many years following his graduation from the Richmond (Va.) Medical School practiced medicine in Hanover. His grandfather was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and the Anderson family has long been closely connected with the practice of medicine and surgery.

H. Havelock Anderson acquired his education at home, Alfred Duke, a celebrated Virginia educator, and his father being his tutors. The family home was devastated by both the Union and Confederate armies during the period of the Civil war. After his school days Mr. Anderson engaged in farming on the old home plantation, which had belonged to the family for several generations. He devoted his attention to agricultural life for a few years and then with an uncle engaged in the milling business at Norfolk, Virginia, for four years. He next turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business at Charlottesville, Virginia, and continued active in that field of labor until 1887 when he came to Kansas City. Through all the intervening period, covering more than a third of a century, he has taken an active and helpful part in promoting the growth and development of this city. He was associated with Hugh McGowan as agent for the Barbour Paving Company in the paving of many of the prominent streets and thoroughfares of Kansas City and at a subsequent date he engaged in the transfer business, buying out the Kansas City Transfer Company, the leading concern of the kind here. He carried on this business for a number of years and later became connected with the Kansas City Builders Association. His labors in this connection have been far-reaching, resultant and beneficial. He is now the secretary of the Kansas City Builders Association, the district manager of the National Erectors Association and secretary of the Kansas City Employers Association. He is likewise a member of the National Contractors Association and also manager of the Employers Free Labor Bureau. He is thoroughly familiar with business conditions, especially in the line of the building trade, and his progressive spirit and broad vision have constituted important elements in bringing about desirable results.

In 1896 when Captain Anderson was an applicant for the office of coal-oil inspector of Kansas City, the following letter was sent in his behalf to Gov. Lon V. Stephens:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 5 Calle De San Diego, City of Mexico

THOS. T. CRITTENDEN, CONSUL-GENERAL

Dec. 15th, 1896

Gov. Lon V. Stephens, Jefferson City, Mo.

My dear sir: H. H. Anderson of Kansas City is an applicant for the office of Coal Oil Inspector, Kansas City.

I depart from my rule in writing to you in behalf of any one. He is a Simon Pure Democrat of the most intelligent and uncompromising character, as loyal to his leaders as the 10th legion was to Caesar, or the Old Guard to Napoleon.

His activity during the late canvass at Kansas City bore to you and others the most bountiful fruitage. Such allegiance is always worthy of recognition from our leaders. He is old Virginia stock. Yours sincerely,

THOS. T. CRITTENDEN,
Ex-Governor of Missouri.

Captain Anderson has an interesting military record for he served as captain and quartermaster of the Third Regiment Missouri Volunteers during the Spanish-American war. During the World war he was industrial advisor of the district draft board, which included the western district of Missouri, comprising twenty-nine different counties.

On the 17th of December, 1891, Captain Anderson was married to Miss Phebe Brent, a daughter of Thomas I. Brent and a native of Kentucky. They now have one child, Thomas B., who attended the military academy at Mexico, Missouri, also the State University at Columbia and then entered the officers' training camp at Camp Sheridan, but the armistice was signed before he was placed with a command for active service. The family is widely and favorably known in this city, where they have lived for many decades, and Captain Anderson enjoys the high regard and respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

WALDO ARNOLD LAYMAN.

Waldo Arnold Layman, a St. Louis business man, clean-cut, decisive, determined, and yet with that understanding of and sympathy for the human being that enables him to win cooperation in contra-distinction to the development of opposition, is now at the head of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, with its forty-five hundred employes rendering to him allegiance and efficient service. While a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred at Smithton, October 27, 1869, Mr. Layman spent practically the entire period of his youth in Illinois and Indiana, having removed with his parents, Morgan and Rhoda (Arnold) Layman, to the former state in 1874 and to Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1876. There he remained until September, 1892, when he returned to Missouri and has since been identified with the industrial development of St. Louis.

Following the completion of his public school education by graduation from the Terre Haute high school in 1887, he entered the Rose Polytechnic Institute of that city but in the meantime had initiated his business career through the establishment of a monthly publication for the high school while he was a member of the sophomore class. He continued the publication as a private enterprise until he had completed his course, and the ability thus developed caused him to be offered a position on the editorial staff of the Terre Haute Daily Express and to work of that character he devoted the vacation period between his junior and senior high school work. Following his graduation he returned to the Terre Haute Daily Express and from June, 1887, until September, 1888, was assistant to the city editor, after which he became editor of the Saturday Evening Mail, a weekly family paper of Terre Haute, which enjoyed an extensive patronage. He

WALDO A. LAYMAN

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accepted the position upon the death of the former owner and editor and continued thus to act until he decided to enter the engineering school of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, being influenced to this step by the president, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, with whom he enjoyed a very delightful acquaintance, growing out of his weekly visits to the school in the interests of his newspaper work. Through the friendship of Dr. Mendenhall he was granted great latitude in his hours of attendance at school and this permitted him to continue his connection with the Saturday Evening Mail for about two years and later to fill a position on the Terre Haute Daily Express until about the middle of his senior year at Rose, so that for three and a half years during his college course his newspaper work provided him with a fairly comfortable income. As in his high school days, he again established and edited a school monthly publication while attending the Polytechnic Institute, and The Modulus, the college year book, published first in the spring of 1892, with Mr. Layman as the first editor, has since been continued regularly. Mr. Layman has never ceased to feel the deepest interest in his alma mater, from which he has received the degrees of B. S., M. S. and E. E., and for four terms of two years each served as one of the two alumni representatives on the board of managers of Rose Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. Layman's connection with the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company has been continuous since his graduation from the Rose Polytechnic Institute and dates from September, 1892, the time of his return to Missouri. He entered the employ of the company as an electrical engineer and draftsman and his course has since been marked by a steady progression that indicates the natural development of his powers through exercise and experience prompted by a laudable ambition to advance. Successive promotions at length brought him to official position and he has served as assistant manager, as treasurer, as general manager and as vice president, ultimately winning election to the presidency. He made all the drawings for the Wagner Company's first line of transformers and direct current motors and immediately became identified with all work leading up to the development of a successful form of single phase alternating current electric motor. The recognition of his ability and loyalty to the concern brought him to the position of assistant superintendent in 1894 and in 1898 he was made assistant general manager, while in 1902 he was chosen general manager and treasurer. After six years in that position he was elected vice president and general manager in 1908 and since January, 1912, has occupied the presidency, concentrating his attention upon constructive effort, administrative direction and executive control. He has been a member of the board of directors since 1902 and since that date has had full charge of the financial, engineering and manufacturing interests of the business. Not all days in the history of the enterprise have been equally bright. In fact he has seen the storm clouds gather but has been able to turn threatened failures into victories and so organize and coordinate the various phases of the business that there has been developed a most systematized and unified whole, whereby the labors of forty-five hundred employes, under direction of capable foremen and efficient officers, have developed one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the country. No history of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company would be complete without reference to their war activities, all of which work was done under the personal direction of Mr. Layman. The most signal service of the company perhaps was the supply of depth bombs to the navy department, and Mr. Layman devoted much of his time to directing the war service of the company and in facilitating the development of the industrial resources of the Mississippi valley into war service for the government. Even before America entered the war, work of this character was taken up. As early as 1914, in order to avoid laying off many employes and shortening hours of work for others, thus necessitating the reduction of pay, the company began making two war devices—eight inch high explosive shells for the British government and detonating fuses, which were manufactured indirectly for the Russian government. When America entered the war, the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company was one of the first in the entire country to make actual deliveries of the devices the government required for the winning of the war. Their output for the country included the depth charge, four-inch naval guns, three-inch gun mounts, one-pounder guns and dummy naval shells for the navy; artillery wheel hubs and rim parts, eight-inch howitzer shells, 155 M. M. howitzer shells. Mark 111 French type detonator fuses and 155

M. M. adapters for the army. Very early in the war it became apparent that upon the destruction of the submarine depended the defeat of the German autocrat. In the depth charge a means was discovered whereby the deadly undersea craft could be routed from the waters. To get depth bombs quickly was of the utmost importance. On June 16, 1917, the Wagner Company was furnished with blue print drawings for depth charges, with the request that working models be produced as quickly as possible. Two weeks later experimental models, with all parts interchangeable, were expressed by the Wagner Company to an eastern naval station. A series of practical tests were made by the naval officers and these experimental models were found to function properly. Thereupon an order was telegraphed to the Wagner Company to proceed with quantity production and soon thereafter regular shipments were started. On one word, speed, lay the possibilities of coping with the submarine. At one time, so critical had the situation become, that shipments were made on fast passenger trains. During this time a baggage car nosed its way out of the Wagner plant each night, and, under special naval guard, sped on its way to the guardians of our seas. For a few months after our entrance into the war, and until our own production was available, the United States navy was supplied with its depth bombs by the British navy. In order to return this loan by the British government, the Wagner Company built several thousand depth bombs of the British type. The depth bomb was a development of the war and grew in importance with it. Originally it was designed to discharge at comparatively shallow depths, and was used sparingly, being dropped over the side of the attacking vessel. As the submarine construction developed to withstand deeper water pressure, the depth bomb was made to explode at much greater depth, the mechanism being such that the operator could set it for explosion at any depth desired. As the war progressed, very much more liberal use was made of the depth bomb, a single destroyer sometimes throwing out as many as fifteen to twenty in one attack. This very much more extended use of depth bombs made it necessary for the United States government to place contracts for additional sources of supply. Hostilities terminated suddenly before deliveries on these additional contracts could be put to actual use; therefore, it can be truthfully said that the death knell of the German submarine had the ring of Wagner quality in it. The depth charge was the Wagner Company's most notable participation in the work of winning the war. The effectiveness of the depth bomb will be understood when it is stated that, according to recent statistics, a total of two hundred and three German submarines were destroyed during the war, and of this number, an overwhelming majority were destroyed by depth bombs. As the war progressed, the development of sounding devices in locating submarines and the depth charges in destroying them practically put an end to the undersea terror. Many other productions of the company were almost of equal value. Moreover, twenty-five per cent of the men in the service of the company responded to the call of the colors. Men not engaged on war work were called from the Wagner plant as freely as from any other and among those to go were seventy-five per cent of their selling and engineering forces. Some of those who went into the service of the country made the supreme sacrifice. When others returned, they were given positions that they had left or others equal to them, regardless of prevailing industrial conditions, and because of doing work essential to winning the war every employe of the Wagner Company was entitled to wear the ordnance department's service badge and to receive the department's certificate of service.

Mr. Layman has utilized every means to promote his knowledge and has himself become a dynamic force in the business world. He is today a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and one of its representatives on the council of the Federated Engineering Societies, an associate member of the British Institute of Electrical Engineers, past president of the Engineers' Club of St. Louis and of the National Metal Trades Association and a director and member of the executive committee of the National Electric Light Association. Aside from his activities as the president of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company he is one of the directors of the First National Bank of St. Louis, the St. Louis Union Trust Company, the Certain-teed Products Corporation and the American Central Insurance Company.

On the 8th of June, 1896, Mr. Layman was united in marriage to Miss Laura

E. Toms, of Richmond, Indiana, eldest daughter of Anderson and Mary J. Toms. They have four daughters: Mrs. Edward F. Deacon, Mary Arnold, Laura Arnold and Grace Wilson.

Mr. Layman is well known in club circles in both the east and the west, having membership in the Engineers' Club and the Railroad Club of New York, in the Commercial, St. Louis, Noonday, Town & Gown, Engineers', St. Louis Country and Bellerive Country Clubs of St. Louis, also the Contemporary Club, of which he was chairman in 1911 and 1912. He belongs to and is a trustee of the Pilgrim Congregational church of St. Louis and is also director of the senior division of the Pilgrim Sunday school. Fraternally he is identified with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and he likewise belongs to the St. Louis Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. On national questions he is a republican but on local issues casts an independent ballot. His interest in community affairs, however, is manifest in many tangible ways. He is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and of the St. Louis Electrical Board of Trade. He is serving on the board of directors of Washington University Corporation and on the advisory board of the David Ranken, Jr., School of Mechanical Trades. From time to time he has served as a member of the general council of the Society for Vocational Education. One of his marked characteristics is his deep interest in affording to youth the opportunity for educational and business advancement and his cooperation has been a stimulus in the life of many a successful young man.

ROBERT L. CROSS.

Robert L. Cross, president and manager of the Triumph Truck & Tractor Company of Kansas City, was born upon a farm near Toronto, Canada, May 9, 1869, his parents being Charles and Margaret (Cunningham) Cross. In his youthful days he attended the public schools, and in due course of time was graduated from the high school of Barre, Ontario. He was reared to the occupation of farming and followed agricultural pursuits for a short time after leaving school but later was employed by the Deering Harvester Company and was sent to western Canada, whence he went to northwestern Canada, where the great wheat fields were being developed, having his headquarters during that period at Winnipeg. Following the organization of the International Harvester Company in 1902 Mr. Cross became sales manager at Minneapolis, and eventually represented the corporation also in Chicago, Omaha and in Kansas City. He came to Missouri in 1915 as district manager with headquarters at Kansas City and thus engaged in business until he organized the Triumph Truck & Tractor Company, of which he has since been the president and manager. Throughout his entire life he has manifested a genuine love for machinery and everything mechanical. He has studied the operation of all machinery that he has handled and has gradually promoted his knowledge and efficiency until his experience and ability have made him one of the successful men of western Missouri. The company, today, manufactures and sells Triumph Motor Trucks, their model H being a truck of four thousand pounds capacity and in every way is all that the name implies. The company has a well equipped plant in Kansas City, supplied with the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work, and their truck embodies the most advanced and reliable methods of motor truck construction. So fully has the truck met the needs of the farmer that it is steadily growing in public favor and the patronage is increasing most rapidly and satisfactorily.

In Toronto, Canada, in 1890, Mr. Cross was united in marriage to Anna M. Spillett, and they have become the parents of two daughters: Ethel M., is now the wife of W. F. Kruger of Spokane, Washington; and Anna Gladys, the wife of Roy F. Gould of Kansas City.

Mr. Cross is a member of the Unity School of Christianity. He belongs to various Masonic bodies, including the Blue Lodge and Chapter, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is a loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of the craft. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all the activities of that organization for the city's benefit and the upholding of civic interests. He is likewise a member of the Optimist Club, and it has always been his habit to look on the bright side

of life, never allowing difficulties nor disasters to discourage him. On the contrary every obstacle in his path has seemed to act as an impetus for renewed effort and step by step he has progressed until he is now closely and prominently connected with the industrial development of Kansas City.

SHANNON CLAY DOUGLASS.

Shannon Clay Douglass, who since 1910 has been an active member of the Kansas City bar, was born in St. Louis, September 29, 1887, and is a son of Shannon C. and Hallie H. (Burr) Douglass. The father was a lawyer of distinguished ability who practiced for many years in Kansas City, where he took up his abode in 1883. He was then a comparatively young man, his birth having occurred in Columbia, Missouri, December 29, 1852, his parents being Alexander and Ann Maria (Shannon) Douglass, the former a native of Cynthiana, Missouri, whence in 1835 he removed to Missouri. The mother was a native of Georgia and was a daughter of James Shannon, LL. D., who was the second president of the Missouri State University, and had previously been the head of other educational institutions of note in Louisiana, Georgia and Kentucky.

In his native city Shannon C. Douglass, Sr., attended Christian College wherein he pursued his preparatory course, and then devoted four years to a classical course in the Missouri University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1870, winning the valedictorian honors and also being accorded the gold medal in the debating contest of that year. Attracted toward the legal profession he then began his preparation for the bar in the Missouri University, and was a member of its first graduating class winning the Bachelor of Law degree in 1873. At the same time he continued his literary studies and the Master of Arts degree was also conferred upon him. Mr. Douglass began law practice in his native city and was but nineteen years of age when elected city attorney, being probably the youngest incumbent in that office in the history of the state. He continued to serve for several years and at the age of twenty-two was chosen prosecuting attorney of Boone county, and was twice reelected to the office so that he served for a period of six consecutive years. With his removal to Kansas City in 1883 he entered into partnership with Charles L. Dobson under the firm style of Dobson & Douglass, and on the 1st of January, 1887, they were joined by J. McD. Trimble under the firm name of Dobson, Douglass & Trimble, an association that was maintained until 1890. Mr. Douglass afterward practiced alone for many years and was recognized as one of the most prominent and distinguished representatives of the Missouri bar. He confined his practice to civil cases and frequently served as referee and special master in chancery, under appointment of the United States court, being connected with much important litigation in that court especially in those matters involving the receiverships of the Stillwell Railroad lines north of the Missouri river, including the Omaha, Kansas City & Eastern Railroad, the Omaha & St. Louis and the Kansas City and Northern, connecting railroads. Later his attention was given to the determination of the complicated issues in the important and extensive controversies between the Kansas City Southern Railway Company and the receivers of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad with the Guardian Trust Company, involving more than a million dollars and having the largest record ever filed in any court in America. Mr. Douglass' reports as master in chancery attracted wide attention and received the approval of the highest courts. In December, 1902, upon the death of Judge John W. Henry, of the circuit court of Jackson county, he was appointed to the office and served on the bench until January 1, 1905, discharging his official duties with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the bench and bar. He later entered into partnership with I. N. Watson, a distinguished member of the Kansas City bar, and his practice was ever of a most important character. A contemporary writer said of him, "Endowed by nature with strong mentality, through the exercise of his native talents and acquired ability he has made steady progress as a representative of his chosen calling. He possesses a mind of singular precision and power, capable of an impartial view of both sides of a question and of arriving at a just conclusion. In his practice he is absolutely fair, never indulging in artifice or concealment,

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never dealing in indirect methods but winning his victories which have been many, and suffering his defeats which have been few, in the open field face to face with his foe. He is an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice." Judge Douglass early became a member of the Christian church and also the Masonic fraternity, while his political allegiance was given to the democratic party, and at one time he served as chairman of the Democratis State Central Committee. He was married September 8, 1880, to Miss Harriette H. Burr, a daughter of William E. Burr, at one time president of the St. Louis National Bank. They became parents of three children: William Burr, Shannon Clay and Harriette Brand.

The second son, Shannon Clay Douglass, Jr., namesake of his father, obtained a high school education in Kansas City, and then entered the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he pursued his legal course, winning his LL. B. degree in 1910. He at once entered upon the practice of law, and for two terms filled the position of assistant prosecuting attorney, acting in that capacity during the trial of the famous Chick case which resulted in Chick's conviction and confinement in the penitentiary. He gained a clientage of distinctively representative character in the private practice of law and continued an active member of the bar until 1918 when he withdrew to take the business management of the Southwest Journal Printing Company with which he was associated until January, 1921. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association.

In Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1916, Mr. Douglass was married to Miss Olive Folsom, and they now have one son, Shannon C. Douglass, III. Mr. Douglass is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Lions Club, the Hill Crest Club, the City Club, the Printers Gas Club, of which he is president, and the Kansas City, Missouri, Advertising Club. He is very fond of a game of golf and one of his strongest characteristics is his love of children. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church in the work of which he takes an active interest serving now as vestryman of St. Paul's. In his college days he was much interested in athletics and was captain of the track and football teams. He was notable as a sprinter, and the holder of many records, especially in the one hundred yard dash and in the quarter mile and relay races. He became a member of several college fraternities including the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Alpha Delta, a law fraternity, and the Tomb and Key. He is also at the head of the Missouri University Alumni Association. During the World war he took a very active part in supporting and promoting the drives and at all times has been helpfully interested in those matters which pertain to public welfare, which uphold civic virtue and civic pride, and which advance the growth and progress of the city, along all lines of permanent development and improvement.

BENJAMIN B. SCHEURER.

Benjamin B. Scheurer, the secretary and treasurer of the Juvenile Shoe Corporation of St. Louis, was born in Nashville, Illinois, February 10, 1882, and is a son of William G. and Kate Courtney (Boulware) Scheurer. The grandfather in the paternal line was Christian Scheurer, who during the Civil war was engaged in the manufacture of government clothes for the Union army. The grandfather on the maternal side, Benjamin Boulware, died before the end of the Civil war, due to extreme exposure which he suffered. It was in Nashville, Illinois, in 1880, that the marriage of William G. Scheurer and Kate Courtney was celebrated. The former was a miller by trade and for many years conducted business in McKenzie, Tennessee, thus supporting his family, which numbered twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, of whom five of the sons and all of the daughters are yet living, two of the former having died in infancy. Those who still survive are: Benjamin B., who is the eldest; Russell E., who married Katherine Lindley; Christian, who married Rachael Ellen Cooper; Fritz L.; James; Della, the wife of Burke Hurlbert; Mattie, the wife of W. A. Waldrep; Ida; Annie; and Katherine.

Benjamin B. Scheurer acquired his education in the public schools of Nashville, Illinois, spending three years as a high school student, and in the night schools of St. Louis, which he attended for a year and a half. He initiated his

business career in 1899 by entering the employ of Dwyer Brothers Mercantile Company of St. Louis, proprietors of a wholesale notion house, in which he became a stock clerk and salesman. He there remained until 1901, when he became stock clerk and salesman for the Ely Walker Dry Goods Company, with which he was associated until 1904. In the latter year he became a traveling salesman for the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company of St. Louis, which he represented in Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana until 1918. In that year he resigned his position to engage in business on his own account and became secretary and treasurer for the Juvenile Shoe Corporation of St. Louis, Missouri, in which official connection he has since continued. He also makes trips over the entire United States in the interests of the business. Since starting out in the business world his course has been marked by a steady progression, and thus advancing step by step he has constantly secured a broader outlook and wider opportunities, which he has eagerly utilized in the upbuilding of his fortunes. He is now financially interested in general stores in Carlisle, Indiana, and Gould, Arkansas, and is also a director in the Van Kleeck, Inc., of St. Louis.

In Vandalia, Illinois, on the 17th of August, 1908, Mr. Scheurer was united in marriage to Miss Mabelle Sonnemann, a daughter of Charles G. and Rachael (Remer) Sonnemann, the former of German descent and the latter of Irish lineage. To Mr. and Mrs. Scheurer has been born one son, Charles Herbert, eight years of age, who is now attending the Hamilton School. The family residence is at No. 6105 Pershing Avenue. The religious faith of Mr. Scheurer and his family is that of the Presbyterian church. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He has always been actuated by a public-spirited citizenship and during America's connection with the World war he subscribed liberally to all the various war activities and spent considerable time in securing subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. He is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Washington Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., at Nashville, Illinois, in which he was raised in 1893. He is also a member of Evansville Chapter No. 12, R. A. M., of Evansville, Indiana, becoming a Royal Arch Mason in 1911. In the following year he became a Knight Templar in La Valette Commandery No. 15, K. T., at Evansville, Indiana, and is also a member of Hadi Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Evansville. He belongs to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and also to the Evansville Country Club and the Sunset Hill Country Club of St. Louis. His interests and activities are thus broad and varied, showing his to be a well rounded character developed through his utilization of opportunity for progress along all those lines which feature in the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the individual and of the community.

PIERRE A. VOGEL.

Pierre A. Vogel, attorney at law of St. Louis, where he was born December 31, 1887, is a son of Robert Vogel, a native of this city and a representative of one of its old families. The father, now deceased, was reared and educated in St. Louis and when a young man of twenty-one years founded the Athletic Tea & Coffee Company, building up a business of extensive proportions, in which he continued until his death, which occurred in St. Louis in 1914, when he was fifty-seven years of age. He had married Henrietta Josephine Stocker, a native of Lebanon, Illinois, and she still makes her home in St. Louis. They had two children, the daughter being Mabel Louise, now the wife of Dr. C. A. Vosburgh, of St. Louis.

The only son is Pierre A. Vogel of this review, who was educated in the public schools, in Smith Academy and in the University of Michigan. In the latter institution he won the LL. B. degree on graduation with the class of 1911. Prior to that time, or in 1907, he was a branch manager for his father, conducting one of the branch stores in connection with the tea and coffee house founded by his father. While thus engaged he devoted his evenings to study in the night sessions of the Benton College of Law and was admittd to practice in Missouri in 1913. He then became connected with the claim department of the Meyer Brothers Drug Company of St. Louis. He entered upon private practice in the latter part of 1912 and has since followed his profession. He has not specialized along certain lines but has

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given his attention to general practice and is considered a competent and reliable attorney, studious and very zealous in his devotion to his clients' interests. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Law Library Association.

During the World war Mr. Vogel attempted to join the army and the navy but was rejected for physical reasons. Later he was accepted for overseas service with the Red Cross, but the armistice was signed before he was sent to France. However, he did good work with the secret service in St. Louis. Politically he is a republican where national questions and issues are involved but does not consider party ties in casting his ballot at local elections. He is a member of the Methodist church and is a man whose sterling worth is manifest in every relation of life. He finds his recreation through rowing, hunting and chess and he is also a lover of good literature, particularly of the plays of Shakespeare. His personal qualities make for popularity and he has many friends in the city in which his entire life has been passed.

MAY TOMPKINS GILL.

A representative citizen of Perry is May Tompkins Gill who has for many years been actively connected with banking and farming interests in Ralls county and also served four years as associate county judge and four years as presiding judge. He was born on Lick creek, five miles south of Perry, on the 20th of June, 1865, a son of Hon. Thomas F. Gill, who was born near Owensville, Bath county, Kentucky, November 15, 1831, his father being Samuel Chriswell Gill, a successful financier, farmer and miller of that section. Samuel Chriswell Gill was born in South Carolina on the 22nd of November, 1783, and further mention of him is made in the sketch of James Alva Clark to be found on another page of this work. The progenitors of the Gill family in America were John Gill and his wife, a Miss Duncan, who was a native of Scotland. He was picked up when an infant on the shores of Ireland, wrapped in swaddling clothes and having the gill of a fish in his mouth. He was found by kindly peasants, who took him home, reared him and named him "Gill," because of the incident of the fish gill. In boyhood he became a weaver's apprentice but before completing this apprenticeship he ran away and boarded a sailing vessel bound for America, landing in New York in 1740. It was eight years after his arrival in this country that he met and married a Miss Duncan and they made their home in New Jersey. Their son Captain Thomas Gill was the first American born ancestor.

Hon. Thomas F. Gill, the father of the subject of this review, served as deputy under his brother Harrison, who was sheriff of Bath county, Kentucky, and later sold goods in Fleming county, that state. When he came to Missouri he had a few hundred dollars with him which he invested in wild and uncultivated land, built a cabin and there he resided for ten years. There was no phase of pioneer hardship that Mr. Gill did not pass through, but he never allowed anything to dampen his courage and ambition. He later engaged in the stock business, at first in a small way, but this venture proved so successful that he steadily increased his business until he became one of the big feeders and dealers of Ralls county. He likewise handled freight between Hannibal and Perry in the early days, and this line of his business also grew to extensive proportions. When the Civil war broke out, Mr Gill became a member of the militia of Missouri, serving throughout the entire struggle. While he was away his wife successfully managed the farm. Before the war came to a close he purchased the crossroads store of Mr. Ellis, and in a short time became a prosperous and progressive merchant. A few years later on the platting of the town of Perry, he paid two hundred dollars for a corner lot in a corn field and built a store room on the site where today the Williams-Hanna store stands. He was not slow to recognize the future in store for the new town and as a result he bought lots indiscriminately and soon became the leading property owner of the place. Some men's success is measured by leaps and bounds, and such was the case with Mr. Gill. Winning the confidence of the community, he originated most of the mercantile enterprises of Perry, which he sold as soon as they were established, and thus by assisting others in business venture he kept both his mind and capital busy. Among the enterprises established by Mr. Gill

were hotels, dry goods establishments, grocery and drug stores. He sold hardware, furniture and lumber, and ran mills, livery stables, wagon and blacksmith shops and opera houses. In 1885 he founded the Perry Bank, of which he became president and chief stockholder. He may rightly be called the father of Perry for it is estimated that he built and owned at one time one-half of the residences and business properties in the town. It was on the 18th of November, 1852, that he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Moore, a daughter of William Moore, of Bath county, Kentucky, and they became the parents of the following children: Sarah Dorothea, who was born May 17, 1854, and died on the 24th of July, 1860; John Henry Clay, who was born October 10, 1855, and whose death occurred September 22, 1864; Mary Bell, born on the 5th of December, 1856, who married E. H. Ralls and died of yellow fever at Biloxi, Mississippi, October 28, 1897; Georgia Cassandra, born February 5, 1858, now the wife of J. A. Clark, a sketch of whom may be found on another page of this work; Samuel Chriswell, born March 23, 1860; Billie Moore, who was born November 1, 1863, and died June 17, 1868; May Tompkins, the subject of this review; and Emma Young, who was born September 13, 1867, and died July 13, 1878. The death of the father occurred at Biloxi, Mississippi, September 28, 1897, and the mother died in Perry, in March, 1909.

When May Tompkins Gill was but an infant his parents removed to Perry, where he grew to manhood. On reaching adult age he was put into various enterprises by his father and thereby acquired a good commercial education. He later engaged in dealing in live stock and then located on a farm. He purchased the interests of the Gill heirs in a section of land where he has engaged in feeding and raising stock, becoming widely known as an extensive stock dealer. Mule buyers have learned to depend upon his ranch for valuable animals, which they purchase by the carload. In 1908, Mr. Gill entered the race for county judge, as the successor of Judge Samuel J. North, and he won the nomination and was elected. Four years he served as associate judge and then four more years as presiding judge, being a strong factor on the county bench.

On the 14th of September, 1892, Mr. Gill married Miss Lena Moss, a daughter of John C. and Sarah (Richards) Moss, and sister of Mrs. J. E. Boulware of Perry, Missouri, and George A. Moss, of Marked Tree, Arkansas. The Moss family is one of old and ancient lineage. William Moss, the founder of the family in America, was an Episcopal minister who became a dissenter from the Church of England, and with his wife, a lady of noble birth with whom he had eloped, he came to America, settling in Virginia in the year 1720. Among their children was a son, Nathaniel, who married Miss Nancy Cockrell and lived in Loudoun county, Virginia. He became a Baptist minister and with five of his sons served in the war for independence. John Moss, one of these sons, settled in Kentucky, as did several of his brothers. He and his wife reared a large family and have descendants in many states. One of their sons, Peyton Moss, married Miss Nancy Edwards and came to Missouri about 1849. In their family was John Cleveland Moss, who was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, September 22, 1835, and when a lad of fourteen years removed with his parents to Missouri, settling on a farm near De Moss Chapel, Ralls county. He married Sarah Richards, a daughter of Longly and Elizabeth Richards. In 1857 he crossed the plains to California in a wagon, drawn by four yoke of oxen. The train was made up of about one hundred men, women and children, four hundred head of cattle and fifty horses and mules. While on the journey they had two fights with the Indians in which their cattle were driven off but were later recovered. After six months of hard travel they reached Carson valley, Nevada, and Mr. Moss with three other young men walked over the mountains and settled in Woodland, in the Sacramento valley. For two years he remained in California and then returned home, making the trip by water and touching San Francisco, Panama, Havana, New Orleans and St. Louis. With the exception of this trip and a few years during the Civil war when he lived near Carlinville, Illinois, he spent his entire life in Perry, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and stock dealing. He died on the 4th of June, 1916, at the age of nearly eighty-one years. He kept his wonderful strength and vitality until the last. He ever practiced the virtues of honor, industry, economy and self-denial and sought to instill these qualities in others. In his passing Perry lost another of its representative pioneer citizens.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gill four children have been born: Moss, whose birth occurred

on the 11th of June, 1893; Sara, who was born on the 24th of October, 1897, and died January 18, 1898; Longly Malone, who was born May 22, 1900, and is on his father's farm; and Samuel Chriswell, who was born on the 12th of February, 1913, and is now attending the Perry schools. Moss Gill received his education in the schools of Perry and graduated from the high school at that place with the class of 1909. He then entered the military academy at Staunton, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1910. He next attended the University of Missouri, taking an agricultural course, and in 1914 he was graduated B. S. A. He then entered into business with his father, in which he was engaged at the outbreak of the World war. In May, 1917, he volunteered his services, enlisting in the Marines. He was sent to Paris Island, South Carolina, and after three months of intensive training was sent to Quantico, Virginia, where he remained until January 19, 1918, when he sailed for France as sergeant in the Eightieth Company, Sixth Regiment, United States Marines. In France he was further trained until about the middle of March when he went into the front lines of the Verdun sector. He was in constant action from that time until the battle of Belleau Wood, at Chateau Thierry, on the 8th of June, during which engagement he was seriously wounded. He received a citation from General Petain which said: "He took command of his section after the death of his chief. With great courage and ardor he led his men into action until he was stopped by three machine gun wounds." For this act of bravery he was awarded the croix de guerre with palm. He was in the hospital until his discharge in April, 1919. He is now taking a course in journalism at the University of Missouri. He is commander of the Carter-Davis Post of the American Legion at Perry and is one of the most popular and progressive young men of the community in which he resides. Longly Malone also received his early education in the Perry schools and later attended the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington and a business college at Chillicothe.

Mrs. Gill also took a prominent part in the World war. She was active in Red Cross work and received a medal for her services along this line. She also received official recognition by President Wilson for her services as supervisor of the surgical dressing department. Mrs. Gill is prominent in the affairs of her community and is an active member of the Eastern Star at Santa Fe, Missouri. She is also eligible to the Daughters of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

The Gill home is one of the show places of Ralls county. Here Mr. Gill and his family reside while he attends to his farming interests and also serves as one of the vice presidents of the Perry Bank. He has always been a stanch advocate of education and to this end has been president of the board of education of Perry for a period of twenty years. He and his wife and two sons, Moss and Malone, are active members of the Christian church at Perry and fraternally he is connected with Lick Creek Lodge No. 302, A. F. and A. M., of which he is past master. Exceedingly successful in every phase of life, Mr. Gill has won his way to the respect and esteem of his community, not only as farmer and stockman or as public official, but in the humbler role of private citizen and neighbor.

JAMES M. LEONARD.

James M. Leonard, now retired from the mercantile business with which he was identified for many years, is at present, and has been since 1898, actively engaged in the development of mineral lands and interested in real estate, his association with these projects placing him among Joplin's foremost citizens.

Mr. Leonard was born in Beardstown, Cass county, Illinois, February 22, 1852, a son of Ebenezer B. and Mary Roxanna (Miller) Leonard. His parents were people of culture and progressive habits and were among that hardy band of pioneers who early settled in the state of Illinois. Ebenezer B. Leonard, for years engaged in mercantile pursuits, always found himself at leisure to devote his energies to the stirring political questions of nation-wide interest which agitated this country in the days preceding the Civil war. He was at heart an enthusiastic democrat and stumped the state for Stephen A. Douglas in his campaign for the presidency against Abraham Lincoln, and stirring incidents he had to relate of the events of those far-off days.

In 1876 the Leonard family moved to Joplin, Missouri, and here the firm of E. B. Leonard & Son was established, with James M. Leonard, the subject of this sketch, as

a member of the firm. The business aptitude of father and son was soon manifest and they continued in partnership in the mercantile business for many years, developing and expanding the influence of the firm, finally bringing it to the very forefront among dry goods concerns in Joplin, the character of the business always remaining unimpaired. In 1898 James M. Leonard retired from the mercantile field and has since devoted his attention and ability to the opening up and developing of mineral lands in the Joplin district, also applying himself to various other commercial enterprises, among his varied interests being a directorship in the Joplin National Bank, to the duties of which position he brought the same acumen and sound judgment which characterize his other pursuits. In political affiairs Mr. Leonard is a republican with marked progressive tendencies, but has never been a seeker after office. He has been a liberal contributor to his home institutions and through his substantial investments in Joplin real estate has verified his faith in his home city. In religion Mr. Leonard makes few pretensions, but with Abou ben Adhem desires to be written "as one who loves his fellowmen."

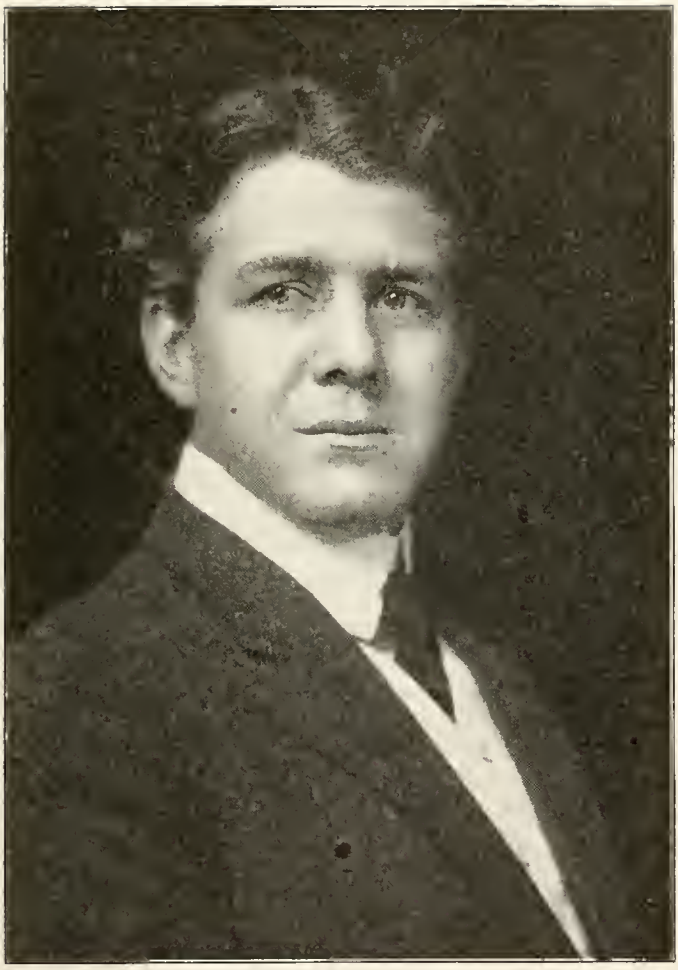
In 1891 James M. Leonard was united in marriage to Miss Helene Arnold, and they are the parents of one son, Arnold, a graduate of Missouri University, through which he passed with distinction, later studying law at Harvard. He enlisted in the army April 28, 1917, serving two years as first lieutenant. He is now practicing law in Boston, Massachusetts.

CHARLES WILLIAM PRINCE.

Charles William Prince, who for a number of years has engaged in law practice as a member of the firm of Prince & Harris at the Kansas City bar, was born in Omaha, Nebraska, April 14, 1876, his parents being Charles W. and Annie (Kimmons) Prince, the former a native of Beverly, Massachusetts, and the latter of Boston, that state. The father was a contractor and builder for many years but he is now living retired in Kansas City, enjoying a well earned rest. His wife passed away in 1911. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living. Mr. Prince is a descendant of Major William Hawthorne who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630 on the ship "Arbella" and who is a direct ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Charles William Prince was the fourth in order of birth in his family, and obtained a public school education, supplementing the work of the grades by several courses in the Central high school of Kansas City and he had two years' business experience with the International Supply Company of Chicago. He later became a law student in the office of Nearing & Wofford and later in the office of Boyle, Guthrie, Hurt & Davison, where he remained until after his admission to the bar April 11, 1904. He has since engaged in the general practice of law. While advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, no dreary novitiate awaited him. He soon gained recognition of his powers, which have constantly increased through the exercise of effort and through experience, and today he has a very extensive practice of an important character. The thoroughness with which he prepared his cases is one of the strong elements in his success, qualifying him at any time to meet the attack of the opposing counsel. His points are always clearly, cogently and forcefully made and he is a convincing speaker before court or jury.

It is Mr. Prince's delight to try close and highly technical cases where the prospects of victory seem slight, the justness of his clients' cause being the only prerequisite. Notwithstanding this idiosyncracy his measure of success with such cases is astonishingly great. His professional motto is: "One man in the right constitutes a majority." With this axiomatic truth as a foundation, coupled with consummate skill in cross-examination of hostile witnesses, Mr. Prince has won many cases that were apparently hopeless. To illustrate: A woman alighting from a standing car was seriously injured by its premature start. She procured the names of no witnesses and consequently had none except herself. The Company produced fourteen witnesses who unitedly testified that she jumped from the car while it was moving, when it was "fifteen or twenty feet" beyond the intersection. Mr. Prince argued that the Company's testimony was incredible because honest men differ in the making of estimates and in the narration of past events—that the test of truth



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in such matters is a slight differentiation and quoted the Bible where Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John attempted respectively to quote from memory the superscription above the head of Christ after the crucifixion, their honest difference of perception or recollection being:

"This Is Jesus The King Of The Jews,"..... Matt. xxvii, 37.
"The King Of The Jews"..... Mark xv, 26.
"This Is The King Of The Jews"..... Luke xxiii, 38.
"Jesus Of Nazareth The King Of The Jews".. John xxiv, 19.

The apparent disagreement of these apostles, Mr. Prince argued, was a symbol of genuineness and an attestation of the fact that their perceptive faculties were operating in consonance with the known imperfection of the human mind. The point was controlling with the jury for they reached the conclusion that the Company's fourteen witnesses were incredibly harmonious and returned a verdict in the woman's favor.

In 1907 Mr. Prince was married to Mrs. Bertha Wiggins, of Jackson, Mississippi, who is a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin. They have two children: Warren, nine years of age, and Geraldine, seven. Mr. Prince has a wide acquaintance in Kansas City, where the greater part of his life has been passed, and the sterling worth of his character is indicated in the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

PROF. ALBERT WILLIAM EBELING.

Albert W. Ebeling, professor of natural science at the Central Wesleyan College, was born on his father's farm at Memphis, Missouri, July 28, 1868. He is a son of William Ebeling, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1838 and came to the United States in 1848, with his father, Christopher Ebeling, who first settled in Lee county, Iowa, where he took up agricultural pursuits. The country and work were new to him and he encountered many hardships, as he had formerly been a tailor in Germany and had to learn the various duties of farming. In 1857 he bought a farm in Scotland county, Missouri, and moved there with his family, making that his home for the remainder of his life. His wife, Louisa Brueggemann, a native of Hanover, Germany, had a brother who died in Napoleon's march on Moscow. William Ebeling, father of Professor Ebeling, was interested in education and took a prominent place in local school matters, holding offices in connection with public school activities. He departed this life in 1901. Professor Ebeling's mother is Louisa Jordan Ebeling, now residing in Clark county, Missouri. She is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was brought to the United States about the same time her husband came to this country. She was the daughter of Gottfried Jordan, a cabinetmaker who farmed in Lee county, Iowa, and Scotland county, Missouri, and also engaged in constructing buildings for his neighbors. He married Frederika Mollenhauer, a woman of exceptional general education, and with broad knowledge of drugs and apothecary's supplies. Owing to this she became the nurse of the entire countryside, as everyone had implicit faith in her ability and skill. She came to the United States with her husband and daughter and passed away in 1903.

Albert W. Ebeling acquired his early education in the common schools of Scotland county, where he was a student until he was about fifteen years of age. When he first started to school he was unable to speak either German or English, as he was accustomed only to hearing and speaking Low German. After he left the public schools he spent a year or so on the farm, and then became a student at the Central Wesleyan College in 1887, being graduated in 1893 with the degree of B. S. Before he completed his college course he taught school for a time and after receiving his diploma he taught another year in St. Charles county. Following this he studied a year at the Marion Sims Medical College in St. Louis and two years at the Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis, being graduated in 1897 with the M. D. degree.

Professor Ebeling settled at Warrenton, Missouri, where he practiced for some time. Becoming connected with his alma mater in 1898 as instructor, he has been a member of the faculty of the Central Wesleyan ever since with the exception of the time spent in the United States Army. He has been an instructor in chemistry and agriculture, having taken a summer course in agriculture in the University of Missouri. He is now a teacher in the natural science department of the college, and editor of the college paper, "The Central Wesleyan Star."

In April, 1918, he volunteered for service in the World war and received his commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps May 23, 1918. He entered Camp Greenleaf at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, July 6, 1918, there spending two and one-half weeks in training, after which he was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, to look after one thousand three hundred alien enemies interned there. September 24, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, where he was stationed as medical officer to care for the recruits. He was discharged November 28, 1918, and on January 31st of the following year he was commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, and is still subject to call to duty. Mr. Ebeling passed the examination to go overseas, but the signing of the armistice prevented this. He aided in the various war drives, being chairman of one of the Red Cross drives, took an active part in all Y. M. C. A. work, and during the war gave all his time to the Government, either in home duties or activities in camp. He is local examiner for the War Risk Insurance Board for Warren county. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and has been chairman of the central committee of Warren county and was candidate for presidential elector in 1920. He is a member of the College Methodist Episcopal church, where he holds the office of steward and is the treasurer of the centenary fund for his church.

Professor Ebeling reads extensively, is a deep student and devotes much of his time to literature. He is fond of all wholesome sport and especially enjoys mountain climbing. A visit to the library of this gentleman, and a chat with him is sufficient to dispel any idea that the new west is without culture or men of ability interested in its educational progress and development. Professor Ebeling has given some of the best years of an active and useful life to the cause of education in Warrenton and has attained much more than local distinction.

GENERAL DAVID THOMSON.

General David Thomson, one of the pioneers of Missouri and one of the founders of Georgetown, which place he named in honor of his old home in Kentucky, was born August 21, 1775, in Richmond, Louisa county, Virginia. The ancestral line is traced back to William Thomson, gentleman, of Blair Manor, Ayreshire, Scotland. His son, Samuel Thomson, by reason of his religious faith, being an Anabaptist, was obliged to leave the Presbyterian district in which he lived and went to Wales in 1715. Two years later he crossed the Atlantic to Virginia and became a merchant of Richmond. In 1726 he wedded Molly McDonald, a member of Clan MacDonald of Glencoe, Balmawhaple, Scotland. Their son, William Thomson, probably an only child, was born in 1727 and in 1752 married Anne Rodes, also of Scotch parentage, who was born in 1734. They had a family of twelve children, of whom David Thomson was the eleventh. A younger daughter, Sarah, lived but three months, while the father, William Thomson, died about two weeks after the birth of this child. He was a man of liberal education, living in the stirring times that preceded the Revolutionary war, and was a contemporary of three great Virginians—George Washington, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson.

David Thomson, being but three years of age at the time of his father's death, was reared by his mother, a woman of excellent judgment, who in 1789 went to Scott county, Kentucky, where she entered land, remaining a resident of that state until her death in 1802.

The record concerning General David Thomson is largely compiled from entries in his diary, which is still in possession of his great-grandson and namesake, David Thomson, of Pettis county. According to this diary he served as a volunteer under General Scott in an Indian campaign in 1793 when eighteen years of age and in 1797 made a trip to New Orleans, probably with a cargo of freight shipped on flatboats. For several years he devoted his time to general farming and also acquired during that period considerable experience in the operation and management of mills, so necessary in the development of pioneer localities. In the fall of 1805 he marketed a drove of five hundred and fifteen hogs in Richmond, Virginia, driving them over the mountains, and later he took a drove of horses to Norfolk, Virginia. With part of the proceeds of his sales he purchased negroes in Hampton. Only live stock could be taken to the markets across the mountains

GENERAL DAVID THOMSON

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and all produce had to be shipped by way of the rivers to New Orleans. It was therefore a natural consequence that David Thomson became a supporter of the whig party when that party advocated the establishment of highways and other public internal improvements which would enable the farmers of the middle west to compete with those east of the Alleghanies. Being the youngest son David Thomson resided upon the plantation of his mother who passed away in 1802, the year after the marriage of David Thomson to Betsey Suggett, also of Scott county, Kentucky. She was born June 14, 1782, a daughter of John and Mildred (Davis) Suggett. Her father was born in 1749 and died December 12, 1834, while his wife was born in 1756 and died July 11, 1834, both being buried in Scott county. John Suggett served in the Revolutionary war.

It was in 1807 that David Thomson made his first land purchase in partnership with his brother-in-law, William Suggett, securing one hundred and sixty acres of land on North Elkhorn, in Scott county, Kentucky. Their land was particularly desirable as a mill site and the following summer they built a paper mill, being quick to see the cultural needs of their rapidly developing community and the growing demand for books and newspapers. A few years later this paper mill was sold and in January, 1812, Mr. Thomson purchased two hundred acres of land from another brother-in-law, John Suggett, and immediately began the improvement of the place by planting an orchard of five hundred trees. In 1817 he removed his family to a tract of land comprising one hundred and twenty acres on North Elkhorn for which he paid eleven thousand dollars, a goodly sum of money for that day. On this land stood a paper mill and a merchant or grist mill. Industrial, executive and speculative activities rather than general farming appealed to David Thomson. His biography, compiled under the direction of his granddaughter, contains the following: "His family lived in a manner proportionate to his means. Before moving to this place he built a new brick house. Up to this time he must have lived in the more primitive log houses that marked the pioneer communities. Two years later he built a much more pretentious house for his family and turned over the old one to his negroes. The contract for the new house called for brick work by one man, woodwork by another and plastering by a third, showing that skilled labor was employed and a degree of elegance insured in the family residence. This was his home so long as he lived in Kentucky."

General Thomson always had a large number of slaves, owning during his life thirty-three male negroes and twenty-nine female negroes. He regarded them as a part of his family, to whom he was responsible for their care, well-being and support. Aside from the management of his farming and milling interests General Thomson in 1817 became one of a group of men associated in financing the Kentucky Insurance Company, one of the early day stock companies which served the financial interests of the community much as the banks do today.

General Thomson was also prominent in the military affairs of Kentucky. In addition to serving under General Scott he was elected March 1, 1800, captain of a militia company and on the 17th of February, 1807, was commissioned major and later colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. During the War of 1812 he was in the campaign with the sharpshooters of the west, which was extended into Canada. His diary briefly describes the Battle of the Thames. "On the 20th of May, 1813, started on a campaign in a mounted regiment commanded by Richard M. Johnson and on the 5th of October we fought the British and Indians on the bank of the River Thames in Canada, near the Moravian towns, where I commanded the second battalion. The engagement lasted one hour and forty minutes when the enemy, who were three to one in number, were completely routed and between five and six hundred of the British taken prisoners with a large quantity of stores, etc." Robert E. McAfee, an eye witness of the engagement, gives a detailed account of this battle in his History of Kentucky. From this it appears that Major Thomson was the commanding officer who led the charge against the Indians after Colonel Johnson, his superior officer, had been wounded and removed from the field. There was fierce hand to hand fighting in the swamps where the American troops were obliged to dismount. Here Tecumseh was killed and the Indians routed. While there is no positive evidence to prove the statement there is a family tradition that Major David Thomson killed the Indian Chief Tecumseh. At any rate, he led the charge against the Indians, who stubbornly held their ground after the British had fled or surrendered. David Thomson was spirited in action and fearless in command. To these qualities he owed his military promo-

tions. January 21, 1814, he received command of the Sixth Brigade of militia with the title of brigadier general. January 31st of the same year he was made commander of the Third Division of Kentucky militia with the title of general. He continned in this command more than six years, when he resigned.

General Thomson was also prominent in political life during the period of his residence in Kentucky. In August, 1811, he was elected to fill out an unexpired term in the state senate and was twice reelected by large majorities, serving in all from 1811 until 1820. He was again a candidate in 1828 but was defeated. In 1820 he was appointed assistant marshal of Kentucky for taking the census of the United States and in 1824 he was principal sheriff of Scott county, which was the last public office he held, his time thereafter being largely devoted to business investments. In 1824 he and his brother-in-law, Asa Smith, secured a government contract for furnishing supplies to federal troops stationed at Fort Smith, Arkansas, to which point General Thomson took the second consignment in the fall of that year. From that time on General Thomson became a large investor in land. In 1825 he went to Vandalia, Illinois, where he purchased seventy-eight quarter sections of land in partnership with his son Manlius. He also made investments in Ohio and in 1830 again visited Illinois, where he made other large purchases of acreage property, and at the same time he was using advantageous opportunities for acquiring property in Kentucky. He made his first visit to Missouri in the fall of 1825 but at that time regarded investment in Illinois land more attractive than in Missouri. He again came to Missouri in October, 1831, with his son-in-law, Lewis Redd Major, and each purchased six hundred acres in Saline county. In the spring of 1833 they again visited Missouri and entered land in Pettis county. In the fall of the same year General Thomson, with his two sons-in-law, Lewis Redd Major and George R. Smith and their respective families, removed from Scott county, Kentucky, to Pettis county, Missouri. Before leaving the former state General Thomson made arrangements by which slave families might be left intact. this making it necessary sometimes to huy and sometimes to sell. On the 6th of October they left their old home and on the 13th of November reached their destination. Pettis county was organized in the same year and in 1835 General Thomson was largely instrumental in making Georgetown the county seat. He also named the new county seat in honor of Georgetown, the county seat of Scott county, Kentucky. His biographer has said: "Although advanced in years General Thomson entered cheerily into developing his lands in Missouri. In 1840 he built a handsome brick house for his family near Elm Spring, three and one-half miles northwest of Georgetown, in which he lived for twenty years. He planted orchards as he had done in Kentucky. In 1844 pecan trees were planted in the corners of the fence on the west side of the orchard. These pecan trees are standing there today. He built a sawmill and a gristmill on Big Muddy * * * His last entry in his diary is in late October, 1860, when he whitewashed the roof of his house to protect it from falling sparks and from the weather."

In 1857 General Thomson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 11th of April of that year, and his own death occurred in October, 1861, when he was eighty-six years of age, his last years having been saddened by the loss of his life companion and by the national distress of the great Civil war. His remains were laid by the side of his wife in the family hurying ground a few yards south of his residence at Elm Spring, Georgetown, and in November, 1915, the chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812 changed its name to that of the General David Thomson Chapter in his honor, for he was one of only two ancestors represented in the membership of the chapter who lived and died in this vicinity.

General and Mrs. Thomson were the parents of ten children, Manlius V., born August 13, 1802, in Scott county, Kentucky, married Mary Ann Thomson at Georgetown and there passed away July 22, 1850. He was president of Georgetown College in Kentucky and was also lieutenant governor of the state. Mildred Elvira Thomson, the second of the family, was born in Scott county, April 14, 1804, was married about 1820, near Georgetown, Kentucky, to Lewis Redd Major and died in Pettis county, Missouri, September 11, 1873. Melita Ann Thomson, the third member of the family, became the wife of General George R. Smith, mentioned at length on another page of this work. Martha Vienna, the fourth child, born January 23, 1809, in Scott county, Kentucky, became the wife of Cave

Kirtley. Mentor, born March 9, 1811, in Scott county, Kentucky, was married October 25, 1833, to Cora Virginia Wooldridge and died at Sedalia, Missouri. October 31, 1892. Milton T., the sixth member of the family, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, March 25, 1813, came with his parents to Missouri in 1833, was married in September, 1837, to Amelia Ann Scroggin and died in Pettis county, Missouri, August 12, 1885. Morton Thomson, born in Scott county, Kentucky, January 27, 1816, was married December 15, 1839, in Pettis county, Missouri, to Sarah Ann Powell and died November 18, 1871. Monroe, born in Scott county, Kentucky, May 18, 1818, was married to Charlotte Lester, of Pettis county, and died at Ritzville, Washington, December 1, 1899. Marion Wallace, born July 26, 1821, in Scott county, Kentucky, became the wife of Thomas Allen Gunnell in Pettis county, Missouri, May 4, 1847, and died in Buena Vista, Colorado, March 13, 1896. Melcena Elizabeth, the youngest child of the family, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, May 25, 1824, became the wife of Robert Rush Spedden, December 13, 1842, in Pettis county, Missouri, and died in San Jose, California, in June, 1900.

In the biographical record of General Thomson mention is made of his wife as follows: "Betsey Suggett was in every way quite worthy of her husband. She came of good Kentucky stock. Her brothers were successful men in professional and in business life. She had the ambitions of the women of her day. Her house was famous for its comforts and its cleanliness. Her servants were well trained. Her children in manners and morals were most creditable. She was a very religious woman and impressed this religious attitude upon her children, all of whom, with one exception, were professing Christians. The ten children of this family all grew to manhood and to womanhood. Some reflected great honor on their parents, not one of them disgraced the name. * * * Up to within ten days of her death, at the age of seventy-five, she was in charge of her house. While the Thomson home was simple in its appoinmtents, it had all the comforts of that day and was open in generous hospitality to friends and strangers."

The character of David Thomson is perhaps best told by a former biographer, who said: "David Thomson was never a confessed believer in the Christian faith or doctrine. He was always an earnest member of the Masonic order. A number of Masonic poems and a letter of Benjamin Franklin copied into his diary well express his humanitarian interpretation of religion. He had firm convictions in regard to an overruling providence and the immortality of the soul. In some verses addressed to Betsey, his wife, he plainly shows his belief in a reunion hereafter. His attitude toward religion was always respectful. He was never a profane man. He always said grace at his table. It was his custom to attend church with his wife and in his later years he spent much time in Bible reading. * * * He was always courteous, always considerate of the feelings of others. His reproofs were always gentle. He was a very humane man. * * * Strangely enough there is nothing among his papers to betray the political views of a man who for ten years was officially engaged in the political activities of his state. He was a contemporary of Henry Clay, of Andrew Jackson and of Thomas H. Benton. He certainly knew Henry Clay personally and was naturally interested in the issues that made Jackson and Benton, men of the new west, leaders in our national political life. But he makes no mention of them in his diary, nor is there any allusion to them in his selections. The political poems in his diary hark back to an earlier day. There are a number in honor of Washington, some written at the time of La Fayette's visit to this country in 1824. There is one about Bunker Hill, one about Commodore Perry. His heroes are rather military than political. The quality of sacrifice that was called out by war appealed to him. * * * He was a reader of the current literature of the day and had a large library for those times. The parlor (as it was called then) of his home at Elm Spring in Pettis county had the south wall on either side of the fireplace well lined with books. His interest in paper mills was to him a vital as well as a commercial interest. He keenly appreciated the advantages of education. His children were all well schooled. Manlius, his oldest son, was a college president in Kentucky. His other sons were all sent to college. Milton and Morton were both early day teachers in Pettis county. His daughters were sent to the best girls' schools of the day. As a public official in Kentucky he made some study of the problem of public education and heartily endorsed the educational movement which was then

beginning to interest the new western states. Education in his own family was of the traditionally aristocratic type so prevalent in the south where tutors or teachers were privately employed. The manner of living, the social customs, the habits of thinking in the Thomson family were all distinctly southern. * * * As we view General Thomson's long life of eighty-six years through the perspective of a century and a half and more we can appreciate this high type of man that has passed away. He was one of the modest empire builders who rapidly developed our middle west from Indian haunted prairies to cultivated farm lands and town centers. In the history of two states, of Kentucky and Missouri, General David Thomson was a gentleman pioneer, a planter and a promoter, a man of business and of public affairs. In the social life of any community where he made his home he was respected and beloved. In his family he was peculiarly sympathetic. Through four generations he lent himself in turn to the needs of a widowed mother, to the plans and enterprises of his own generation, to the hopes and welfare of his sons and sons-in-law and in his old age his home was a delightful retreat for the grandchildren, even for the great-grandchildren. That particular type of life has passed from among us. Men and women of the Thomson blood are today living in various parts of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, some in our island possessions in the Orient. The memory of General David Thomson may well be a proud memory for these many scattered descendants. His was a life of able efforts and of generous impulses. His old age was crowned with love, respect and honor. His memory is dear to all who knew him well."

CHETT McDONALD, M. D.

Dr. Chett McDonald, engaged in general medical practice in Kansas City, was born in Mount Blanchard, Ohio, December 22, 1864, a son of Dr. Calvin D. and Mary (Shields) McDonald, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The father taught school in young manhood, afterward entered upon preparation for the medical profession and was graduated from the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He also preached in the Methodist church in Ohio. For some time he eugaged in the general practice of medicine at Mount Blanchard, Ohio, and in 1869 made a trip westward on horseback to Carrollton, Missouri, where he opened an office and lived for two years. In 1871 he removed to Kansas City and took up active practice. In the fall of 1884 to 1886 he filled the office of coroner of Jackson county, Missouri and in 1889 he served as city physician. He had been a very prominent physician, contributing to the high standards of the profession, and was a member of the Jackson County and Missouri State Medical Associations and the Academy of Science which he aided in organizing. His political endorsement was given to the republican party.

In his youthful days Dr. Chett McDonald attended the public schools but owing to difficulty with his eyes had to put aside his text-books. He afterward engaged in the drug business as a clerk and later secured a position as bookkeeper with the Union Elevator Company. In that connection he was advanced to the position of traffic manager. Later he returned to the drug business and while thus engaged took up the study of medicine, afterward entering the University Medical College from which he was graduated in 1891 with the M. D. degree. He served professionally under Dr. E. R. Lewis while the latter was filling the office of city physician and thus became familiar with the duties of the office. Later, when he had qualified for active practice, he was appointed assistant city physician filling that office for two years and three months, and made a creditable record in that connection. From 1896 until 1900 he served as a member of the board of pension examiners but retired from the office in order to become deputy coroner, under B. H. Wheeler. He now enjoys a large family practice in Kansas City and is a valued member of the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations. Dr. Chett McDonald is a younger brother of Dr. Park L. McDonald who has practiced medicine in Kansas City since 1889, and is a recognized member of the medical profession of the city and state. He is considered one of the most prominent family physicians in Kansas City.

Dr. McDonald was united in marriage to Mrs. Carrie R. Lukins of Aspinwall, Nebraska. Her father was a prominent pioneer merchant there, and afterward re-

DR. CHETT McDONALD

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moved to Atchison, Kansas, where he engaged in the harness business. Later he retired and took up his abode in Kansas City.

Dr. McDonald is a stalwart republican in his political views. During the World war period he was connected with the United States Public Health Service, as acting assistant surgeon, being on duty during the influenza epidemic at Lancaster, South Carolina. On November 2, 1920, Dr. McDonald was elected for a four year term to the office of coroner of Jackson county, Missouri. He is well known through his professional connections, and by reason of his public service, and is highly esteemed throughout Kansas City and the western section of the state.

ALBERT SIDNEY ENNIS.

Although admitted to the bar in June, 1912, Albert Sidney Ennis of Festus, has only since January 1, 1919, engaged in the general practice of that profession. He has been connected with various business activities and is also an agriculturist of note.

Albert Sidney Ennis was born in Gentryville, Gentry county, Missouri, on the 1st of September, 1878, a son of Edwin Eugene and Mary Matilda (Sparks) Ennis. Edwin Eugene Ennis was born in Pennsylvania and came to Missouri with his parents when he was but a youth. They settled in Clay county and Edwin E. Ennis was elected county clerk of that county before he was of age, consequently being unable to hold the office. When the Civil war broke out he was one of the first to enlist and served under General Sterling Price in the Confederate army. During an engagement he was taken prisoner and held as such in Cameron for a few months, when he escaped one rainy night with another prisoner. They lowered a blanket from the window to the ground, which they reached safely, and while in hiding they were given food by a woman sympathizer. About forty years later Albert Sidney Ennis met this woman at Sedalia, Missouri, where she now makes her home. Edwin E. Ennis had five brothers in the Union army. Mr. Ennis has always been active in business circles, although he is now living in California, Missouri, retired. He was cashier of the Farmers Bank of King City, Gentry county, for ten years and secretary of the Universal Building and Loan Association for the same length of time. For about ten years he was assessor of Gentry county and for some years represented Gentry county in the legislature. The mother of Albert Sidney Ennis whose name initiates this review, is now residing in California, Missouri, she and her husband being prominent citizens of that place. She was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, the daughter of Levi T. Sparks, a wholesale grocer and retail dry goods merchant. Her father was an active southern sympathizer and at one time was sentenced to death but was saved through the influence of a Union officer. For several terms Levi T. Sparks served as mayor of Jeffersonville.

Albert Sidney Ennis received his education in the public schools of Gentryville and later, removing with his parents to King City, entered the high school there and was graduated with the class of 1895. After putting his textbooks aside he went into the office of the King City Chronicle, where he spent two years learning the newspaper business from top to bottom including typesetting. He became foreman of the King City Democrat at the time Bryan was running for president and held this position for one year, when he again removed with his parents, this time to Jefferson City. He resumed his trade in that city and in addition took up the study of shorthand. On the completion of the course he went to Sedalia and became connected with the law firm of Shirk & Hastain in the capacity of stenographer. During the year spent in this latter connection he studied law and then went to Maysville where he bought a half interest in the De Kalb County Herald, sold out to his partner in a few months, and returned to Jefferson City where for three years he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business. This firm went out of business and Mr. Ennis removed to St. Louis where for twelve years he was employed as secretary and inside man for the De Camp Coal Mining Company. The last seven years he spent in working for them he was credit man. Throughout all these years he had continued the study of law in spare time with the result that in June, 1912, he was admitted to the bar upon examination before the supreme court of the state. He did not immediately enter into practice, however, for he moved onto his farm in Jefferson county and engaged extensively in stock raising until the 1st of January,

1919. At this time he moved to Festus and entered into general practice, and although he has been in that profession but a short time he has built up an extensive and lucrative patronage. Mr. Ennis continues to operate his farm which is located but four miles from Festus.

On the 30th of November, 1904, Mr. Ennis was united in marriage to Miss Ada Delores Wagers, a native of De Kalb county, and a daughter of John T. Wagers and his wife who was before her marriage a Miss Cunningham. Her father is a merchant of King City and president of the King City Chautauqua Association. He was born in Estill county, Kentucky, in the year 1856, in which county his father was also born, and he came to Missouri with his parents when sixteen years of age. They settled in De Kalb county and engaged in farming. John T. Wagers has always been a prominent and active man and in business circles is well known. The grandfather of Mrs. Ennis was Simpson Wagers who was born in Virginia and married Miss Martha Prather of Kentucky. The Wagers are of French and English extraction, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Ennis being a Frenchman. The mother of John T. Wagers was a Gentry, being a member of the famous family of that name of which there are a great many both in Missouri and in Kentucky. Two Gentry brothers came from England to America years ago and from them sprang two families. General Gentry, who fought in the Seminole war and for whom Gentry county was named, was a descendant of one of the brothers. On the maternal side Mrs. Ennis is a member of the Smith family. Her grandmother was a cousin of John Quincy Adams, a niece of James Dougan of Delphi, Indiana, and also of the late Bishop Dougan of St. Louis whose death occurred there a few years ago. The early religion of both families was that of the Catholic church. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ennis two children have been born: Mary Jane, who is now attending the Festus high school; and Helen Elizabeth, attending the common schools of that city.

Since age conferred upon Mr. Ennis the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has never taken an active part in political circles, however, preferring rather to devote his entire time to his business and professional interests. Mr. Ennis was reared in the faith of the Pesbyterian church and his wife is a member of the Christian church. He belongs to no secret organizations nor societies. During the World war he was chairman of the Jefferson county league to enforce peace and also chairman of the Red Cross at Horine. Mr. Ennis is of a literary turn of mind and has done much writing for agricultural papers. He takes the greatest pride in his stock raising, specializing in Jersey cattle and pure bred hogs. He maintains his home and law offices in Festus and is recognized throughout the community as one of the leading professional, business and agricultural men throughout the county.

JULIUS WILLIAM REINHOLDT.

There is something most stimulating in the life record of such a man as Julius William Reinholdt. Starting out upon his business career in a humble capacity, that of messenger in a bank, he has made steady advancement and the steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible. No outside aid or influence has been exerted in his behalf and individual merit and ability have been the stepping-stones on which he has mounted to success and prominence in the financial circles of St. Louis, where he now figures as vice president and cashier of the Boatmen's Bank. He was born January 30, 1869, in the city in which he still makes his home, his parents being William and Marie (Sinner) Reinholdt.

In the acquirement of his education he was graduated from the high school of St. Louis and on the 18th of November, 1886, entered the employ of the Bank of Commerce, now the National Bank of Commerce, in St. Louis as messenger. He served in almost every capacity with that institution for a period of twenty-five years, being elected auditor in 1903 and assistant cashier in 1905. On the 31st of December, 1911, he resigned his position to become vice president of the International Bank, in which capacity he served until he again resigned to become the vice president of the Boatmen's Bank, of which he is also the cashier and one of the directors, thus occupying a place of prominence in the financial circles of the city.

On the 6th of February, 1890, Mr. Reinholdt was married in St. Louis to Miss

JULIUS W. REINHOLDT

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Frieda Barthel, a daughter of W. Theo Barthel, a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the city. Three sons have been born of their marriage: Julius William, Jr., who wedded Florence Nulsen and has two children, William Nulsen and Anne, aged respectively four and two years; Captain Roland R.; and Lieutenant Carl A. Reinholdt. The second son was a captain of the American Expeditionary Force and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his activity and valor in the Argonne-Meuse battle. He was also decorated by the grand duchess of Luxemburg. The youngest son was graduated at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, as a second lieutenant in the field artillery.

Mr. Reinholdt is a republican in his political views but does not hesitate to cast an independent ballot if his judgment so dictates. He belongs to the St. Louis Club, the Liederkranz, the Missouri Athletic Club and the Sunset Hill Country Club. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, of St. Louis. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is keenly interested in those forces which make for higher ideals of manhood and of citizenship. He cooperates heartily in all interests for the general good and those who have long been associated with him in business or social relations speak of him in terms of warm praise.

ELMER HICKS MATKIN, D. D. S.

A prominent member of the dental profession in Bonne Terre is Elmer Hicks Matkin, who is also serving the city as mayor, having been elected in April, 1920, for a two years' term. He is a native of St. Francois county, his birth having occurred on his father's farm near Doe Run, on the 15th of April, 1875, a son of Luther A. and Lucinda (Tullock) Matkin. His grandparents were Henry Logan and Elizabeth (Grider) Tullock, the former born in September, 1799, the latter in April, 1803. They were early settlers and prominent people of the county. Mr. Tullock died in July, 1870, his wife March 15, 1882. His father was born near Bismarck, St. Francois county, and throughout his life engaged in farming, being recognized as one of the most successful and prominent farmers in the community where he resided.

The education of Mayor Matkin was received in the common schools of St. Francois county until he was fourteen years of age at which time he entered the public schools of Farmington and subsequently the Baptist College at that place. When he was about twenty years of age he entered the Missouri Dental College at St. Louis, a part of Washington University, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of D. M. D. in 1900. Immediately following his graduation he removed to Bonne Terre, opened an office, and built up an extensive and lucrative dental practice. In April 1920, as the result of the popularity he had acquired in Bonne Terre, he was elected to the office of mayor on the non-partisan ticket for a term of two years. Mr. Matkin is the second mayor the city has elected and upon the work of these early administrations the future of Bonne Terre depends. He is recognized as a man of sound judgment, level-headed, correctly valuing any situation before making a forward move. One of the most important features of his administration, no doubt, will be the street improvements, which are now under way.

On the 6th of September, 1914, Mayor Matkin was united in marriage to Miss Olive Bentley, daughter of George W. Bentley, a native of Kentucky and a resident of Winchester for a number of years preceding his death which occurred in 1919, at the age of sixty-four years. He was born near Lexington, and as a man of prominence and influence was widely known throughout the community in which he chose to make his home. His wife was before her marriage Miss Emma Palmer, also a native of Kentucky in which state her marriage took place. Mrs. Bentley is still living and is making her home in Winchester, Kentucky, having sold the home farm.

Since age conferred on Mr. Matkin the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party. The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational church and they are consistent members of that organization in Bonne Terre. Fraternally he is a Mason, having membership in the Samaritan Lodge, No. 424 of Bonne Terre. He is likewise a Maccabee, belonging to Lodge

No. 119 of Bonne Terre, of which he is past commander, and a member of Bonne Terre camp, M. W. A. Mr. and Mrs. Matkin are prominent and active members of the Bonne Terre Country Club of which the mayor is a director, and for recreation he also turns to hunting and fishing. As for his professional career, his finely equipped office is an indication of the success which has attended him. His efforts have always been wisely directed in channels where results have been certain, and the integrity and enterprise of his methods have elicited for him the goodwill and confidence and high respect of his fellow townsmen.

BENJAMIN F. DUNN.

Benjamin F. Dunn is president of the Kansas City Scenic Company, and thus active in the control of a business which was established in 1889 and has since been in continuous existence. His associate officers are John C. Bronaugh, treasurer and manager, and George L. Bronaugh, secretary. Mr. Dunn was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, February 14, 1862, and is a son of James W. and Harriet (Adams) Dunn. In 1867 the family removed to Olathe, Kansas, and Benjamin F. Dunn, then a little lad of but five years, soon entered the public schools of that locality and continued his education there until he reached the age of fourteen, when he began learning the marble cutters' trade in Olathe. In 1883 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he learned the business of sign painting in the employ of the American Sign Company. In 1884 he arrived in Kansas City when the town was comparatively new. He also spent some time in Chicago in painting scenery. In 1889 he became one of the organizers of the Kansas City Scenic Company, which was formed to supply theatres with various kinds of curtains and scenery, also schools and churches. His partner in the enterprise is J. C. Bronaugh, now a member of the upper house of the city council. For twenty-eight years the business was conducted at Twenty-fourth street and Grand Avenue and then removed to the present location where the plant is fully equipped for the manufacture and painting of all kinds of scenery for opera houses and other places of public entertainment. During the war the plant equipped nearly all of the army camp theatres in the United States. The business has steadily grown until it has become one of extensive proportions. Mr. Dunn has charge of the painting department and outlines much of the work for he possesses considerable artistic skill and ability, and is constantly studying along lines leading to development and projects in this connection. The company has painted the scenery for theatres, schools and churches in every state in the Union.

In 1898 Mr. Dunn was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Stuart, who was born in South Dakota. They have become parents of three children: James, Zula and B. F., Jr. Mrs. Dunn is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Dunn belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is greatly interested in the work of that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of Kansas City. Both he and his wife are highly esteemed, occupying an enviable social position, and the circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

ROSS E. BURNS.

Ross E. Burns, secretary and general manager of the Joplin Globe, published in Joplin, Missouri, was born January 27, 1882, in Jasper county, this state, his parents being Justus W. and Jennie M. Burns, both of whom were born and reared in Indiana. They met and were married in Missouri and lived on a farm in Jasper county for forty-five years, there rearing and educating their family of five sons and two daughters. Later they removed to the city of Joplin, where they now reside.

Ross E. Burns was educated in the rural schools of Jasper county, in the Baptist College of Webb City, and in the Normal schools at Chillicothe and Warrensburg, Missouri. He began teaching at the age of sixteen years and for ten years was thus identified with educational activity in Jasper county, teaching in the rural schools and as principal of the schools of Joplin, Missouri, and of

Shreveport, Louisiana. He retired from the profession of teaching to enter upon athletic work as secretary of the Shreveport Athletic Association, there spending one year, revising the Association, remodeling the building and equipment and doing coaching work throughout the state. In 1908 Mr. Burns became identified with the business interests of Joplin and so continued through 1910 when he went upon the road for a hardware concern and traveled thus for a few months. He later took up newspaper work. This was early in 1911 and he was upon the road for the Joplin Globe for a year. He also served as circulation manager for a year, then became business manager and was later chosen secretary and general manager, in which position he still continues. He is financially interested in the Joplin Globe Publishing Company and is also the owner of stock in a Joplin Bank and the owner of property in this city.

On the 26th of December, 1907, in Joplin, Mr. Burns was married to Miss Mabel Louise Hobson, a daughter of M. S. Hobson. Mrs. Burns was born in Joplin, and went with her parents to western Kansas and to New Mexico in pioneer times in those states. They lived in an adobe dugout and in schooners, but later returned to Joplin, Mrs. Burns then living with her mother and grandfather, who was engaged in merchandising in Joplin in pioneer times. She was educated in the Joplin schools and is a graduate of the high school and also of the Great Western Normal school.

Mr. Burns became deeply interested in the principles of democracy before becoming a voter and has been an earnest worker in the democratic party since that time. His views on the tariff question are very decided he being an ardent free trader. He does not hesitate to express his opinions upon any vital subject and his position has never been an equivocal one. He also has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, is a Mason and was the organizer of the Joplin Rotary Club. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since his boyhood days and has always been a faithful follower of its teachings, while his support thereof has contributed to the progress of the church and the extension of its influence.

THOMAS MORTIMER MARLOW.

For many years Thomas Mortimer Marlow has been prominent in the financial and business circles of Montgomery. He was born on his father's farm near New Florence on the 4th of April, 1856, a son of John Stone and Eliza (Garrett) Marlow. The father was born in Maryland and in 1848 came to Missouri, where he engaged in farming until the Civil war. During the Danville raid made by Bill Anderson and his guerrillas in October, 1864, Mr. Marlow, who was then in active service, was ordered by the commander of the militia to take some rations from New Florence to Rhineland. With seven other men, he set out upon this journey and reached Rhineland in safety, but on the return trip they ran into the guerrillas by whom they were captured and taken into the camp where they were held as prisoners. This camp was attacked by the militia and during the fighting, Mr. Marlow was shot, his death occurring on the next day, October 16, 1865, leaving a widow and seven children. Accounts differ as to whether the militia or the guerrillas fired the fatal shot. At the time of his death he was in the prime of life, just thirty-six years of age. The mother, Eliza Garrett Marlow, was born in Calloway county, in December, 1832, a daughter of Elijah Garrett, who came to Missouri from either Maryland or Virginia. The Garretts are of English descent. Mrs. Marlow is now making her home in California and is enjoying good health at the age of eighty-eight years.

Thomas Mortimer Marlow attended the common schools of Montgomery county until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he put his textbooks aside and secured employment in a flour mill of Calloway county. Here he learned every phase of the milling trade and also became an expert stationary engineer. In 1882 he bought and remodeled a mill located in Americus. He conducted this until 1890, achieving substantial success, but at that time sold the mill and entered into mercantile business at Americus, conducting a general store under the name of T. M. Marlow & Company, his brother Clarence Marlow and son-in-law, E. D. Bush being

his partners. This venture also proved to be very successful and in 1908 Mr. Marlow withdrew from active management of the store and turned it over to his son-in-law. Mr. Marlow then organized the Bank of Americus of which he became cashier and held this position until 1910. This bank is still in existence. Upon his resignation he entered the employ of the New Florence Bank as cashier, serving in that capacity to the complete satisfaction of the bank and its patrons until 1919. In March of that year, in connection with W. B. Spears, formerly of the Union Savings Bank, he organized the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Montgomery with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and a surplus of five thousand dollars. Mr. Marlow became president of this organization and Mr. Spears cashier, positions which they still retain. During its first year the bank paid a dividend of five percent and its future is very bright. They have also placed a small amount to surplus and undivided profits, and the total resources are already two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

It was on the 3rd of April, 1878, that Mr. Marlow's first marriage took place, Rosa Darms of Callaway county becoming his wife. Her death took place in 1915. She was the mother of three children: Blanche, who is now the wife of Edward D. Bush, a merchant at New Florence, and the mother of one child, Ruth; Bascom Marlow, a druggist of Mexico, who married Miss Gertrude Smith of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and has one child, Rosemary; and Cordelia, the wife of John Quick, a farmer at Americus, and the mother of one child, Woodrow Quick. His second wife was before her marriage to him, Mrs. Ora May See, to whom he was married July 17, 1918. She was a daughter of William Smith of Montgomery county.

Mr. Marlow gives his political support to the republican party. He has served as county judge and he has been a member of the school board several times. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Montgomery Lodge, Triune Chapter of Wellsville, No. 93, Centralia Council, No. 34, and he has served as master of the Florence Lodge, No. 261. Mr. Marlow is likewise a member of the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Montgomery, in the activities of which organization he takes a prominent part. He has been twice president of the Old Settlers' Association in Montgomery county which has just held its thirty-ninth annual meeting, at which Champ Clark was the principal speaker. The life of Mr. Marlow has been well spent. He has been diligent and persistent in business, progressive in citizenship and throughout his entire life has manifested those personal traits which win warm regard.

WARD H. LEONARD, M. D.

Dr. Ward H. Leonard, devoting his life to medical practice in Kansas City since 1898 and specializing in obstetrics and gynecology, was born in Highland, Kansas, January 4, 1872, his parents being James A. and Mary W. (Holmes) Leonard, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, in which state they were reared and married. They came to Kansas in 1865 and the father followed farming and also engaged in the banking business in Highland. He was very active in educational advancement, serving for many years as a member of the school board, and was also interested in the college of Highland.

Dr. Leonard spent his youthful days under the parental roof, passing through consecutive grades in the public schools until he completed a high school course in Highland, after which he entered the college there and was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1893. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as his life work, he went east to enter the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and there pursued his medical course, being graduated in 1897 with the M. D. degree. The following year he opened an office in Kansas City and here he has engaged to a large extent in general practice. He has also specialized in obstetrics and gynecology and has developed a high degree of skill in those branches of the profession.

Dr. Leonard volunteered for service in the World war and in August, 1917, went to Camp Funston, where he was commissioned a lieutenant. He left there with the Eighty-ninth Division in June, 1918, and was in the field hospital service, his duties being of a most active and strenuous character. He was commissioned a

captain and served throughout the war with the Eighty-ninth Division, receiving his honorable discharge on the 4th of June, 1919, at Camp Taylor. His experience overseas was that of the surgeon whose work was extremely arduous and difficult, and at all times he measured up to the strictest demands and the highest standards of military professional service. Before going to Camp Funston he had served as a member of the examining board. In fact he offered his services to the government immediately after the declaration of war.

In politics Dr. Leonard maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the Knights of Pythias. Along professional lines his connection is with the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations, and he is also a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Modest and unassuming he is always approachable, and his genial manner and unfaltering courtesy gain for him the highest respect of all who know him, while in his practice he has always enjoyed the esteem of his professional brethren.

CHARLES CASSIUS CROW.

Charles Cassius Crow, engaged in the general practice of law in Kansas City, was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, November 4, 1867, his parents being William A. and Nora (Galbreath) Crow. The father was a native of Kentucky and a son of Dr. Charles C. Crow, who became the first physician of Buchanan county. The maternal grandfather, William Galbreath, came from Virginia and took up his abode in Missouri in pioneer times.

Charles C. Crow attended the public schools of Buchanan county. He determined upon the practice of law as a life work and with that end in view studied in the office of Judge A. M. Woodson, now judge of the supreme court at St. Joseph, Missouri. While engaged in pursuing his law course Mr. Crow wrote fraternal insurance. After his admission to the bar he entered upon the practice of law which he has since followed and has gained a creditable position at the bar, displaying ability in the trial of all kinds of cases.

Mr. Crow was united in marriage to Miss Ida S. Imel and they have become parents of two children, Nora Velata and Charles C., Jr., who are aged twenty-four and twenty-one years respectively, the latter now a student in a polytechnic school of Kansas City. The religious faith of the family is that of the Christian church and politically Mr. Crow is a Jeffersonian democrat, while fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Moose and is a loyal supporter of the principles upon which these organizations are based.

LYNN W. GARRETT, JR.

Lynn W. Garrett, cashier of the Citizens County Bank of Des Loge, was born September 14, 1891, at Potosi, Missouri, the son of Lynn Wesley Garrett, a resident of Belgrade, Washington county, Missouri, where he is engaged in farming. He is a native of Abington, Washington county, Virginia, born May 9, 1864. His father was Aaron Thomas Garrett, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when he was a young man and settled in North Carolina, later moving to Virginia. He became a prosperous farmer, and later removed to Washington county, Missouri, where he bought a farm and lived until the time of his death. L. W. Garrett, Sr., came to Missouri about 1870 and held the position of sheriff and collector of Washington county from 1888 to 1892. He is a stanch supporter of the democratic party and fraternally he is a member of the Masons, in which lodge he is very prominent. The mother of Lynn W. Garrett was Sarah Leonora Hughes, who passed away in 1902. She was a native of Washington county, Missouri, the daughter of Alexander Hughes, who was a gallant soldier in the Confederate army, and was killed in the battle of Shiloh. He was of Scotch Irish ancestry and was a native of North Carolina.

Lynn W. Garrett was educated in the common schools of Washington county until he was about twelve years of age when he attended the Potosi high school, after which he obtained a position in the Potosi Bank as assistant cashier when but sixteen years of age. He remained there until December, 1914, when he moved to Des Loge and became cashier of the Citizens Bank, a position which he still holds. He is now one of the directors. The bank was chartered in August, 1907, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and now has fifteen thousand dollars of surplus and undivided profits. The resources have now reached over four hundred thousand dollars. The year 1919 showed a gain of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. When Mr. Garrett first took charge of the bank it showed total resources of fifty-five thousand dollars—a record not surpassed in the state.

Mr. Garrett was married December 14, 1915, to Lena C. Williams, the daughter of Doyle Williams, who was connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroad and was killed by a train at Carondolet. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett are the parents of one child, Jane Williams Garrett.

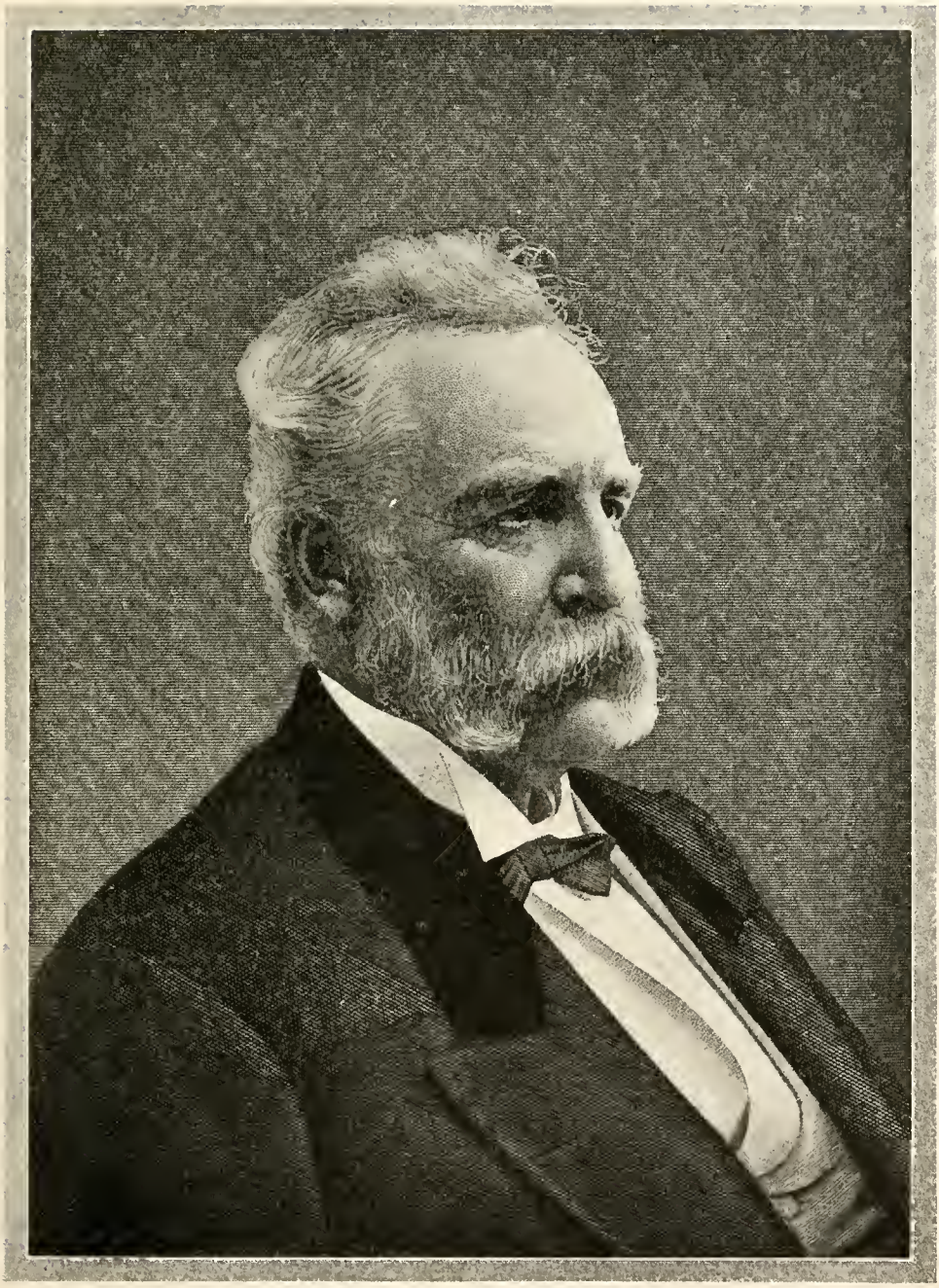
Mr. Garrett is a member of the Presbyterian church and is treasurer and one of the church trustees. Fraternally he is a Mason, a member of Ionic Lodge, No. 154, of which he is past master. He is likewise a Royal Arch Mason, of Mel Chapter, No. 129, of Bonne Terre and belongs to Hiram Council, No. 1, R. & S. M.; DeSoto Commandery, No. 56, K. T.; Missouri Consistory No. 1. of St. Louis, thus attaining the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is a member of Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at St. Louis, and is worthy patron of Eastern Star Chapter, No. 260, of Des Loge. He also has membership in Leadville Lodge, No. 511, I. O. O. F., and Des Loge Lodge, No. 266, K. P. He gives his political support to the democratic party although he has never been a candidate for any office.

Mr. Garrett has made good use of his opportunities. He has prospered from year to year and has conducted all business matters carefully and successfully and in all his acts displays an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of a competence to affect in any way his actions toward those less successful than he, and has always a cheerful word and pleasant smile for all with whom he comes in contact.

GEORGE RAPPEEN SMITH

There has perhaps been no citizen of Missouri whose loyalty to the federal government has been more pronounced than was that of George Rappeen Smith. It was the dominating element of his life, causing him to sacrifice personal interests and crucify all personal political opportunities. What he did for the state of Missouri is told in the history of the founding and development of the city of Sedalia and in the establishment and promotion of the railway systems of the state, especially the Missouri Pacific, the building of which through the inland counties, his keen sagacity saw would be of untold value and benefit in the settlement of the commonwealth and the utilization of its natural resources.

George R. Smith was born in Powhatan county, Virginia, August 17, 1804. In that county, early in the eighteenth century, had settled George Smith, of whom George R. Smith was a lineal descendant in the fourth generation. He was a man of considerable wealth, invested in lands and slaves. Thomas Smith, the only son of George and Ann Smith, was born December 29, 1719, and died September 25, 1786. He succeeded to his father's estate and spent his entire life in Powhatan county. He was married three times and had a son and a daughter by each marriage. The two older sons were each named George. One was called George Stovall Smith and the other Mill-pond George, from the fact that his father's home was located near the mill-pond. He was born March 15, 1747, and died August 9, 1820. When the Baptists first preached in that neighborhood the two Georges became converts to that faith and took up the work of the ministry. George Smith, father of George R. Smith, became the pastor of the Baptist church of Powhatan in 1784 and also filled other ministerial duties until 1804, when he removed to Woodford county, Kentucky, and afterward to Franklin county. About that time the slavery question



GENERAL GEORGE R. SMITH

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was a dominant one in Kentucky and he warmly supported the anti-slavery cause. He was married three times, his second wife being Sally Heydon, whom he wedded March 31, 1803, and who passed away December 5, 1804, leaving an only son, George Rappeen Smith, who was born at the old family home in Virginia, August 17, 1804. A few weeks later the family started for Kentucky and when the mother died the son was but four months old and was taken to the home of his half-sister, Esther, who was the wife of James Martin. There he remained until the death of Mrs. Martin about three years later, when he returned to the home of his father, who had married again in the meantime.

The boy was given the best educational opportunities the locality afforded. He attended a school conducted by Thomas Henderson at Great Crossing, in Scott county, but his most valuable educational training was received at Georgetown, in the same county, where he was under the instruction of Elder Barton W. Stone, an eminent teacher and divine, who was one of the first ministers of the Christian church. George R. Smith became a pupil in a school conducted by Elder Stone in 1818, when fourteen years of age, and there studied mathematics, Latin and scientific branches, but not the least of the benefits there derived was the moral influence upon his character by his revered teacher. It was at the same period that he became imbued with ideas that eventually led to the development of anti-slavery principles which found expression in his later life. However, for many years he was a slave owner and his inheritance from his father included a number of slaves, together with some shares of bank stock and one thousand dollars in cash. After his father's death on the 9th of August, 1820, he went to make his home with his uncle, Benjamin Davis, of Scott county, Kentucky, but continued in school under Elder Stone for several years and later studied in Frankfort under Kane O'Hara, an Irish political exile. At that time, in addition to other branches of learning, he took up the study of law and qualified for the bar. When twenty years of age he returned to the home of his uncle and was soon afterward appointed deputy sheriff of Scott county. When about twenty-two years of age he became practically sheriff of the county, but declined to serve for a second term when the duties of the office would have compelled him to inflict capital punishment.

On the 24th of April, 1827, Mr. Smith entered upon an ideal home life through his marriage to Melita Ann Thomson, daughter of General David Thomson. Their first child, David, born June 28, 1828, died January 27, 1829. They also became the parents of two daughters: Martha Elizabeth, always called Bettie in the family circle, who was born January 10, 1830, and became Mrs. M. E. Smith; and Sarah Elvira, who was called Sed. She was born October 1, 1831, and became the wife of S. E. Cotton.

In the early part of his married life the bank in which Mr. Smith had inherited shares of stock failed, causing him considerable loss. It was partly due to this and partly to the influence of his father-in-law that he removed to Missouri, General Thomson having in the meantime made investments at various periods in Illinois and Missouri land. In October, 1833, they started by carriage for Pettis county, Missouri, traveling in a great yellow coach drawn by a pair of horses caparisoned with the ponderous trappings of the times. After visiting for several weeks in Callaway county they arrived in Pettis county November 12, 1833. All about them was a typical frontier region, the nearest trading point being Boonville on the Missouri river, thirty-five miles distant. Wolves were often heard howling at night and one could scarcely venture away from the primitive pioneer home without seeing deer and turkeys and other wild game could be had in abundance. General Thomson and General Smith had brought with them their slaves, among whom were a carpenter, a stone mason and a millwright besides the farm hands, while the women numbered spinners, cooks and housemaids. With the aid of the negroes the work of establishing a home similar to that of a southern plantation was carried on. During the absence of General and Mrs. Smith on a visit to relatives their house was destroyed by fire, so that the family had to take up their residence with General Thomson, who had named the little settlement in which he lived Georgetown in honor of his old Kentucky home. Georgetown became the county seat of Pettis county and so continued until 1865, when the seat of government was removed to Sedalia. Having lost their home by fire, General Smith established a new home in Georgetown. He had been instrumental in securing the establishment of county government there. In order to remove the county records from St. Helena, the

former county seat, it was necessary that there should be a courthouse in which to house the records. The early settlers because of poverty wished to build a log one, but General Smith was instrumental in persuading them to build a brick one and in order to have this done he and Judge Ramey made a written proposition to the court to manufacture the brick and erect the building within two years, being awarded the contract December 26, 1835. They thus gave impetus to the improvement of the town, with the development and expansion of which General Smith was connected until he founded the town of Sedalia. He hoped with his removal to Georgetown to engage in immediate practice, as he did not like farming, but his wife said: "There was no occasion to use his knowledge of law. In this new country there was no litigation. Everybody was everybody's friend." General Smith therefore continued the management of his farm, which adjoined the town and extended south for about a mile. He planted a fine apple and peach orchard and his cabin was the second built in Georgetown, being constructed of square-hewn logs and supplied with glass windows. The building contained a large room twenty feet square and a kitchen of equal size, with an entry between the two. The outside buildings were soon erected for the shelter of the negroes and the stock together with the other buildings necessary for the care of farm products. In those early pioneer times the neighborhood was visited by Elder Allen Wright, a minister of the Christian church, under whose teachings Mrs. Smith and her elder daughter united with the church in 1842, while five years later Mr. Smith and his younger daughter also became members. It was characteristic of Mr. Smith, too, that in pioneer times he endeavored to promote the cause of higher education and of liberal culture. As early as 1836 he began putting forth effort for the establishment of schools more advanced than those of the primitive type and while his initial labor was not successful, he succeeded after several years, with the cooperation of others, in establishing a female academy in Georgetown and every week or two would call meetings of the trustees to consider ways and means of furthering the project. A charter of incorporation was secured in 1841 and on the 19th of May, 1845, Mr. Smith donated two acres of land for the academy site and also gave money to the project, but after the erection of a brick building which was completed to include the roof the enthusiasm of his co-workers died out and the building was not finished. In January, 1850, however, he hired a Miss Munroe, of Boston, to teach his own and several other little girls, this school being held in one of the rooms of the "academy." The following year he brought to his home the second piano ever in the neighborhood and in such ways did everything in his power to promote the cultural advancement of the community. Drinking was then a prevalent evil and General Smith became an ardent advocate of temperance. In fact his aid and influence were ever on the side of uplifting forces for the individual and for the community.

The interests of Mr. Smith's life were always varied, as they are in the career of every broad-minded man who acknowledges and meets his duties and obligations to his fellows, to his family and to himself. Business naturally claimed much of his attention and throughout his life he remained interested in agricultural pursuits, with large investments in land, but at the same time at intervals he extended his activities into other fields, many of which proved lucrative. In 1836, as agent for his brother-in-law, Manlius V. Thomson, of Georgetown, Kentucky, he purchased pork for the United States navy yards and in 1839 he was also associated with Mr. Thomson in business ventures in Columbia and Nashville, Tennessee, while in 1840 he became interested with several partners in supplying provisions to the Indians who were being transported from the south to Indian Territory, in which connection he took a large drove of hogs from Pettis county through the unsettled country westward to Fort Gibson, where he sold at a good profit. Through the succeeding decade or so he shipped pork and other provisions down the Mississippi river, executed beef and pork government contracts, sent shipments of mules to the New Orleans market and bought land warrants issued to Mexican war volunteers. Speaking of this business phase of his life, one of his biographers said of him: "Truly American in this respect, he was equally American in his disregard of his personal business considerations when higher issues were in question. * * * His absorption in business did not prevent him from taking an eager and an active interest throughout life in political matters. By character, early training and marriage connections alike, he was a liberal, if not a radical in

politics; and we find him adhering, in every contingency, to that one of the two parties which, under various names, has always represented the more liberal, nationalizing element. At first a national republican, he became a whig when that party arose. When the whig party broke into pieces on the slavery question, he became a member of the American or know nothing party. And when palliatives failed and the inevitable conflict came, he became a republican in the later sense. Judged from the standpoint of principle, his political career was singularly consistent throughout. At every epoch he stood for a broad interpretation of the constitution; for a strong national government; for a policy favorable to banks, internal improvements and manufactures; and for the Union as against the states." Mr. Smith's first public office was that of justice of the peace, to which he was elected in 1836, and in the same year he was the whig candidate for the legislature. He took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1849, and more to keep his party together than with any hope of success, he again became a candidate for state representative and ran ahead of his ticket although defeated. Through much of his active career in politics Mr. Smith was with the losing side, from the fact that he was always a supporter of the constitution and the federal government while living in a section in which states' rights were strongly endorsed. There are perhaps few men who have exerted a stronger influence over public thought and action in Missouri. He was an earnest, logical speaker which, combined with his personal popularity, always drew to him a large vote when he was a candidate for office. On the 15th of April, 1843, he was appointed receiver of public moneys at Springfield, Missouri. No matter what his personal opinion or feeling might be, when he was in office he felt it ever to be his first duty to discharge the tasks of the office in accordance with federal law. As the years passed his opposition to the democratic party grew stronger and stronger and when President Polk and the democratic party came into power General Smith retired from the office to which he had been appointed. His biographer has said in this regard: "As a whig, his resignation was at once demanded and presented; and he was ordered to turn over the funds of his office to his successor. Thus closed, for the time, his career as a federal office holder. His experience was not altogether a pleasant one, but he had gained much from it. He had widened the circle of his political and personal friends; he had more firmly established his leadership in his own section; and he had gained an experience of financial operations on a large scale."

While serving as receiver of public moneys at Springfield, General Smith also supervised his farming interests at Georgetown, here his family resided, and at the same time was engaged in various business speculations. He was also for some months both before and after leaving office as well as during the period of his incumbency fulfilling contracts with the government for the transportation of mail. One of these contracts dated from Jauuary 1, 1843, to June 30, 1846, and involved carrying the mail twice a week and back in a two-horse post coach from Jefferson City to Warsaw and from Warsaw to Springfield, Missouri, bringing a combined income of twenty-six hundred dollars annually. In 1844 the postoffice department was importuned to establish a tri-weekly mail delivery, whereupon Otho Hinton, of St. Louis, desiring to get the contract, proposed to transport the mail three times a week without increase in pay. This caused Mr. Smith to write to the department, saying: "I have understood before that Hinton was making some effort to get my lines. Sooner than I will give up the line to him, I will carry it at the same price ($2,600) three times a week." Following the close of his contract, at his petition congress accorded him seven hundred and eighty dollars "as full compensation for carrying the mail once per week oftener than originally contracted by him." Twice later he received mail contracts, but certain annoyances were connected with both and before their expiration he had become engaged on Santa Fe freighting contracts for the government, in which he was associated with John S. Jones. This firm entered into relations with the great freighting house of Jabez Smith & Company, of Independence, Missouri, and during 1848-49 executed various subcontracts with them. Independence, Missouri, was the chief point of outfitting for these freighting contracts, which had the usual experiences of the wagon trains that made their way across the plains and over the mountains to the far west, the northwest and the southwest. On one occasion cholera broke out among the freighters, preventing their continuance of their work for a time, and it was said: "In the nursing and care of the sick General Smith took charge, acting at once as

physician, hospital steward, spiritual adviser and chaplain, all in one; and many were the testimonies to his unselfish devotion and Christian fortitude offered by the survivors upon their return to civilization." After four years' connection with the freighting business General Smith decided to sell his stock, wagons and other outfit in 1852.

In the meantime his political activity had continued unabated. These were the years in which the momentous questions that preceded the Civil war were coming into prominence, and with the earnestness which characterized every phase of his political activity General Smith was formulating his opinions that crystallized later in his ardent support of the Union. The whig party with which he had been allied was losing ground, yet he could not become a supporter of the democratic party, and again in a hopeless race he became a candidate for congress. He never hesitated to sacrifice himself for a cause. He never measured any interest or question by the inch rule of self but by the standard gauge of public need and public good. Again and again he entered the breach, trying to hold together those forces which were making for nationalization, and when the opportunity came he allied himself with the cause that led eventually to success.

In the meantime there entered into the matter of public welfare in the state a question of most vital importance, that of railroad building, in which connection Mr. Smith's biographer, Dr. Samuel Bannister Harding, said: "The part played by General Smith in the struggle to secure the location and completion of the Pacific Railroad brings us to the greatest effort of his life, crowned by his most signal achievement." With notable prescience General Smith recognized the great value of railroad building to Missouri as affecting its local development and as a factor in bringing the state into closer commercial and political relations with the nation. Between 1847 and 1855 Missouri granted charters and gave aid to seven railroads, including the Pacific Railroad Company, which was chartered in 1849 to build a line from St. Louis or any other Mississippi river point to any point on the western line of the state. Then came the contest between the establishment of a river route or an inland route and Mr. Smith lent his whole energy and aid to supporting the latter. His connection therewith is a matter of history. He called meetings of citizens along the proposed inland route, raised subscriptions, took an active part in promoting the political phases of the question and after seemingly insurmountable obstacles and the most bitter and prolonged opposition he won success for the enterprise which was so dear to his heart and which constituted the keynote to the development, settlement and upbuilding of the great state of Missouri. The inland counties subscribed four hundred and twelve thousand dollars to the proposed road as the result of General Smith's untiring labors, and again we quote from his biographer: "The battle—hard to the point of hopelessness—seemed won. But a new difficulty arose when, upon reporting the subscriptions to the directors, a flaw was found by them in the subscriptions of Jackson county. By reason of the short interval before the expiration of the time fixed by law, the whole matter was thus thrown into jeopardy. Again General Smith proved equal to the emergency, and by personally guaranteeing, with some other gentlemen, the amount of the Jackson county subscription, the difficulty was overcome." The question of railroad building has always been a matter of legislative enactment as well as of financial support of the project and about the time when General Smith succeeded in influencing the road to choose the inland route he was elected, in 1854, to the general assembly, so that he was able to supplement his previous efforts for the road by equally vigorous action in the legislature, where he was the colleague of many men who have won fame in state and national affairs. He was appointed to the important committees on elections and on internal improvements and as chairman for the house of the joint committee to examine the condition and management of the penitentiary. He was also active in connection with the election of a United States senator. The contest between democrat and whig was most bitter. Nothing could cause General Smith to swerve from the course that he believed to be right. He was a Kentucky whig after the model of Henry Clay. His southern birth and education, however, did not extinguish the national impulses and patriotic fire that burned in his heart. He loved his whole country and his life was consecrated to the purpose of holding the states together in one common bond of union and in promoting the best interests and developing to the largest extent and in the most rapid manner every element of material wealth within its boundaries. He considered the railroad question the most important one

before the assembly and it was because of the attitude of the candidates on this question that General Smith supported the whig candidate, but that session and a special session resulted in no election of a United States senator. All this time General Smith was working untiringly for the Pacific Railroad, which, according to Judge Fagg, was "the pet scheme of his life and the one upon which he lavished all the wealth of his time, talents and most devoted attachment." The zeal, ability and success with which he had carried through the campaign for the location of the road on the inland route led the directors in January, 1854, to appoint him their agent to collect the subscriptions west of Jefferson City. This work he pursued with energy and success until relieved by the appointment of other agents, June 13, 1855. On May 12, 1854, the secretary wrote informing him that contracts for the construction of the third and fourth divisions were to be let and soliciting him to be present at the meeting of the board to consider them. Soon after he was formally made a member of the board of directors, a position which he held for several years. The question of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as all know, was one which aroused Missouri to the utmost. General Smith had been born and reared in a slave state, had inherited negroes and had always owned them, although gradually his opinions were being developed along anti-slavery lines. When an attempt was made by Missourians to send people into Kansas simply to make it a slave state,—people who had no intention of remaining there as residents, he strongly opposed this course as underhanded and placed himself in even stronger opposition to the democratic party. He was not yet at the ultra point where he could support the newly organized republican party and in 1856 he gave his allegiance—the whig party having passed out of existence—to the American or know nothing party, which stood for "the exclusion of foreigners from office, the extension of the term of residence required for naturalization and the maintenance of a federal union." In 1856 he became a candidate for the nomination for congress. His attitude concerning the Kansas-Nebraska situation led to the success of his opponent. His opposition to the democratic party led him almost to the length of voting for the republican party. On the 2d of June, 1856, however, he was appointed a delegate to the national council of the American party, but could not attend. Later he came out as an independent candidate for congress without regard to party nominations, nor did he on this or any other occasion gloss over his position or his opinions concerning vital public problems.

While thus actively engaged in upholding his political views and working for the development and welfare of the state in those ways which must be accomplished through political agencies, he at the same time gave constant attention and supervision to his farm at Georgetown and to the affairs of the Pacific Railroad. There was much dissatisfaction in those early days concerning railway management in Missouri and General Smith's friends, regarding him as the foremost champion of the road in the central section of the state, urged him as a candidate for its presidency, such offices being largely political at that time. He received the strong support of prominent men, but again political activity manifested itself in opposition, yet General Smith never for a moment ceased his labors for what he believed to be for the best interests of the commonwealth at large. He used every endeavor, with the building of the Pacific Railroad, to secure its extension through Georgetown, but the survey of the line placed it three miles distant from the town. General Smith at once recognized that Georgetown was thereby doomed and that a new town would spring up around the railroad station. Again he brought all of the strength of his persuasive powers to bear upon his fellow citizens at Georgetown to cooperate in the building of a new town, but they were blind to the situation which his prescience recognized. Acting according to the dictates of his faith and judgment concerning the future, General Smith sought to interest his friends in the purchase of certain lands owned by Absalom McVey and his minor heirs. His friends did not rally to the support, but General Smith succeeded in obtaining a loan of five thousand dollars from Fayette McMullen for six per cent interest and one-half of the profits and the purchase was made of three hundred and thirty-seven acres at thirteen dollars per acre February 18, 1856, and on the 4th of March he acquired one hundred and sixty acres from the McVey heirs. The first plat of the town was filed for record November 30, 1857, and the place was named Sedalia in honor of his younger daughter, who was called Sed. Josiah Dent, one of the warm friends of General Smith, was much interested in the new town and its name and when General Smith said that the termination ville was decidedly

objectionable, as it did not comport with the large and flourishing city of his dreams, Mr. Dent suggested the termination alia, which was accepted, and the new town became Sedalia. To assist in the growth of the town General Smith purchased a tract of timber land about three miles distant and erected a sawmill to saw lumber for building operations, the first lumber manufactured being used for the erection of his own home. Time justified his prophecy of Georgetown and the development of a new city.

Throughout his entire career General Smith seems to have had to contend with great obstacles and difficulties, but his virile strength never faltered and never did he change his course as a matter of policy. His adherence to the right as he saw it was the dominant feature of his career. His biographer, Harding, says: "The year 1861 was a somber one for General Smith. In the hostile clash of arms he saw his most cherished political principles and his fondest material hopes placed at once in jeopardy. The preservation of the Union of the states, the speedy completion of the Pacific road, the building up of his new city,—were all put to hazard, with the chances at least even against a favorable result. To these perplexities and anxieties there was added severe family affliction and grievous sorrow. On the 22nd of April, 1861, Mr. Smith passed away and the death of his wife touched General Smith in the tenderest depths of his nature. The affliction was not one from which he easily recovered." Her daughters yield splendid tribute to the mother, "a woman keen, vigilant and austere in the management of her household and her children; a mother tender and loving, kind and sagacious; a wife faithful and true; strict in discipline and holding wisely the reins of power. As a neighbor she was kind and obliging, but she never fell into that familiarity that breeds contempt." She resolved that her children should not be the victims of slavery, which resulted in the development of many useless men and women because they were untrained to work and duties, and her own daughters were instructed in every phase of household work, even though the negro slave must remain idle. On one occasion a sister-in-law remonstrated with Mrs. Smith for this course, saying: "Sister Melita, you will ruin that negro," to which the answer came, "Well, I had rather ruin the negro than ruin my own children." She thought gladness and brightness the important thing and her cheerfulness was a great feature in her life.

"In the period that elapsed between General Smith's defeat for congress in August, 1858," writes Hardy, "and the beginning of the war in April, 1861, his political opinions were in a transition state. * * * His opposition to sectionalism and his love of the Union were fundamental; but so, too, was his hatred of the ignorance, the arrogance, the duplicity and the aggression of the slave-barons of the democratic party. * * * But the habits of a lifetime, the influence of environment and the prejudices founded on perverse report and maligning rumor caused him to hesitate to become that most despicable of beings in southern eyes, a 'black republican.' After a period of long and careful deliberation he determined to support Bell of Tennessee, the nominee of the old line whigs and Americans under the name of the constitutional union party, whose platform was 'the constitution of the country, the Union of the states and the enforcement of the laws.' In response to a question as to his position on the slavery question, he said that slavery was a blight and a curse to the nation, which would sooner or later have to be destroyed in order to save the Union; and when asked if he was not a slave-holder himself, promptly replied that he had been, having inherited them; but that he had voluntarily emancipated them, and never intended to own another human being. The history of Missouri in relation to the events preceding the declaration of war is too well known to need recounting here. General Smith's course in these trying times was one of outspoken and strenuous denunciation of every movement which looked directly or remotely to a dissolution of the Union. Although a slave-holder himself, he warned his fellow slave-owners that if they persisted in entering upon an unholy warfare against the life of the nation, it would result in 'the track of the last slave in Missouri being washed out by the blood of the white man.' At a mass meeting held at Georgetown in February, 1861, after several Conditional Union men had spoken, General Smith was called on to express his sentiments. In the course of his remarks he declared himself an unqualified Union man. When news came of the firing on Fort Sumter, he was active in the effort to enlist troops for the Federal cause." When at length the Union men had come into control of the Missouri government and Governor Gamble entered office George R. Smith became adjutant general, entering upon the duties

of the office August 24, 1861, "with the rank of brigadier general and adjutant general." The same day Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for forty-two thousand men to serve for six months under the old militia law and upon General Smith devolved the task of equipping these men when there was practically nothing for such equipment. The few arms in possession of the Missouri government were soon distributed, there was no money to pay for cavalry horses and progress seemed blocked in every way. But again in the face of great odds he continued his labors for a little more than three months, or until November 30, 1861, when differences with Governor Gamble caused him to retire from office. Possibly it was the determination of the governor to use the Missouri forces only within the state that caused General Smith to resign, the latter being an "Unconditional Union" man. He gave up his home freely and cheerfully as headquarters for Union recruiting and his place was stripped of everything save the buildings, even the rail fences being used by the army. In the meantime he was facing a critical period in his business affairs. The financial panic that followed 1857 and conditions brought about by the war made it impossible for him to dispose of the land that he had purchased at Sedalia and he was unable even to meet the interest on his note. The holder thereof, Fayette McMullen, had espoused the Confederate cause and manifested intense hatred of General Smith because of his political views. No mercy could therefore be expected from him and it was only the fact that all court proceedings were stopped in this section during the war that saved General Smith his property at that time. Toward the close of the war, when the matter was again brought up for settlement, a friend intervened with a loan, supplementing a sale of stock amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars just made by General Smith, and thus his home and property were saved to him. This was a period when men could not remain neutral and General Smith reentered public affairs in 1862. Such was his nature and his character that he must defend his opinions and in the political campaign of that year he was a radical candidate for the general assembly but was unsuccessful. By the beginning of 1863 both parties had concluded that slavery must go, but differed concerning the ways and means of its accomplishment. The agitation was continued by the radicals until the movement assumed the form of an organized protest against conservative rule and in the organization of the convention which followed General Smith was chosen one of the vice presidents, being the chief speaker at the evening meeting on September 1. At the meeting next morning he was called to take the chair and he advocated the sending of one Union man from each county to Washington to consult with the president, which was done, General Smith being appointed one of the members of this committee. Steadily the radicals were gaining over the conservatives and in 1864 Lincoln carried the state by forty thousand majority, while the entire state ticket was similarly elected. General Smith was one of the electors on the Lincoln ticket in that year, taking an active part in the campaign, and was also chosen to represent the sixteenth district in the state senate, where he was made president pro tem and was also appointed to the committees on claims, state lands and county records and was also made chairman of the committee on elections. He sustained most intimate and cordial relations with Governor Fletcher, the "radical governor," who wrote of him: "Circumstances placed me in a most prominent position at that time in Missouri and upon the judgment, discretion and heroic patriotism of General George R. Smith I relied as much as upon that of any other man in Missouri." While in the senate General Smith introduced a resolution to remove from all civil and military offices in the state those who were lukewarm in support of the war. He did not return to the assembly after his first session in the senate owing to the involved condition of his private business affairs, which were brought to a successful adjustment, however, as previously indicated. He accepted the post of assistant United States assessor. Speaking of General Smith's course during the war period, Governor Fletcher said: "He was one of the substantial men of central Missouri who gave his influence to the promotion of every cause that had a tendency to the development of the resources and the upbuilding of every enterprise for the promotion of the higher and better destiny of the state. When the war came he exhibited a patriotism that made us all honor and love him. In the dark hours when we were organizing our forces under General Lyon, he came to us earnest and hopeful and cheered us on and aided us in every way possible. When we drove Claib. Jackson out of the state and saved Missouri from being chained to the car wheel of nullification, secession and rebellion, he stood beside us a stal-

wart and fearless Unionist. And when the convention chose another governor, he stood beside him and accepted the position of adjutant general of the state and largely contributed to bring order and system out of the chaos which existed at the time. Later on his greatest service was in the senate, when the closing scenes of the war came and the days of reconstruction were upon us; when we required cool and deliberate judgment, and the nerve that comes from a high intellectual comprehension of the condition of affairs and a firm resolve to dare and do right. * * * His hatred of rebellion and disunion men and measures was intense, but his charity for his fellowman in distress and his kind and forgiving nature made him most merciful to a fallen foe; and we loved him not less for his goodness of heart than for his broad patriotism." In the years which immediately followed the war General Smith was comparatively inactive in politics, yet it was impossible for him wholly to refrain from participation in political matters. Upon the incorporation of Sedalia in 1864 he became its first mayor, so named in the charter, and served until the election in April of that year. In 1868 he was mentioned for the governorship, at which time he was still a thorough-going radical. In 1870 he joined the liberal republican movement and entered the contest as a nominee for congress only three weeks before the election, but while he carried his own county, he was defeated by the regular republican nominee. Soon afterward he returned to the regular branch of the republican party and in 1872 was nominated for the legislature, but made little effort to secure the election and was again defeated. In 1874 and in 1875 he was elected alderman of Sedalia, accepting the office that he might combat frauds in the tax assessments. His biographer said: "Except for this service, he may be considered to have retired from politics after the campaign of 1872. He was now upwards of sixty-eight years of age and from his first coming to Missouri, forty years before, had labored assiduously for liberal political principles and the material betterment of the community and section in which he lived. During these years General Smith had seen Sedalia grow and flourish until it approached the city of his dreams. The stagnation which attended the outburst of war lasted until the summer of 1862. Thenceforth, till peace was declared, the place was a military post. By the date of General Smith's death, in 1879, it had developed into a city of nearly ten thousand inhabitants." In his characterization of General Smith, S. B. Harding said: "General Smith was of large mold in every way,—large and generous in heart, as well as of noble presence and physique. He was upwards of six feet in height, and from his broad chest proceeded a deep and resonant voice. His features were of the expressive sort that light up with laughter and jovialty or darken with wrath and denunciation. The underlying and never-failing trait of his character was kindliness. Despite his vehement denunciation of men and measures, his hatreds were all in the abstract." "He and I differed widely in politics," wrote a friend in 1889, "yet there was no man whom I approached more readily and whose opinion was more cherished on any and all subjects than that of General Smith. * * * Although at times erratic in expression, he was at heart one of the best men I ever knew; having a heart, when rightly approached, as tender as a child's. Suffering in animal or man touched the very innermost feelings of his noble heart and no one ever responded more cheerfully toward its relief. Those of us who knew him well knew that one of the prime characteristics of the man was that when he was the most intense in expression towards those who differed with him in political or religious sentiments, he could be the most easily reached and his influence secured towards any relief asked for." "He had a forcible way of expressing himself," wrote Rev. John H. Miller, a ministerial friend, "especially when warmed with the excitement of debate or controversy, which would lead anyone not acquainted with him to attribute to him feelings which he did not possess. When talking about the Civil war and the men who fought on the Confederate side, he has often been heard to say: 'If I had had my way every one of the abominable rascals would have been hung.' And yet those who knew him best knew that his heart was so tender that he could not have been induced to do anything which would have given pain and suffering to a single human being. His heart was easily touched by the suffering of others. A poor woman with several children came into a public dining room one evening near dusk. She had landed with her little ones from a train on the M. K. & T. Railroad near at hand, and wandered in, not knowing where to go. Her condition was one of pity indeed, if she told the truth. Without waiting to hear whether her story was true or not, he reached into his pocket and drew forth a bill of no small denomina-

tion, and pressing it into her hand, advised her to seek shelter for herself and children where they would be comfortable." Of him Mr. Miller writes: "His mind was well stored with reminiscences and stories of the early times in Missouri, and by his manner and conversation he made himself a very pleasant companion." In politics as in private life General Smith was incapable of dissimulation; and it may be said that he was ever true to himself, his principles and his friends. "No man's political creed," wrote Judge Fagg, "was more firmly fixed in his own mind or more conscientiously and faithfully adhered to than his. He was a strong partisan, it is true, but he was a partisan from principle, and not from mere feeling or prejudice. His conclusions were always intelligently reached, after the most patient and thorough investigation. He always had the courage of his convictions and the ability to defend them. He was a man, as I read him, of broad views and liberal spirit. * * * In public life he was always prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties. With a becoming dignity in his deportment, he was nevertheless easy of approach and exceedingly kind and courteous to all with whom he came in contact. It is a great gratification to me to be able to number General George R. Smith among my personal friends, and to know that he received such a large share of the confidence and respect of those who knew him best. I am especially glad to know that he lived to see so many of his hopes and anticipations in life fully gratified. He not only lived to see his pet scheme of the Missouri Pacific Railroad finished to the western boundary of the state, but under its influence he saw literally the 'desert bloom and blossom as the rose.' He saw with feelings of proud satisfaction the spot upon which he had fixed his own domicile covered by a beautiful and prosperous city—his dearly loved city of Sedalia. He lived to see his country free from the horrors of war and with a gentle smile of peace and prosperity resting upon every hill and valley. It has been the lot of few men in life to have reached the same measure of success and to have passed away with a more sincere regret of their friends and fellows."

HENRY JARVIS ARMSTRONG.

Henry Jarvis Armstrong, justice of the peace of Buffalo township, has throughout his professional and business career displayed the qualities indispensable to success—a keen, rapid, logical mind plus the business sense and ready capacity for hard work. He was born August 21, 1853, in Mercer county, Kentucky, near Harrodsburg. His father, Lambert Derling Armstrong, was born in Mercer county in 1806, and died January 4, 1894. Joseph Armstrong, grandfather of Henry J. Armstrong, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and he was the first of his family to come to the United States, although two of his brothers came soon after. Shortly after his arrival in this country he removed to Kentucky and took up six hundred and forty acres of land in Mercer county. The mother of Henry J. Armstrong was before her marriage, Eliza Roe Lapsley, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, who belonged to a family who had been prominent residents of that county since the days of Daniel Boone. One of her brothers engaged in farming in Mercer county, and her other brother, James T. Lapsley, was a Presbyterian minister whose death occurred at the age of ninety-nine years. He remained active until the end, preaching and holding a charge. A nephew of Mrs. Armstrong's was at one time a candidate for the governorship of Kentucky. Her death occurred in 1862, terminating a life of usefulness.

Mr. Armstrong acquired his early education in Mercer county, and at the age of fifteen years entered Pardee College in Louisiana and in due time Highland University at Highland, Kansas, but his education at the latter institution was cut short, for he was compelled to withdraw because of trouble with his eyes. He was then eighteen years of age. In 1870, Mr. Armstrong had removed to Louisiana with his father, his sister, Mary Jane, and a brother, George F. One of his brothers, Philip C., remained in Kentucky and another brother, William L., settled in Pleasant Hill, Missouri. His brother George and his father were engaged in the drug business, and after leaving college, Henry J. Armstrong was employed in the drug store as general clerk. Upon the death of his brother in 1873, Mr. Armstrong and his father continued to conduct the store until 1876 when the father removed to California. After selling out the drug business Mr. Armstrong was for two years connected with the Louisiana Journal, and later traveled for several business houses. In 1884 he was elected constable, in

which position he served for six years. At the expiration of that period he engaged in the grocery business for three years when he sold out and went to St. Louis in the interest of a tobacco company. While in St. Louis he engaged in the meat and vegetable business on Olive and 15th street, but soon sold this business and returned to Louisiana where he conducted a grocery store until 1897. In that year he removed to Mound City, Illinois, where for about two years he conducted a dairy business, which he discontinued in the latter part of 1899 and removed to Chicago where he took a course in optics at the Northern Illinois College, upon the completion of which course he received the degree of optometrist. For eleven months he traveled through Kansas and Missouri in the practice of his profession, and returning to Louisiana farmed for two years. In 1900 he was appointed justice of the peace of Buffalo township to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Lloyd Reeds and in 1902 was elected to that position in which he has since served. In 1906 he was admitted to the bar but has devoted little time to that profession because of his judicial duties. He was elected councilman at large for Louisiana city in 1912 and successfully administered his duties as mayor pro tem during a time of great difficulty.

On the 9th of January, 1890, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage to Mrs. Luty K. Lonergan, whose maiden name was Soward. She was a daughter of James W. and Catherine Soward, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. James W. Soward was of French descent and a member of a distinguished old family. He was a contractor and builder in Louisiana and came here in 1855 from Cynthiana, Kentucky. The mother was of German descent. No children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong. However, Mrs. Armstrong has one son by her former marriage, Raymond A. Lonergan, who is connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Louisiana. He is married and has a son, Henry Vincent Lonergan, now thirteen years old, who was named Henry for Mr. Armstrong and Vincent after his grandfather.

Mr. Armstrong has always been an active member of the democratic party and was a candidate in 1890 for circuit clerk but was defeated in a four-sided contest. He is a faithful member of the First Presbyterian church of Louisiana and has been active in Sunday school work and in the mid-week meetings. Fraternally Mr. Armstrong is affiliated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. For eight years he served the Masonic lodge as secretary, the Knights for over twenty years, and the Odd Fellows for eleven years. He was also secretary of the Commercial Club, now the Chamber of Commerce, from 1912 to 1916. The business life of Mr. Armstrong has been varied but at all points in his career he has been actuated by a laudable ambition, his activity and even-paced energy have carried him steadily forward, and public opinion classes him as one of the representative citizens.

EVERETT A. HADLEY.

Everett A. Hadley, who has devoted his life to civil engineering, specializing in railroad building of this character, was until the recent return of the railroads to their original owners assistant to the regional director of the United States railroad administration at St. Louis. He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 19, 1879. His father, Frank M. Hadley, also a native of that state, was a representative of old and prominent Massachusetts and New Hampshire families and his ancestral line was traced back to Cambridge, Massachusetts. There are important pages in the family history in connection with the Revolutionary war. The family is of English origin but from early colonial days has been established on American soil and one of the name served as first sergeant in a company that engaged the British on Lexington Green, the first battle in the war for Independence. Frank M. Hadley still resides at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he is proprietor of a large monument and marble works establishment. He married S. Lilla Eastman, who was born in Lowell and is of English descent. Her father, a Civil war veteran, was wounded in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. He served under General Hooker and other prominent generals, including General McClellan. The wounds and sufferings which he endured while a soldier soon thereafter caused his death. His daughter, Mrs. Hadley, was reared by her grandparents. She is still living and has become the mother of two sons and a daughter.

Everett A. Hadley, the eldest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Lowell and was graduated from high school at the age of eighteen years. As a

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boy he displayed the interests and activities of the average youth but was a consistent worker and by reason of this he soon went ahead of his companions. He was careful and conscientious in all of his work and developed unusual skill along some lines, this leading to his advancement from one good position to another. After completing his high school course he was apprenticed to the firm of Smith & Brooks, civil engineers of Lowell, with whom he remained for four years, pursuing during that time a combined course of study and practice. He then entered the service of the Boston & Maine Railway Company in the engineering department in 1900 and thus continued until June 1, 1910, when he resigned his position and came to the middle west to enter the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad as engineer of design. He was advanced to the position of chief engineer on the 1st of May, 1915, and so continued until called to the position of engineering assistant to the regional director of the United States Railroad Administration. Upon return of the railroads to private control on March 1, 1920, he resumed his position as chief engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. His work has covered a rather wide range, but for twenty years his attention has been devoted almost exclusively to railroad engineering and he has shown himself to be a good designer of bridges, viaducts, foundations and other railroad structures. His advancement and success are attributable to his persistent and efficient work and his unusual ability as a draftsman.

At Lowell, Massachusetts, February 5, 1902, Mr. Hadley was married to Miss Lilla M. Sturtevant, a native of Lowell and a daughter of Henry M. and Ada (Harper) Sturtevant, representatives of an old and prominent New England family of Massachusetts and of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley became parents of two children, of whom one died in infancy. The surviving son is Carleton S. Hadley, who was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, December 24, 1902.

Mr. Hadley is a member of the American Railway Engineering Association and the American Society of Civil Engineers. He belongs to the St. Louis Railway Club, the St. Louis Engineers Club, also to the Missouri Pacific Club, of which he was the president in 1916, the Missouri Athletic Association and the St. Louis Club. He is also an exemplary representative of Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., and is a consistent and faithful member of the Pilgrim Congregational church, widely recognized as a man of high Christian character whose life is characterized by lofty ideals.

JOSEPH BRADEN STACY.

Joseph Braden Stacy, member of the Kansas City bar, was born on a cotton plantation in Lowndes county, Mississippi, on the 24th of January, 1850, his parents being John Vardeman and Martha Jane (Cottrell) Stacy, both of whom were natives of Tennessee and became early settlers of Mississippi. The Stacy family was famous on the European continent before the Norman conquest, at which time representatives of the name went to England, settling in Yorkshire. At the time that George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, was preaching his doctrine the Stacy family became converts to the new faith and they crossed the Atlantic with the first representatives of the Society of Friends or Quakers, settling in the western part of New Jersey, near where the city of Trenton now stands. The founders of the family in the new world were Mahlon and Rebecca Stacy, to whom Joseph B. Stacy of Kansas City traces his ancestry in direct line.

In the common schools of his native state Joseph B. Stacy pursued his early education. He also studied in Pulaski, Tennessee, as a law student in the office of Ex-Governor John C. Brown and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of that state upon the required examination. In his early life he resided on a cotton plantation and became familiar with the work of developing and improving the property. On starting out in life independently he occupied a clerical position in an office and became deputy clerk and master of a chancery court in Tennessee. He afterward served as clerk and marshal in the court of appeals at St. Louis for a few years and also acted as clerk under Judge John W. Henry, circuit judge. Taking up the general practice of law, he has since been a member of the Kansas City bar and has made steady progress in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and

ability. He has displayed great thoroughness and care in the preparation of his cases and his studious habits have constituted an important element in his growing success. From 1902 until 1907 he served as condemnation clerk.

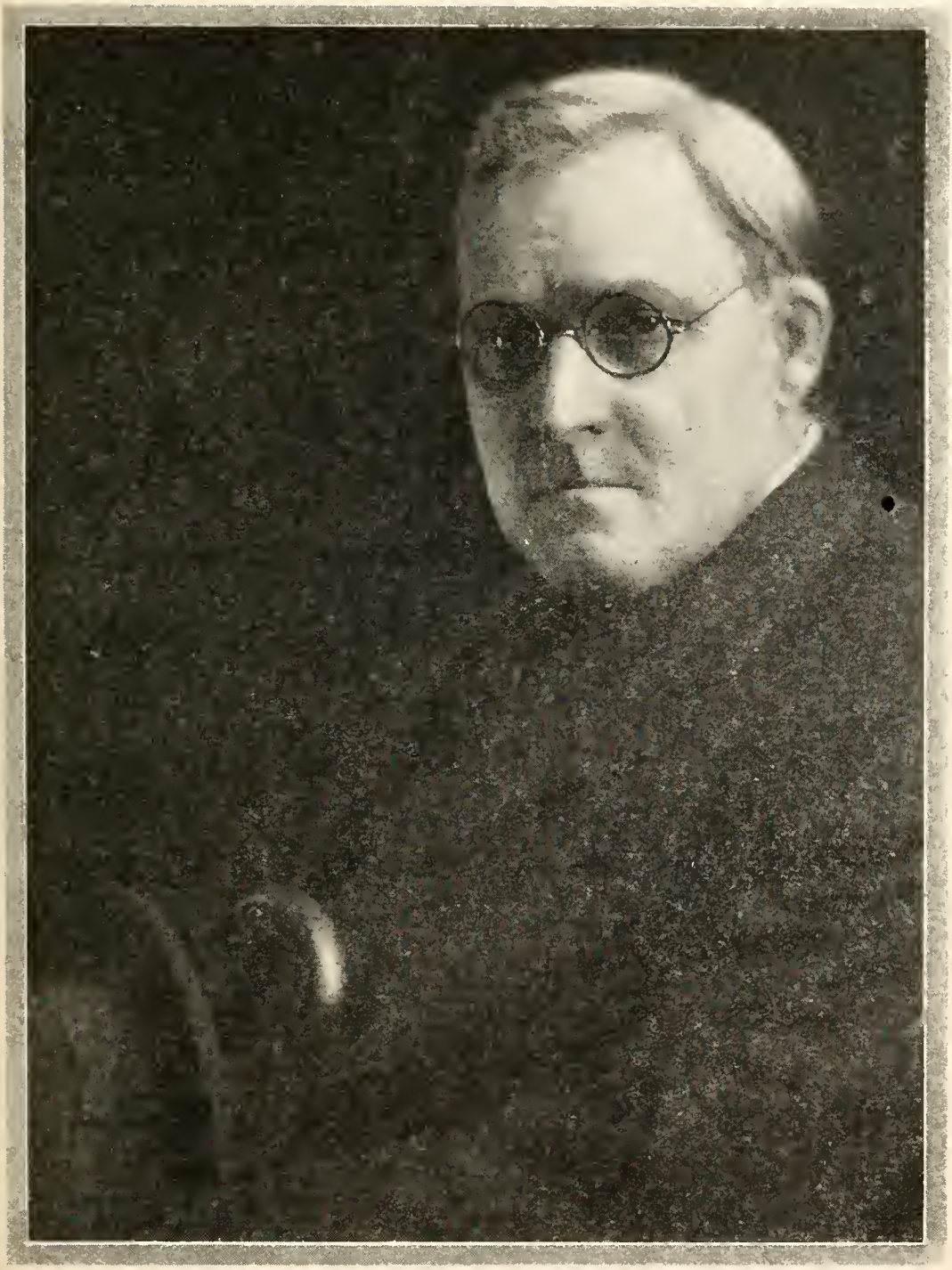
On the 10th of May, 1871, in Pulaski, Tennessee, Mr. Stacy was married to Miss Ballie Lewis and they have become parents of a daughter, Elleen Margaret. Politically Mr. Stacy is a democrat, and while possibly not without those political ambitions which are so valuable as an incentive for faithful service in public life, he nevertheless regards the pursuits of private life as in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts and concentrates his attention and his energies upon the duties of the profession with results that are highly satisfactory to his clients and redound to his credit and good name.

PARK L. McDONALD, M. D.

Dr. Park L. McDonald, who since his graduation from the University Medical College of Kansas City in 1889 has engaged in active practice here, was born July 28, 1862, in Kenton, Ohio, his parents being Calvin Davis and Mary (Shields) McDonald, the former a native of Pennsylvania, while the latter was born in Ohio. The father's birth occurred in York county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1835, his parents being John and Catherine (Weinand) McDonald, who were originally of Scotch-Irish ancestry, but later the family became connected with Pennsylvania Dutch strains. The father of Mrs. Catherine McDonald served in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Calvin McDonald's educational advantages were very limited. His tuition at the public schools was paid with money earned by peddling bee hives. He later taught school in order to meet the expenses of further educational training and on reaching his majority went to Mt. Blanchard, Ohio, where he again engaged in teaching. Subsequently he became a student under the direction of Dr. Park Loring and he made rapid advancement in proficiency for the medical profession. In 1859 he married Mary Shields of Findlay, Ohio. Then in order further to qualify for the practice of medicine, he entered the University of Michigan, and he also attended the Starling Medical College of Ohio, where he successfully passed the examinations. On the day following that on which Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in the Federal army and was made a lieutenant and continued at the front for a time but finally resigned to resume the practice of medicine. In 1871 he removed to Kansas City with his family. His cash capital at the time was very limited, but he possessed determination and energy, as well as broad and practical scientific knowledge of the profession. He became recognized as one of the leading physicans here and was numbered as well among the progressive citizens and faithful officers, serving as coroner and as city physician. Over his official record there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil. He was always loyal to the trust reposed in him, and his progressiveness was displayed in this way, a well as in the work of his profession. To Dr. and Mrs. Calvin D. McDonald were born two sons and a daughter: Park, Chett and Letha.

The first named, after attending the high school, entered the drug business as a small boy and was thus engaged until 1889. His knowledge thereof has been of immense benefit to him in the conduct of his professional interests, and it was his connection with the drug trade, as well as the example of his father, that influenced him to take up the study of medicine. Completing his course in the University Medical College of Kansas City with the class of 1889, at which time the M. D. degree was conferred upon him, he entered upon general practice and acted as assistant to his father when the latter was serving as city physician, practically performing all the work of the office from 1889 until 1890, and also when his father was acting as coroner under Davenport. For many years Dr. McDonald has enjoyed a large private practice of an important character and he is also serving on the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital.

On the 20th of July, 1899, in Kansas City, Dr. McDonald was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary F. Forriss, whose parents were natives of Kentucky but came to Missouri during her childhood, her father giving his attention to merchandising in this state. Dr. and Mrs. McDonald have two sons: Calvin L. and Park Loring, aged respectively nineteen and ten years, and the elder son is now a student in the Wentworth Military Academy.



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Politically Dr. McDonald is a republican, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and has membership in the Automobile Club. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Jackson County and Missouri State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He has always been most progressive in professional matters and at the same time is one of the physicians of the old school in his conscientious regard for others. He does not hesitate to sacrifice his personal comfort and interest for those who need his professional aid, responding to a call night or day, and after practicing all day is usually to be found in his office until ten o'clock in the evening. Aside from his professional duties he gives his time to his home, where he finds his greatest happiness, and his hospitable nature makes it a pleasure to him to entertain his friends—who are legion—at his own fireside.

COLONEL JAMES A. HUDSON.

Perhaps no name is better known to the citizens of Columbia, Missouri, than that of Colonel James A. Hudson, owner of the Columbia Telephone System, and a man who in his time has played many parts, including the humble but necessary one of printer's "devil." Colonel Hudson was born in Montgomery county, Missouri, October 7, 1853, a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Thomas) Hudson, the former born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1816, and the latter in Bourbon county, Kentucky. James M. Hudson followed farming for many of the active years of his life and was one of those adventurers who in 1849 sought the California gold fields in quest of fortune.

James A. Hudson, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of his home place. His association with newspapers, however, contributed in no small degree to supplement his stock of general knowledge, the period of his newspaper activity extending over twenty-five years, including time on the old St. Louis Republican in the days of the Knapps and Colonel Hyde, a cordial friendship growing up between the latter and Mr. Hudson, which was terminated only by the death of the Colonel. After a brief time on the farm, Colonel Hudson entered the Times printing office as "devil" in April, 1872, and some eleven years after, in 1883, he became sole proprietor, editor and publisher of that journal. In the period between these two dates he worked as a compositor on the old St. Louis Republican; he bought the Macon Examiner in conjunction with Colonel Hez. Rowdown; later established and published the Chariton Courier at Keytesville, Chariton county. In 1883 he bought the old Times plant at Macon and restored the paper to its former prestige. In 1896 he sold the paper, which had the distinction of being the only advocate of the gold standard among the democratic press of Missouri.

About 1883, while Colonel Hudson was publishing the Times at Macon, Sam Jones came to that city and delivered his first temperance speech. Walter B. Stevens reported the speech for the Globe-Democrat; Mr. Hudson wanted to print it in the Times, but had no copy. He explained the situation to Mr. Stevens, then a young man, and asked him if he might make a copy of his record of the speech, which was full and remarkable for the manner in which it represented the odd expressions of Mr. Jones. Mr. Stevens said it was not necessary to copy his manuscript, but if a boy were sent to the telegraph office, he would let Mr. Hudson have the original as soon as it had been dispatched to his own paper. Notwithstanding the earlier publication of Mr. Hudson's paper, Mr. Stevens did not hesitate to let him have the copy of the speech and the Times was out before the Globe-Democrat reached Macon. Colonel Hudson has always regarded Mr. Stevens' action as betokening a charming journalistic courtesy.

Colonel Hudson has been prominent in democratic affairs for many years. He was chairman of the democratic congressional committee of the first district for about twelve years and was secretary of the democratic convention held at Chicago in 1896. In the latter year Colonel Hudson embarked in the telephone business. He located in Columbia in 1898 and in that year he built the telephone system which he now owns and operates and which includes over three hundred miles of toll lines. He is also the owner of seven hundred acres of land in Missouri,

which is largely bottom land, with the largest silos and feeding barns in the country, accommodating eight hundred cattle at one time. In addition to being president and manager of the Columbia Telephone Company, Colonel Hudson is president of the Virginia Building Company, president of the McBaine Dairy Company with the largest dairy plant in Missouri, and director of the Guitar Building Company. Colonel Hudson has never held public office, except as road commissioner, or working for the public good without fee or reward in other capacities. He is the author of the district road law of Missouri under which almost all the road work in the state has been done. He was president of the Missouri Press Association in 1885-86. Colonel Hudson has some decided views on certain aspects of public affairs. He holds that property rights should be sacred; absolute but fair supervision of public utilities by government; a square deal for all, but unalterable opposition to labor autocracy or any other class autocracy. He holds membership with a number of clubs and social organizations. He is chairman of the commission of the Columbia road district, and chairman of the executive committee of the Missouri Farmers Association. He was the first president of the Columbia Commercial Club, which position he held four years, during which time most of the splendid system of street paving in Columbia was accomplished. It was under his administration the Columbia branch of the Hamilton-Brown shoe factory was built. The sixty-five thousand dollars to pay for this enterprise was raised by buying farm lands adjacent to Columbia and selling it as town lots. During Colonel Hudson's administration as president of the Commercial Club many other public improvements were secured, and the population of the city almost doubled.

On October 30, 1873, at Macon, this state, Colonel Hudson was united in marriage to Miss Julia Alderman, a daughter of Judge James R. Alderman, who died in 1873. Colonel and Mrs. Hudson are the parents of four children, all of whom are married, as follows: one daughter, wife of J. P. McBaine, dean of the law school of Missouri University; three boys, all of whom did service in Europe in 1917-18, two being first lieutenants, and the other, being over age for the army, worked with the Young Men's Christian Association. All three are now in business: one in Ohio, one in Chicago and one in Kansas. Colonel Hudson was baptized in the Baptist church more than fifty years ago, and agrees with his friend, Senator Ben Anderson, who says: "We have a good deal of religion but not a great deal of piety."

HORACE GUFFIN.

Horace Guffin, member of the Kansas City bar, was born November 16, 1882, in the city which is still his home. His father, Ross Guffin, was a native of Indiana and in 1866 came to Missouri. He entered upon the practice of law in Kansas City and became recognized as a prominent representative of the Missouri bar, serving as United States district attorney under the administration of President Arthur. He married Lucy E. Bowden, whose grandmother was a second cousin of Francis Scott Key, who during the War of 1812 wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," long since adopted as the national American anthem. The Guffin family is of Irish lineage and came from Belfast, Ireland, about the time of the Revolutionary war, settling in Kentucky in pioneer times.

Horace Guffin obtained a common and high school education in Kansas City and then entered upon preparation for the bar in the Kansas City College of Law, winning his LL. B. degree in 1908. In the meantime he had been a newspaper reporter on the Kansas City Journal for some time but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and prepared for law practice. Since his admission to the bar he has given his attention to general practice of the law.

In October, 1910, in Kansas City, Mr. Guffin was united in marriage to Miss Lucile Young, a daughter of D. S. Young, of Drexel, Missouri, and they are now parents of two sons: Ross, eight years of age; and Daniel Aylward, aged five.

Mr. Guffin belongs to the Phi Alpha Delta, a law fraternity, and also to the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City. The only public office that he has ever filled has been that of chief clerk at the Sac and Fox Indian Agency at Stroud, Oklahoma, in 1905. His political endorsement is given to the republican party

and he is well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not seek political preferment. He is a member of the Kansas City Bar Association and of Lodge No. 26, B. P. O. E., of Kansas City. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in the consistory. His blue lodge connection is with Ivanhoe Lodge and he is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is most loyal to the teachings and purposes of the craft and his life, well spent, has won for him the high regard and respect of all who know him.

FRANK WILLIAM LINNERT, D. D. S.

One of the most successful members of the dental profession in the state is Dr. Frank William Linnert of Warrenton who is enjoying an extensive and lucrative practice. He was born July 15, 1875, on his father's farm eleven miles north of Warrenton, a son of Herman and Caroline (Pape) Linnert, and a descendant of German ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines. Frederick William Linnert, the grandfather, came with the family to the United States, settling in Washington, Missouri, and was employed by the Missouri-Pacific Railroad. The maternal grandfather, Henry Pape, became a farmer of Warren county, Missouri, but his father spent his entire life in Germany. Herman Linnert, born in Germany, came with his parents to the new world in 1850. He followed the carpenter's trade for some time in addition to farming, and also owns and conducts a lumber yard. He and his wife reside in Warrenton and Mr. Linnert has reached the age of seventy-three years.

Dr. Frank W. Linnert attended the common schools of Warren county until sixteen years of age, after which time he worked on his father's farm for two years. The family then removed to Warrenton and Dr. Linnert attended the Central Wesleyan College for two and a half years. For an equal period he engaged in photography at Warrenton, and then, deciding to practice dentistry, enrolled in the St. Louis University Dental School from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of D. D. S. On the 3d of May he returned to Warrenton and opened an office. His practice has grown to such extensive proportions that he maintains offices in New Florence, as well as at Warrenton, and was recently forced to give up practice in St. Peters because of the extent of his business at home. Dr. Linnert has specialized in the surgical removal of teeth and he is also expert in anaesthesia. He has attended the Mayo Brothers clinics at Rochester, Minnesota, and those of Dr. J. H. Heiddrink of Minneapolis and of Dr. E. H. Winters, of St. Louis. A great deal of his time he spends in the study of scientific treatment of the teeth as well as dental surgery.

On the 23rd of October, 1901, Dr. Linnert was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Belle Hailman, daughter of Joseph Edward Hailman, and granddaughter of Samuel Frederick Hailman, a native of England, who in early life settled in Tennessee. His family are in possession of several medals, given him in recognition of his expert work as harness and saddle maker, his saddles being considered among the best in the state. He served as an officer in the Mexican war, and with the Confederate troops in the Civil war. His son, Joseph E. Hailman, born in Memphis, Tennessee, engaged in the publishing business in St. Louis, and was known to be an expert judge of presses and very proficient in their installation. He became one of the founders of the Kansas City Times. He married Louise Christine Kennel, daughter of Jacob Kennel, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine and was five years of age when brought to the United States. He lived for a time in New York, then in Pennsylvania and settled in St. Louis in the '40s. He was a cabinetmaker by trade and became an expert bridge builder. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army and died while home on a furlough. His daughter, Mrs. Hailman, died in March, 1918. She had three children: Mrs. Linnert, Calla Kamper, now Mrs. E. H. Meine of Houston, Texas, and one deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Linnert have two sons: Clement Wendell, born November 27, 1902; and Winston Herman, whose birth occurred on the 12th of July, 1904. Both sons are now attending Central Wesleyan College. Both are members of Troop No. 1, of Warrenton, Boy Scouts of America, Clement being secretary and treasurer and also patrol leader.

Dr. Linnert is a stanch supporter of the republican party, but has neither sought nor desired public office, preferring to devote his entire time to his professional duties. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran Evangelical church

while his wife is a Congregationalist. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and he has membership in Warrenton Lodge, No. 609. Mrs. Linnert is past matron of Grace Chapter, No. 326, O. E. S., of Warrenton. She was the first matron of that chapter and one of its charter members. She is a member of the Nonpareil Rebekah Lodge, No. 334, has filled every chair in that organization, and was president of the Thirty-third district of the Rebekah Assembly. During the World war she did much Red Cross work. In her possession, Mrs. Linnert has a copy of a newspaper containing an account of the death of George Washington. This paper, the Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, New York, Saturday, January 4, 1800, by Samuel Freer & Son, has been handed down in the Hailman family to the present generation.

Dr. Linnert served on the Medical Advisory Board, No. 21, during the World war and examined the boys from Warren and Montgomery counties. He was also a member of the Four Minute men organization. At that time he was operating an Airdome at Warrenton and he placed this theatre entirely at the disposal of the government. Dr. Linnert is a member of various dental associations and he has been a director of the district association. He has taken out patents on several mechanical devices used in dentistry and introduced to the dental profession the clothespin crown holder. He was the first dentist in the district to use compressed air and his lecture to the alumni association of his college on the use of compressed air was the starting point of its general use. The offices of Dr. Linnert are among the finest in the state, and are located in his home which is a handsome structure of brick in the center of the town. Along other lines than professional, Dr. Linnert is also gifted, for he is an expert cabinetmaker and crayon artist. He is also a musician of much ability and has played in the band for a number of years. For recreation, Dr. Linnert turns to hunting and fishing in which outdoor sports he is proficient. In stature he is a big man and his nature is just as big. He is genial and kindly of disposition and is one of the most popular men of Warrenton.

SAMUEL NICCOLLS.

Samuel Niccolls, treasurer of the Standard Rail & Steel Company and well known in banking circles of the state, his business interests now centering in St. Louis, was born in Emporia, Kansas, November 3, 1871. His father, William T. Niccolls, was a native of Pennsylvania and on removing to the west in 1869 settled in Kansas. He conducted the first grocery store in Wichita, being the pioneer resident of that city. He continued to make his home in the Sunflower state until about 1874, when he removed to Ohio, where he resided for about three years. He then became a resident of DeSoto, Missouri, where he remained until 1907, when he came to St. Louis, where he is now living retired. During the greater part of his business life he followed mercantile pursuits and met with substantial success, owing to his careful direction of his business affairs, his sound judgment and unfaltering enterprise. During the Civil war he served under General Palmer and before the close of hostilities had risen to the rank of captain in the Anderson Troop. He wedded Mary Thomas, a native of Pennsylvania and a representative of one of the old families of that state. She also survives and they have become the parents of three children, Nellie, Samuel and Margaret, the last named being the wife of John W. Gray.

Samuel Nicolls was educated in the public schools of De Soto, Missouri, and when thirteen years of age started out to provide for his own support. His first position was that of messenger in the Jefferson County Bank at De Soto, where he remained for two years. He then obtained a position with the Peoples Bank of De Soto, where he continued from 1889 to 1900, entering the institution as bookkeeper and winning advancement through intermediate positions to that of assistant cashier, in which capacity he was serving when he resigned in 1900 to become one of the organizers of the State Bank of Poplar Bluff, of which he continued as cashier until 1903. He then returned to the Peoples Bank as cashier and remained with the latter in that position until January, 1905, when he resigned to accept a position as one of the state bank examiners, continuing to serve in that capacity until July, 1907, when he resigned upon his election to the office of secretary of the Missouri-Lincoln Trust

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Company of St. Louis. Mr. Niccolls there continued until January, 1910, when he was elected cashier of the Washington National Bank and was a factor in the conduct and management of the institution until January, 1911, when the bank was consolidated with the American Trust Company. Mr. Niccolls was then elected vice president and so continued until August, 1918, when he resigned to accept the office of treasurer of the Standard Rail & Steel Company. This is his present business connection and one in which large responsibility devolves upon him, but his business qualifications, developed through long and wide experience, well qualify him for the duties that are his today.

Mr. Niccolls was married in De Soto, Missouri, in 1893, to Sarah E. Thomas, a native of Jefferson county, Missouri, and a daughter of Colonel W. H. H. and Rebecca (Brill) Thomas. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Niccolls: Frances, Mary Ann and Samuel, Jr. The family residence is maintained at Kirkwood and Mr. Niccolls is a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian church there, serving as one of its trustees. He belongs to De Soto Lodge, No. 119, A. F. & A. M., having in that lodge been made a Mason. He has since taken the Knights Templar degree and also the degrees of the Scottish Rite. His political allegiance is given the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office have never had attraction for him. He started out in the business world without financial assistance or the aid of influential friends. Individual merit and ability have enabled him to work his way steadily upward and his success is due to his powers, his perseverance and his determination. He has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man.

GEORGE ELLIOT MAYHALL.

A man prominent among the members of the bar of Ralls county, is George Elliot Mayhall, who is also a director of the bank of New London and has an established insurance business in that city. He is a native son of Ralls county, having been born there on the 24th of September, 1834, in the old part of the now George W. Kennedy residence. His father was Samuel W. Mayhall, who was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, December 17, 1804. In his early youth he learned the trade of brickmaking and in 1830 removed to Missouri. For a short time he resided in Palmyra, and then located in Ralls county where he made brick and carried on building operations for many years. He erected the first brick courthouse and many of the first brick business houses of New London. From early manhood he had been a whig, but when the republican party was evolved from its ruins he allied himself with the new party. For thirty-six years he served his district as constable. He was a devout member of the Christian church. Samuel W. Mayhall was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Aslop whose death occurred in 1882. They became the parents of the following children: Margaret, who became the wife of Judge William E. Harris; Jefferson A.; Elizabeth; Sarah; John W.; George E., the subject of this review; Augusta; Louisiana, who became the wife of William Wickersham; Clay M., who was one of the founders and also the late editor of the Ralls County Record; Frances, the wife of Thomas R. Dodge of Vandalia, Missouri; Samuel W.; Laura, who married John Bale of Hannibal; and William S. who is located in Minnesota. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, William Mayhall, was originally known as Mayhugh. He was of Welsh birth, having been born in Wales on the 17th of March, 1778. He later removed to the United States and here he was married to a Miss Ward, who was born in Ireland in 1782. They settled in Franklin county, Kentucky, and here Mr. Mayhall passed away in 1860, his wife surviving him until 1875.

George E. Mayhall is indebted to the schools of New London for his early education, and he later entered McGee College from which he was graduated in due time. At the close of his college career he was offered the opportunity to visit the then practically unexplored west, and set forth by stage coach from Independence, Missouri, following the old Sante Fe Trail to Sante Fe, New Mexico, in which territory his work for the next year was located. The journey was made in twenty days without untoward incident and the object of his errand to the west was the government work of sectionizing a portion of the arid domain under the supervision of Robert F. Kelley,

the contractor. At the termination of the year he returned to New London and began reading law with J. P. Lancaster at that place, being admitted to practice law upon examination before Judge G. Porter in 1862, and upon the completion of his test he was complimented upon his understanding of the basic principles of law. In the same year he was elected to the office of county clerk of Ralls county which office he held for almost thirteen years, when he was succeeded by Benjamin Stephens. During all the years of his public service he had kept in touch with the law by practice in the circuit court and on his retirement to private life he devoted himself more closely to his profession. Subsequently he engaged in the handling of real estate, also carrying on an insurance business, and for some years continued in these connections in addition to his law practice. In due time, however, this combination was succeeded by law and insurance, and in the promotion of these enterprises he is still active and prominent.

Mr. Mayhall was first married on the 18th of October, 1864, to Miss Teresa McDonough, a daughter of Francis and Jane McDonough of Somerset, Ohio, the family of Irish origin. They were the parents of four children, namely: Robert Emmet, who is with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at Mobile, Alabama, and who married Jane Megown, the daughter of a well known and prominent family of that section of the country; Clara, deceased, who married Owen E. Guttery; Kate, who died in young womanhood; and Phil F., who is justice of the peace of New London and is identified with the mercantile interests of the county seat. In 1890 Mrs. Mayhall died and on December 22, 1892, Mr. Mayhall was again married, this time to Miss Kate Lavin, a half sister of his first wife. The second Mrs. Mayhall died on the 14th of December, 1914.

Mr. Mayhall comes from a whig family and since the Civil war has been a stanch supporter of the republican party. He voted for Bell and Everett in 1860 and for President Lincoln in 1864. In 1904 he was a delegate to the republican convention and to the judicial convention of the same year where Judge Nortoni was named for judge of the St. Louis court of appeals. Judge Lamb was nominated for the supreme court at the same convention. Fraternally Mr. Mayhall is a Mason of the Scottish Rite degree and for many years has been a student of the principles of Masonry and an effective instructor in the subject. For twenty-three years he was district deputy grand master and has served as grand junior deacon of the grand lodge. His diploma holds the endorsement of many eminent members of the order, among them that of Admiral W. S. Schley, the hero of Santiago in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Mayhall is a faithful member of the Baptist church.

Among the many friends of Mr. Mayhall was numbered Samuel Clemens, known throughout the country as "Mark Twain." When Mr. Mayhall first knew him he was employed on his brother's newspaper in Hannibal. Mr. Mayhall is a stanch advocate of education and has rendered the public much service in its behalf. He is also a stockholder in the Ralls County Fair Association and is a director in the bank of New London. The most of Mr. Mayhall's life has been passed in Ralls county and he has attained a considerable prominence in connection with the public and professional life of the district.

WILLIAM R. GENTRY.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talent and in character William R. Gentry is a worthy scion of a race that has left its impress upon various chapters of American history, for through generations the name has been a synonym of progressive and patriotic public service and devotion to duty in every relation of life. William R. Gentry, now a distinguished member of the St. Louis bar, was born in Columbia, Missouri, September 28, 1869, and is a son of Thomas Benton and Mary E. (Todd) Gentry. His great-grandfather entered the war of the Revolution at the age of sixteen years and served throughout the entire period of hostilities with the British. He always felt a justifiable pride in his record in behalf of American independence and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the English troops to General Washington. His son, Colonel Richard Gentry, became the founder of the family in Missouri, removing to this state from Madison county, Kentucky. He, too, manifested the same patriotic spirit as his ancestors. It was he who, when the Seminole Indians in

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Florida became troublesome, raised a regiment of Missouri troops and went to the south at the request of President Van Buren. On January 8, 1918, when the one hundredth anniversary of the filing of Missouri's first petition for statehood was celebrated Mr. Gentry, of this review, was called upon to give a historical review of the military records of Missouri in an address entitled: "The Missouri Soldier One Hundred Years Ago," and he had occasion to mention his own grandfather. From the paper which he prepared we quote the following: "Occasional skirmishes with Indians occurred from time to time in the early history of our state, but nothing of serious importance do I find recorded from the time of the War of 1812 down to the Black Hawk war in 1832. At that time the Old Indian known as Black Hawk had gathered about him a crowd of dissatisfied Indians who were restless and seeking trouble. They committed many depredations in western Illinois and about the border between Iowa and Missouri. To guard against the ravages of those savages, Governor John Miller ordered General Richard Gentry of Columbia to raise a thousand troops for readiness to start to the threatened frontier at a moment's notice. Major James S. Rollins of Columbia, and Messrs. Caleb S. Stone and Calvin L. Perry were appointed as the General's aides-de-camp. The General sent forth orders that the men called upon to serve should be notified that each one must keep a horse in readiness, a gun in good order and plenty of ammunition at hand. The word to start was soon given, and a hurried march was made to the northeast corner of the state. So well did the soldiers respond and so promptly did they arrive at the border that the Indians never got into Missouri. * * * President Van Buren issued a call for volunteers to go to Florida with our regular army, which was then pitifully small. Senator Thomas H. Benton was in Washington at the time. President Van Buren asked him if he thought that Missourians could be induced to go so far from home as Florida to assist in chastising the Seminoles. The Senator knew Missouri soldiers, knew their bravery, their patriotism, their fidelity, and he, therefore, answered the President's inquiry, without a moment's hesitation: 'The Missourians will go wherever their services are needed.' The conduct of the Missouri soldiers who went on the long journey from Columbia, Missouri, to Lake Okeechobee, Florida, and who there in the swamp without any protection under the deadly fire of savages concealed in moss and underbrush bore the brunt of the battle, wading through mud and water up to their armpits, and drove the savages from their hiding place, demonstrated that the great Missouri senator made no mistake when he made his famous answer to President Van Buren. As the first regiment of Missouri soldiers prepared to leave Columbia in October, 1837, for that long trip, fraught with so many dangers, the young ladies attending the private school of a Miss Wales in the Town of Columbia, presented the regiment with a beautiful flag which they had skillfully made with their own dainty hands. That old flag is still in our family, for after my grandfather, who was colonel of that regiment, was killed at the battle of Lake Okeechobee, the officers of the regiment sent the flag to my grandmother. I have often, in my boyhood days, heard my father tell how he, who was then a child only seven years of age, went to the one-room printing office of Columbia's first newspaper, 'The Patriot,' and watched the printing of the legend which is still plainly legible upon that flag. His young mind was impressed with the scene, and he always recalled vividly the sight of the ladies standing around the old hand printing press, carefully holding up the flag to prevent it from being soiled, while these words were printed upon it:

'Gird, gird, for the conflict,
Our banner wave high;
For our country we live,
For our country we'll die.' "

The flag above mentioned has recently been placed in Memorial Hall in the Missouri capitol.

Colonel Gentry met death at the hands of the red men on Christmas day of 1837. The family records indicate that there were eighteen members of the Gentry family who took part in the Revolutionary war, seventeen in the War of 1812, four in the Seminole war in Florida, two in the Texas war, five in the Mexican war, and in the Civil war there were nineteen in the Federal army and forty-one in the Confederate army, while in the recent World war the record was equally creditable.

Colonel Gentry had been a warm personal friend of Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, and when the former died the Senator secured the appointment of his widow, Mrs. Ann Gentry, to the position of postmistress at Columbia. She was the first woman ever appointed to any government office in the United States and the fact caused much discussion both in Washington and in the home city. She held the office for a great many years and her son, Thomas Benton Gentry, father of William R. Gentry, assisted her in the duties of the position. The prominence of the family is indicated in the fact that Gentry county was named in honor of Colonel Gentry.

In early life Thomas Benton Gentry followed merchandising and afterward became a member of the bar but did not practice to a great extent. He was a native of Columbia, Missouri, and passed away in Kansas City on the 24th of February, 1906. His remains were taken back to Columbia for interment in the family lot. His first wife died in Columbia, September 15, 1892. She was a daughter of Roger North Todd, a native of Kentucky, who came to Missouri about 1820 and was the first clerk of the circuit court of Boone county. Thomas B. Gentry was also a member of the Home Guards, known as the Columbia Tigers. He married his second wife, Miss Eugenia B. Bobb, September 21, 1903, in Columbia.

William R. Gentry was educated in the public schools and the State University at Columbia, Missouri, graduating from the latter in the academic course in 1891. Soon thereafter he went abroad, taking a special course in French and German literature at La Sorbonne in Paris, France, and at the University of Berlin, Germany, in 1891 and 1892. Returning to America he taught French and German in the University of Missouri for three years. He then took a law course in the University of Missouri, gradnating in 1896. He practiced law in Columbia until December, 1898, when he removed to St. Louis, where he has ever since been engaged in the general civil practice of law. He has for years been a member of the law firm of Watts, Gentry & Lee, in St. Louis.

On the 1st of October, 1896, at Pattonville, Missouri, Mr. Gentry was married to Miss Mary Lee Payne, who died April 6, 1901, leaving a son, William Richard Gentry, Jr. For his second wife William R. Gentry chose Miss Anna Heidorn, of Bridgeton, St. Louis county, the wedding being celebrated December 9, 1903. They have one son, Thomas Frederick, born December 21, 1906, and now a high school pupil who was active in the Junior High School Drum and Bugle Corps during the war, and sold many Liberty Bonds.

William Richard Gentry, Jr., until recently a student in the State University at Columbia, Missouri, is now a member of the St. Louis bar, practicing with his father. When but nineteen years of age he enlisted in the American Ambulance Field Service, volunteering for duty with the French army and sailing for France in the latter part of April, 1917. He wrote to his parents a most interesting series of letters which give an account of his service more graphic than any the biographer might put down. While on board the Touraine he wrote: "Last Saturday we left New York on time. I spent most of the afternoon watching the gun crews clean and load their big five-inch rifles. Saturday night, we sang songs ranging from 'Yacka Hula' to 'Nearer My God to Thee.' There were some French soldiers on board and they sang their version of 'The Star Spangled Banner' and then we sang our version of the 'Marseillaise.' All lights were out, because we were in the 'American Danger Zone.' * * * We have our life preservers where we can reach them in a few jumps. We had a boat drill the other day and now all of us know how to get in our boat and what boat to get in. The boats are hung out over the side so that they can be dropped in a moment or two. I have a true mind for economy. I wear as much of my outfit as I can, so that if we are sunk, I won't have to buy so much extra when I get to Paris. We have seen only a few ships since we left New York. One that we saw this afternoon flew no flag and we were afraid that she was a German commerce raider, so got ready to fight. It turned out to be only a tramp freighter, and we were certainly relieved, believe me." After landing there came at various times the letters which indicate his connection with the war, and the following are excerpts from different communications: "We left Bordeaux about 11 for Paris. The 'Ambulanciers' were supposed to go second class, but by same mistake or other, we went third class. It was one of the most uncomfortable rides I ever had. Every wheel had a flat flange or two and the seats had no cushions. We had to stop every once in a while for freight trains to go by. I could hardly believe that France was at war. I never saw prettier

country—green valleys with poplar trees growing along the streams and the hills covered with vineyards. The only things that reminded me that France was at war were that every inch of ground is under cultivation and that women work in the fields and everywhere else. * * * The Ambulance Service has a new branch now, the Camion Service or Motor Transport. The French Government asked the Service for drivers for Pierce-Arrow trucks to haul extra ammunition during attacks. Forty-five men left here yesterday as the first unit. They were armed with rifles and revolvers and are the first section fighting under the American flag. The Lafayette Escuadrille has the flag, too. Another unit goes out next week. The Andover fellows are all going out on the trucks. I was tempted to do so, too, but I came over here to drive an ambulance, so decided to stick it out. If one goes out with the camion, he gets out quicker. That seems to be the incentive that takes most of the fellows. Mr. Andrew, the head, told us yesterday of a new plan. He said that after we were working, a chance would be given us to enlist in the United States army for the term of the war. We would still be in the A. A. F. S. but would probably be commissioned by the United States. It sounds pretty good to me. How does it sound to you? * * * The volunteers are put through a stiff physical examination and the weaker ones weeded out. I passed it easily. Yesterday we were supplied with steel helmets, gas masks, four blankets, ground sheet, rope, whistle, canteen, mess kit and single-shot rifles with about the same efficiency as Thomas' air-gun. * * * Our meals here are O. K. At first I didn't think I'd like horse meat and French bread, but I'm the first one to sit down and the last one to leave now. My truck work will be harder than the ambulance work, but I can stand it all right. We are not attached to any division,but are ordered to wherever attacks are being made and haul extra cartridges, grenades, shells and powder up to the lines. We sleep in our trucks when we do sleep. * * * The guns are in one continuous roll tonight, more than any one time I have heard. The shells go whining by with a sound that makes one feel awed—I can't describe it; it's beyond my limited powers. There will be lots of work for us hauling extra ammunition, I am sure. * * * I am feeling fine and fit and like my work. It's hard work. We never know what time we have to rise when we go to bed, and when we get up we don't know when we will get another chance to sleep again. Yesterday the fellows left at 5 a. m. and got back at 12 p. m. They left at 4:30 this morning and got back about 8 tonight. The trucks have to be cared for at the end of each trip, no matter how late we get in. * * * I'm awful tired. I've been in the driver's seat of DesLoge's truck from half-past three this morning until five this afternoon. Fourteen hours in a stretch over terribly rough roads with a five-ton load to keep in the road is no snap. I even ate while driving. When I got back to camp I had to wash the motor with gasoline and all the springs with coal oil and turn down eighty-four grease cups. When it's 3:30 a. m. here it's as dark as 2:30 at home because we have that daylight saving here, you know. We could not have any lights but had to go along a concealed road in the inky blackness. I could see the flashes of the guns all around me and the star shells in the distance. It was creepy, one instant darkness, the next a flash and roar, then darkness again. * * * We are all wondering just what our status is here. We don't belong either to the French, English or American armies, yet we are under French discipline, American officers, and wear English cut uniforms and get no pay from any army. It is rumored that we will all be put in the American army and then it is rumored that we will be given a chance to enlist in any branch of the service, and another rumor is that all under twenty-one will be sent home, whether or no, and those over twenty-one kept, whether or no, and I don't know what to believe. I do believe, though, it will be more than six months before I hit the States. I came over here to drive an ambulance and I'm going to do my best to drive one before I go back home. * * * It's getting pretty late and I'm rather tired, so had better roll in, because we get out early in the morning, just how early I don't know. Don't worry about me. I never felt better, am in good company and spirits, get good grub and plenty of work and am gaining weight. * * * I got father's letter of May 20 three days ago. Is your eye any better? I suppose that you are out in the country now enjoying the breeze. It's terribly hot here. As I write it has become so hot that I've stripped down to B. V. D.'s and still don't get much relief. We had the best meal today that we've had since being on board the Touraine—French fried spring spuds, strawberries, lettuce, jam and fresh mule meat. This past week has been a fairly

busy one for me. Most of it has been night work, which I like first rate, it's so much cooler. Tuesday I took a load of trench torpedoes at night in the rain up to an advanced point. Our way lay through a ruined village and down a steep hill. It was a hard job to keep my truck in the middle of that slick road in the blackness. I never could tell whether the truck ahead was ten or twenty yards ahead. Then we went through a wood so dark that I could only guess at where the road was, by looking at the strip of sky visible through the trees overhead. Then we climbed up to a long plateau where the black was pierced by the flashes of guns and the star shells. Someone flashed a light for a moment to see what time it was and was immediately bawled out and his light taken away. We went past the boom of the larger guns and the crack of the '75s' and stopped in a wood to unload. As soon as our motors were stopped we could hear the shells from both sides go overhead and could hear several shells explode a couple of hundred metres away and the fragments whistle overhead. After the torpedoes were off, we all felt safer. Going back was as slick and dark a trip as coming, but we knew the road and made fine time, getting back at 4:00 a. m. * * * Yesterday afternoon I left at 2:30 and went to the same town as Thursday to wait for dark. We went in a different direction this time, though, and then unloaded in a park which the Germans occupied about five weeks ago. It smelled as if they had not all gone. * * * Coming back we started to cross a bridge and the Germans started shelling the bridge at the same time. The explosion of the Boche shells was deafening and the fragments whistled in every direction. I was thankful that I had deposited my load. Fortunately nobody was hit and we went on, reaching camp a little after three this morning. * * * It has been pretty cool here for the last two or three days. This morning I had a little spare time, so I washed a pair of B. V. D.'s and darned some socks. I also washed my hands and face for the first time in three or four days, I have forgotten which. * * * We are under fire a good deal of the time all right, but the nearest to the German trenches we have been so far is about 1½km. About four days ago we left at 2 p. m. and took a load of grenades up to a village that the Germans had occupied about five weeks ago. Some dead ones were still there. We stopped to eat a snack and wait for the dark. We started at dusk, just a little bit too early, for the German observation balloons could just see us as we sneaked along a partly concealed road and began shelling us. I was looking at a rock in a field to my right when all of a sudden I heard a whining and then a terrible bang and a German shell exploded on that rock less than forty yards away. It dug a great big hole in the ground and sent steel chunks in every direction. One bounced off my helmet and two went through my top, just clearing my load. I was so deafened that I couldn't hear the next two that arrived soon after, but I saw both of them go off. It's a curious feeling, this being under direct fire. You know that the chances are against being hit, but the truck is much more liable to get beaned than you are because it exposes more area and if a chunk of shell hits your load, it's very likely to go off. We speeded up and the Germans lost sight of us and quit. We sneaked pretty close and then dumped our loads and then beat it back. The Germans were shelling a bridge that we had to cross, so we kept 100 metres apart, and beat it across that bridge as fast as we could. It was pitch dark, except for the star shells in the distance and the flashes of the exploding German shells, and it was pretty hard to keep on the road which was pretty full of shell holes, and go fast. We landed back in camp at 5 a. m. and were pretty tired, believe me. * * * Tuesday my motor kicked and hurt the third finger on my right hand. I had to drive all day with it, and when I got back to camp it was badly swollen and pretty painful. I set it and put it in a splint, and it's better now, but I have had trouble cranking with my left hand. We were short of men, so DesLoge was taken off my truck last week and put with another driver, and since then I have been doing two men's work with my left hand. I have been promised another second driver tomorrow. Yesterday I carried eleven thousand pounds of 75 mm. shells up to the front. We were on the road about thirteen hours, and after we got back to camp I drained the oil out of my crank case and put coal oil in the cylinders and cleaned the spark plugs. We have been out since seven today, hauling more '75s.' We have stopped for lunch now and I have just finished my hard-boiled egg, hunk of cheese and piece of bread. * * * I shall never forget the 4th of July I had this year. Do you remember firing firecrackers off the train at Pocatello last year on the Fourth? This Fourth we had a big review in the morning. There was a whole load of French majors and

colonels there to watch us. In the afternoon we had a concert by a Senegalese band and an Arabian band. It sounded just like a side show at a circus—the weepiest, waily sounds imaginable. Then there was a ball game between our groupment and a groupment of California and Yale sections. We got licked, but had a fine time doing it. Then we had a supper of fried chicken and fried spuds which I won't forget soon. Champagne was served, but ten of us passed it by and waited until the rest got under its effects and then we stole a staff car and had a fine ride. It was easy enough to do because the chauffeur was drunk. We got back at about 12 and dumped a fellow who had reached the fighting stage into the creek. It made an awful splash. At about 5:30 a squadron of German planes sneaked over and bombarded a hospital near us. The bombs made our barracks shake. Anti-aircraft guns woke up and a flock of French planes attacked the Boches. Just then the artillery along the whole front broke loose in a terrible roar to repulse or support an attack, I don't know which. For a while it was deafening. The German planes were driven away and the barrage-fire died down at the same time and we went back to bed, but we were called out at 5 a. m. You should have heard some of the fellows groan when they woke up in the cold gray dawn with that dark-brown taste. * * * A new thing has happened. The most capable members of the first three camion units will be given a chance to go to a French officers' training school and then be put in command of new units, if they will sign up for the duration of the war. Six men in our section have been sent to the school already and more will be sent shortly. I think that I have a chance of going. Should I go if I get the chance? When the service is taken over by the American army, the leaders will probably be given commissions as first lieutenants. * * * We were in a gas attack the other night. We were on the road and the Germans sent a few gas shells over. The shells burst and the gas rolled along the ground in a greenish yellow cloud. I got one whiff of it before I put on my mask. It had a sweetish smell. Forty seconds is the time allowed for putting the masks on, but I had mine on in about twenty-five seconds. They say that three minutes of it will kill if one hasn't a mask on."

William R. Gentry, Jr., got out of the French service in August, 1917, and was pronounced unfit for further service owing to the accident which he had sustained while cranking his truck and which required an operation in the Red Cross Hospital No. 1 at Neuilly, just out of Paris. Subsequent to this time he tried to enter the United States service, and while at first he failed, he kept attempting again and again until at last he was successful and was accepted, being sent to the training camp at Fort Sheridan in July, 1918. There he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry in September, 1918, and assigned to duty in the personal adjutant department and transferred to Howard College at Birmingham, Alabama, to train a unit of the Students Army Training Corps, expecting to go to France when his duties were completed there, but the armistice was signed before he was again called upon to cross the water.

Mrs. Gentry was extremely active in war work in connection with the Red Cross, doing splendid duty in her work to meet all of the requirements of the soldiers over which the Red Cross had supervision. Mr. Gentry also did his part, acting as government appeal agent for the eighth district of St. Louis, while subsequently, on the 4th of September, 1918, he was appointed by Secretary of War Baker as a member of the board of District No. 1 for the eastern district of Missouri and was later elected chairman of the board, which position he held until its work was completed. He was also one of the four-minute speakers, beginning in the fall of 1917, and was a speaker on all of the various Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other drives. He enlisted in the Home Guards as a member of Company F, Third Regiment of St. Louis, and was appointed corporal, serving until June, 1919.

Mr. Gentry is a member of the Presbyterian church, serving as elder in Mizpah church of Pattonville, where he lives during the summer months, while in the winter seasons he makes his home in the city. He belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the State Historical Society at Columbia, Missouri, and the St. Louis, Missouri, and American Bar Associations. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Gentry is an active Mason. He is past master in Bridgeton Lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M., and past commander of St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templars, and still holds membership in each of these organizations. He is also a member of St. Louis Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; member of Hiram Council, No. 1,

Royal and Select Masters; past grand orator of the Missouri Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; and past chairman of the committee on jurisprudence and now chairman of the committee on appeals and grievances in that lodge. He is a fluent speaker, an excellent story teller and is popular in all social organizations. Moreover, he is very active in all uplift work and he and his wife take a most helpful interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, while no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks their aid in vain.

HOWARD HILL, M. D.

Dr. Howard Hill, who since 1901 has specialized in general surgery and since 1896 has been a member of the medical profession, was born in Howard county, Missouri, May 6, 1868, a son of Nelson and Olive (Bliss) Hill, the father a native of Canada, while the mother was born in New York. They settled temporarily in Howard county, Missouri, in 1867 and in 1870 removed to Saline county where they resided until 1880, at which time they established their home in Johnson county, Kansas, near Kansas City, Missouri. The father was a farmer by occupation and his life's labors were ended in death in 1889.

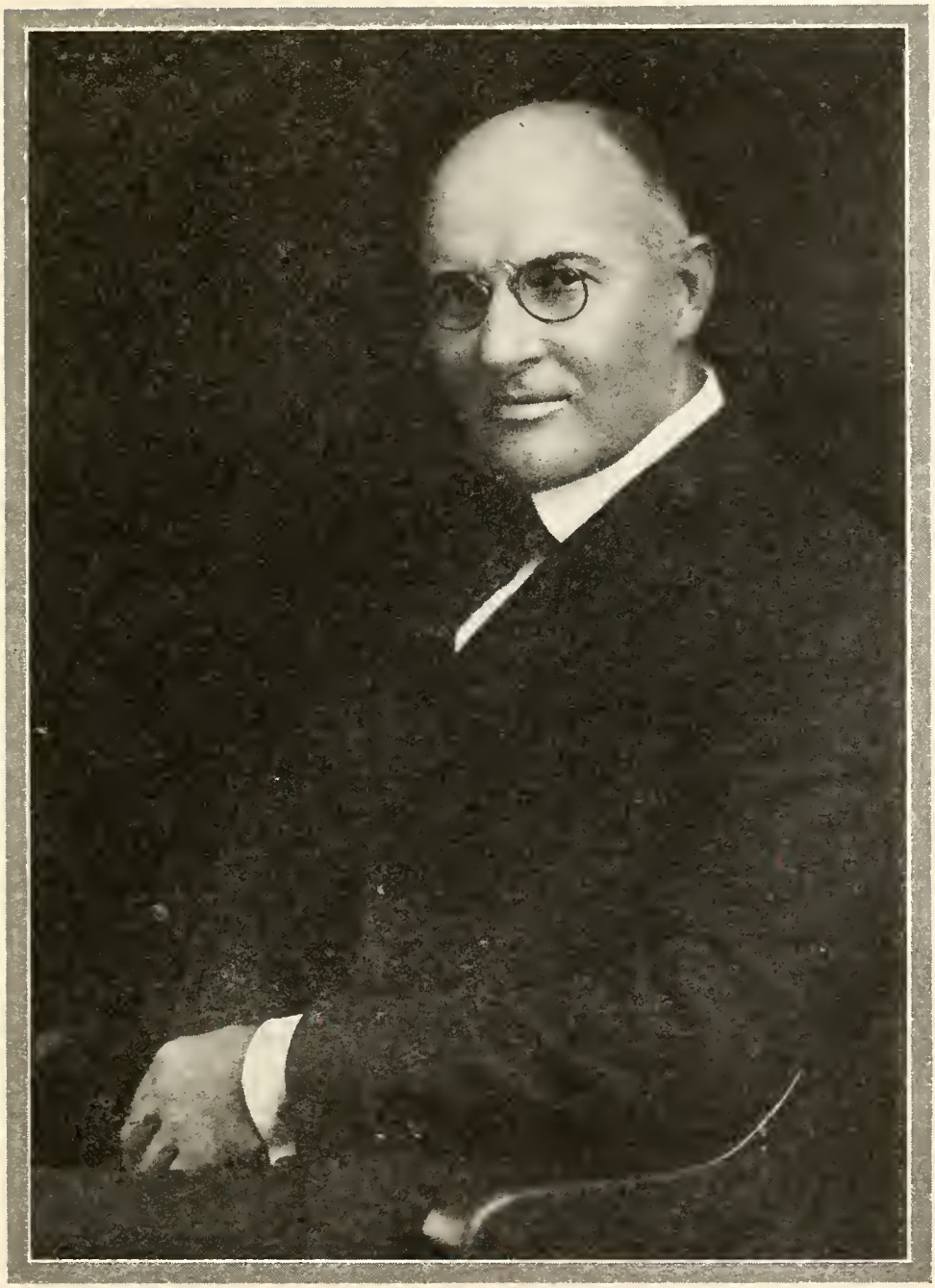
Dr. Hill spent his boyhood on the home farm in Saline and Johnson counties, having the usual experience of the farm bred boy. When twenty years of age he entered the employ of the Kansas City Street Railway Company, but it was his desire to take up a professional career, and he decided to prepare for the practice of medicine and surgery. Through his own labors he met the expenses of his college course. He became a student at the Kansas City Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1896 and then entered upon general practice. Five years later, in 1901, he began specializing in general surgery, to which he now devotes all of his time, and in addition to a large private practice, he is on the surgical staff of the St. Joseph's and Kansas City General Hospitals. He has given much attention to the question of public health and is interested in anything that will improve sanitary conditions and prevent disease. He belongs to the Jackson County, The Southwest, The Missouri State and the American Medical Associations, also to the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, The Western Surgical Association and was formerly president of the Academy of Medicine, being the youngest man ever to hold that position. He is also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. During the war period Dr. Hill was surgeon to the Sweeney Hospital of the Sweeney Motor Mechanic School, doing much surgical work for the soldiers of the World war. He has practiced in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Dr. Hill was married to Miss Lillian Wiedemann who was born at Westport, Missouri, a daughter of Christian Wiedemann, who prior to the Civil war took up his abode at Westport Landing, becoming one of the earliest settlers of western Missouri. He was a merchant, carpenter and wagon-maker, and he built many of the early buildings of Westport and also many wagons which were used in outfitting early trains carrying travelers westward over the Santa Fe trail. To Dr. and Mrs. Hill have been born two children: Nelson who was captain in the United States army and is now editor of the Richmond (Missouri) News; and Mary, who is attending the University of Missouri.

Dr. Hill is well known in Masonic circles. He belongs to the Ivanhoe Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Ivanhoe chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, K. T.; and also Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He enjoys the highest regard of his brethren of the fraternity and of the public as well.

LOUIS J. DANDURANT, M. D., F. A. C. S.

Dr. Louis Joseph Dandurant was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 2nd of March, 1875. His father, Dumas F. Dandurant, the scion of an old French family of St. Louis, came to St. Joseph in the early days and there met his future bride, Miss Ann Clark, born in Liverpool, England, but who as a young girl had accompanied her parents to the United States, residing for a while in Hartford, Connecticut, and later establish-



Howard Hill

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ing their permanent home in St. Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Dumas Dandurant were among the pioneer settlers of St. Joseph, living as neighbors of Joseph Robidoux, founder of the city. Of their happy union two children were born, a daughter, now Mrs. Edmund Schott, and a son, Louis Joseph, the subject of this biography.

After completing a preparatory course at the Christian Brothers College, the future Doctor entered the Benedictine College of Conception, Missouri, an institution which even in that time enjoyed the distinction of solid learning and classical preeminence. At this seat of education Louis J. Dandurant soon proved his scholarship, evincing a bright active mind and that painstaking research which qualified him for higher studies and that won for him the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts.

Thoroughly grounded with this solid foundation of a classical and scientific course of studies, so essential for a well balanced professional career, Louis Dandurant then matriculated at the Central Medical College of St. Joseph and there received the Doctorate of Medicine.

But anxious to exhaust every opportunity for the highest efficiency Dr. Dandurant pursued a post-graduate course at the University of New York, specializing in surgery and in surgical diagnosis. Returning to his native city he opened a modest little office above the drug store at Eleventh and Frederick avenues, but this office very soon proved inadequate for each month and year saw his scope of activity increase and his practice multiplied to a high standard of usefulness. Kind, gentle, progressive and painstaking, eminently successful even with the most stubborn maladies, Dr. Dandurant took a well merited place among the leading surgeons and physicians of the state.

On the 4th of October, 1910, he was married to Miss Cecile Agnes Buddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Buddy. The wedding occurred in St. Joseph's cathedral, being solemnized with a pontifical high mass, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burke officiating. Their happy home was blessed with two children, Louis Joseph, Jr., and Ann Elizabeth. The Doctor's study contained a valuable library of classical and scientific works.

In recognition of his literary and scientific attainments, the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis conferred on Dr. Dandurant the degree of LL. D. It was also a token of sincere esteem, not only for the Doctor, but for the man, because often at the expense of more lucrative occupation Dr. Dandurant devoted much of his time to the cause of the poor and unfortunate suffering humanity, generously serving them without any thought of remuneration. Indeed he was more in love with his profession than with its financial opportunities.

It is such a noble character that is always in demand. He gave freely of his time to the affairs of the city and state, in the public welfare of which he was keenly interested. As county physician, as a member of the health board, as president of the Buchanan County Medical Society, his generous services met with the highest approval. He was also actively identified with the St. Joseph Academy of Surgery and the Missouri Valley Medical Association. But the most signal mark of ability and high moral standing came to Dr. Dandurant in 1916, when he was made a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Along fraternal lines he was connected with the Knights of Columbus, Council No. 571, serving at one time as president of the Fourth Degree Assembly; the Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Joseph Lodge, No. 40, B. P. O. E., and with the Loyal Order of Moose.

Feeling the great responsibility of keeping in close touch with the trend of modern research and investigation, Dr. Dandurant made a trip abroad in 1914, studying the latest medical discoveries and visiting the important clinics of Paris, Berne, Vienna, Berlin, London and Rome. His studies abroad, however, were curtailed by the outbreak of the great World war, the early development of which he witnessed at Vienna. With considerable difficulty in securing passage, he embarked for the United States, being followed for several days by an enemy cruiser. Later Dr. Dandurant volunteered in the United States field hospital service and was commissioned captain. Loyally defending the interests of his country in the great strife for World democracy, he was honorably discharged after the signing of the armistice.

But this brief chronicle would be incomplete did we not allude to the sad tragedy that caused his death. On the evening of the 1st of August, 1920, at 8:30 Dr. L. J. Dandurant with his wife and two children, driving along the road between Bean lake and the Missouri river, on account of the road having been washed away, caused the Doctor's limousine to drop into the river while all were seated in the closed car. The car fell into water twenty-two feet deep, the Doctor and his little son aged seven

were drowned and his wife with her baby clasped in her arms rose to the surface, caught the snag of a tree and was miraculously rescued.

(From the Medical Herald)

A special meeting of the Buchanan County Medical Society was held August 9, 1920, at the Commerce Club Rooms to receive the report of the committee appointed by the First Vice President Dr. H. S. Conrad to prepare resolutions of respect on the death of its president, Dr. Louis J. Dandurant.

The committee, Drs. P. I. Leonard, C. R. Woodson, and A. L. Gray, presented the following:

Whereas, the members of the Buchanan County Medical Society have heard the sad news of the shocking death of Dr. Louis J. Dandurant, and of his little son on the evening of the 1st of August, 1920.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the members of the Buchanan County Medical Society cannot express in words their profound feeling at this unfortunate and overwhelming catastrophe to one of their members, taken in the prime of life, depriving us of one of our most energetic and conscientious members while our community suffers the loss of a man who has devoted his life to the alleviation of suffering and the preservation of the health of our fellow citizens. He was an enthusiastic physician, a student and constant reader of new scientific methods of practice and identified with every movement for the improvement of the people and the profession. As a citizen he took a lively interest in all affairs of men and during the war he did his "bit" by entering the army. His loss will be greatly felt in our community where he has practiced for so many years, while the profession and the people feel deeply grieved at the passing of this good man.

The members of the Buchanan County Medical Society give this expression of their deep sympathy at the loss of the Doctor's son and assure his wife that we share with her the irremediable loss of husband and son. Of Dr. Dandurant it can be truthfully said—"well done, good and faithful servant."

His record is more enduring than one of marble for it is written on the hearts and lives of men and will endure for all time. On the face of the cliffs of time we will chisel the name of Dr. Louis J. Dandurant, and beneath it inscribe the humble tribute—"He gave aid and comfort to his fellowmen."

"You may break, you may shatter
The vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses
Will cling 'round it still."

CLAUDE C. FINDLY

Claude C. Findly, attorney at law, now successfully practicing alone after having previously been connected with some of the best lawyers of St. Louis, is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred in the city of Louisiana, March 24, 1895. He is a son of William T. and Minnie (Wait) Findly, the former a native of Louisiana, Missouri, and a representative of an old Virginia family of Scotch Irish descent. The father is now secretary of the board of public service and was formerly secretary of the republican state central committee. He has long been a prominent figure in politics in Missouri and was the republican nominee for congress from the eleventh district. Since 1916 he has made his home in St. Louis. His wife was born in Watertown, New York, and comes from an old New York family.

Their only child, Claude C. Findly, was educated in the public and high schools of St. Louis and afterward took up the study of law, being graduated in June, 1917, with the LL. B. degree, from St. Louis University. He attended night school and while pursuing his law studies was employed in a clerical capacity in the offices of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and was likewise connected with the street department of St. Louis. From his earnings he paid his tuition and other expenses incident to his college course. He was admitted to practice in December, 1916, in all the courts of the state. He has since concentrated his efforts and attention upon his profession, specializing in civil law cases. He has a wonderful practical knowledge of the law and excels in pleading a case. He

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makes a very animated address and in presenting his cause is seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle. He belongs to the Law Library Association and he has the high regard of the members of the profession both young and old.

In his political views Mr. Findly is an earnest republican, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise.

CAPTAIN FRED JAMES HATCH, M. D.

Captain Fred James Hatch, devoting his life to the practice of surgery in Kansas City, was born upon a farm near Sedan, Chautauqua county, Kansas, November 4, 1878. His father, Fred C. Hatch, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and was brought by his parents to the United States when but three months old. They crossed in one of the old-time sailing vessels, three months being spent in completing the trip. In young manhood Fred C. Hatch took up the occupation of farming and in June, 1871, removed to Kansas, traveling overland from Elk City, Kansas, to his homestead. He thereafter devoted his time to general agricultural pursuits and to the nursery business. He married Samantha S. Campbell and as pioneer settlers they contributed to the development and upbuilding of Chautauqua county, Kansas. The father was a very active and progressive man, was much interested in lodge work and also was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his political allegiance was given to the republican party. He died in 1915.

Dr. Hatch obtained a country school education and afterward attended Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas. He next entered the University Medical College, working his way through the institution by acting as a railway postal clerk. He was licensed to practice in 1905 and through the intervening years has followed his profession, making steady progress until he has won wide recognition of his capability in general surgery. He belongs to both the Jackson County and Missouri State Medical Associations and through the proceedings of these bodies keeps informed concerning the latest scientific researches and investigations of the profession. He is now serving on the staff of St. Mary's hospital.

In Kansas City, Missouri, Dr. Hatch was married to Miss Ethel Stewart, a daughter of Joseph T. and Julia Stewart, who for twenty-five years have been residents of Kansas City. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hatch, Shirley Ethelyn and Mary Marceline.

In his political views Dr. Hatch is a republican and has always given stalwart allegiance to the party. He belongs to the Ivanhoe Masonic lodge and is a loyal and exemplary follower of the craft. In 1918 he entered the army for service in the World war, becoming a captain of the Medical Corps. He was in training at Camp Greenleaf and was afterward assigned as instructor at the surgical school at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he received his discharge in December, 1918. He is now a member of Fitzsimmons Post of the American Legion. He finds his recreation and diversion in hunting and fishing but never allows outside interests to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties, which are constantly increasing in volume and importance.

ALBERT EDWARD MEYER.

Albert Edward Meyer who is now filling the office of recorder of deeds of Montgomery county, is a native of that county, having been born at Big Spring, April 22, 1876. His father was Charles Meyer, a native of Germany who when a young man emigrated to this country and settled at Big Spring where he entered into the mercantile business. He also had a government mail contract. When his death occurred in 1884, widespread bereavement was felt throughout the community where he had made his home for so many years. Louise Niedergerke Meyer was the mother of Albert Edward Meyer and her death took place in 1908. She was born in Germany but at the age of fourteen years crossed to this country with her brothers and sisters. She was married to Mr. Meyer in Missouri.

In the acquirement of his education, Albert Edward Meyer attended the common schools of Montgomery county until he reached the age of twenty years, at which time he began to learn the barber's trade. He also worked on his farm in the southern part of the county, and followed these occupations until 1914 when he was nominated by the republican party for the office of recorder of deeds. After a sharp contest he was elected in November for a term of four years, and so successful was he in the ministration of his duties, that he was reelected in 1918, his term expiring in 1922.

On the 22d of September, 1897, Mr. Meyer was united in marriage to Miss Orpha Gentry, a daughter of Robert Gentry who engaged in farming in Montgomery county, where he was born, a son of "Uncle Jack" Gentry. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have a son, Bernard Gentry, born on the 8th of July, 1898, and graduated from the Montgomery high school with the class of 1916. During the World war he joined the student Army Tralning Corps at Washington University but illness prevented him from taking a continuous course. After his recovery he returned to the camp and remained there until the armistice was signed. He is now living in Montgomery. On July 22, 1920, he was united in marriage to Miss Leona Nipper, daughter of John Nipper, who is engaged in farming at Fayette.

Since age conferred on Mr. Meyer the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, having belonged to Montgomery Lodge, No. 246, which is now under dispensation, and he is a member of Triune Chapter No. 93, R. A. M. and Centralia Council, No. 34, R. & S. M. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church. In the development and improvement of his community, Mr. Meyer has always taken an active part and for many years he was a member of the school board. He is a most alert, energetic business man and progressive citizen and he has a large circle of friends who recognize his true personal worth.

GEORGE EDWARD YAGER.

George Edward Yager, prominent merchant of New London, was born January 16, 1871, in Saline township, Ralls county, Missouri, the son of Joel Henry and Margaret F. (Settle) Yager. Joel Henry Yager was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1826, and came with his parents to Missouri when he was ten years of age, coming up the Mississippi river by boat, and driving across to Ralls county. Here it was that his father bought a farm about five miles north of Center, which he tilled and cultivated until a few years previous to his death when he retired and moved to Center. His father, the grandfather of George Edward Yager, was Hurt Yager, a native of Virginia, who came to Ralls county with his family about 1836 and bought a farm in Saline township, where he lived until his death. For forty years he was justice of the peace and never had a case reversed by the upper courts. In those days the justice of the peace tried nearly all the cases, so it was a very responsible position. Mr. Yager was a member of the Baptist church, and in politics gave his support to the democratic party. His widow is Margaret F. (Settle) Yager, the daughter of George Settle, a wheelwright. She is living with her daughter, Mrs. Victoria Norton, the widow of the late Thomas P. Norton.

The early education of George E. Yager was acquired in the common schools of Ralls county and in Mt. Vernon college in Arkansas, where he spent one year. He was twenty-one years of age when he left college, and secured work on farms, engaging in general agricultural pursuits for the following ten years, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Saline township, where he lived for the next twelve years. He then moved to Center where he bought an interest in a dry goods and clothing store, conducted under the firm name of Rosser & Yager, and after engaging in that business for a year, he sold out and moved to New London, where in 1915 he bought a hardware business in company with his partner Mr. Rosser, and in 1918 he purchased Mr. Rosser's interest in the business. In April, 1919, he sold one-half of his interest to William F. Rosser, a brother-in-law, and also a brother of his former partner, L. K. Rosser, but again he has become sole owner and the business has flourished until it is now the largest of its kind in Ralls county. He handles a complete line of general hardware, and represents the International Harvester Company, and the John Deere Plow Company.

Mr. Yager was married November 20, 1901, to Ethel Dred Rosser the daughter of William and Margaret A. (Kiethly) Rosser. Her father, who passed away April 19, 1901, was a farmer and veterinary of Center township, and was a native of Ralls county, the son of Silas Rosser, who came to Ralls county from Virginia. Mrs. Rosser was the daughter of Levi Kiethly, of a well known family. To Mr. and Mrs. Yager has been born one child, Harold William, born July 28, 1909.

Mr. Yager is a member of the Christian church of New London, holds the office of deacon and is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he gives his endorsement to the democratic party and keeps well informed upon the questions and issues of the day. He is a stockholder in the Ralls County Bank and is a member of the school board of New London. Fraternally he holds membership with New London Lodge, No. 180, K. P. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of New London than Mr. Yager. He has been an important factor in the business circles and his prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

LEON J. COHEN.

Leon J. Cohen, deceased, was born in Russia, December 25, 1875, and met his death on the forty-second anniversary of his birth, passing away on Christmas day of 1917. While a comparatively young man his life spanned great activity, leading to notable success in business and equal activity through charitable channels in behalf of his fellowmen. His record constitutes an example well worthy of emulation and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him. He came to the United States with his parents as a child of seven years, the family home being established in Kansas City, Missouri. In his boyhood he early displayed marked ambition and although he had had but little opportunity to attend school he was an omniverous reader, was a close and earnest student of the Talmud and was eager for knowledge of every character that would prove worth while in meeting life's responsibilities, activities and duties. He was always gaining knowledge from each experience of life and possessed a most wonderfully retentive memory. It was said of him that he could remember the numbers of box cars that had carried material to his plant after two years. He was continually adding to his fund of information and soon became possessed of a rich store of wisdom from which to draw.

While Mr. Cohen eagerly availed himself of every opportunity to gain learning he was equally ambitious to do things in this workaday world of ours and at the early age of thirteen years started in business as a dealer in junk and waste materials. In 1912 he sold his Kansas City business and came to St. Louis, where he continued in the same line of business under the firm name of L. J. Cohen & Company. He was regarded as the father of the waste material and junk business in the southwest. The company of which he was the head was the first to place the handling of waste material on an accredited basis in this section of the country.

Mr. Cohen was widely known throughout the entire southwest and was one of the foremost leaders in Jewish circles in St. Louis. He occupied a position of prominence in connection with numerous charitable organizations and was classed among the philanthropists of his adopted city. He found his greatest happiness in contributing to the welfare and assistance of his fellowmen who were less fortunate in life than he. It is said that he put more thau a dozen men on their feet in a business way and laid for them a firm foundation for their success. While he made most extensive contributions to charity they were made quietly and unostentatiously, it being his purpose never to let his left hand know what his right hand did. He was a member of the national committee for the relief of Jewish war sufferers, of which Jacob H. Schiff was chairman, and not only was he a large contributor to this cause hut also to Red Cross work and to many other war activities. He was a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, also of the Jewish Educational & Charitable Association, the Jewish Loan Association and the Federation of Jewish Charities, all of which societies sent beautifully engraved memorials to his widow when Mr. Cohen had passed away. The resolutions adopted by the board of directors

by the Federation of Jewish Charities on the death of Mr. Cohen read as follows: "The associates of the late Leon Jacob Cohen wish in these words to express our deep sorrow at his untimely death, at the same time realizing our inability fully to testify our profound appreciation of his noble deeds, his manly virtues. His death at any age would have been a profound loss to the community, to us the more so when we consider that he was still in the flush of full manhood. Though younger in years as we measure them in mere numerals, yet was he indeed old in the depth, the breadth, the all-pervading warmth of his benevolence. To say that he was loving, kindly, charitable and loyal is but to enumerate a few of his many virtues. He was a man among men; a business man among business men, a leader in charity and benevolence, a tender, loving husband and father in his home. His love for his fellowmen and his appreciation of his obligations to them were perhaps the most strongly marked of his many virtues. We can scarcely realize that Leon Jacob Cohen is no longer in our midst, that he will no longer meet with us whenever the call of humanity demands an answer. Our personal loss is great, but how much greater is the loss of that community which had learned to call on him at any and all times and whose call never failed to draw from him an ever ready response. We can all learn much from the life of our departed friend and associate. Conscious that no word of ours can lighten the burden of sorrow laid upon his loving wife and children, yet do we extend to them our sincere sorrow and sympathy at his untimely death.

(Signed by) Board of Directors: Aaron Fuller, Nathan Bry, Sigmund Baer, Julius Glaser, Aaron Waldheim, Louis F. Aloe, Jacob Furth, Bernard Greensfelder, Gustave Shoenberg, Gustave L. Stern, David Sommers, Sol Roos, Adolph Singer, Aaron S. Rauh, Ernest W. Stix, Louis Renard, Sidney I. Rothschild, August Frank, E. J. Marx, Emil J. Strauss, Harry Sternberg, Louis Landau, Louis Strauss, Max A. Goldstein, Alvin D. Goldman."

Mr. Cohen was married September 11, 1900, to Miss Etta Wayne, daughter of Rabbi Hessel Wayne, who presides over the Orthodox Jewish church of Kansas City. The four children of this marriage are Bernice E., Helen L., Alvin R. and Miriam.

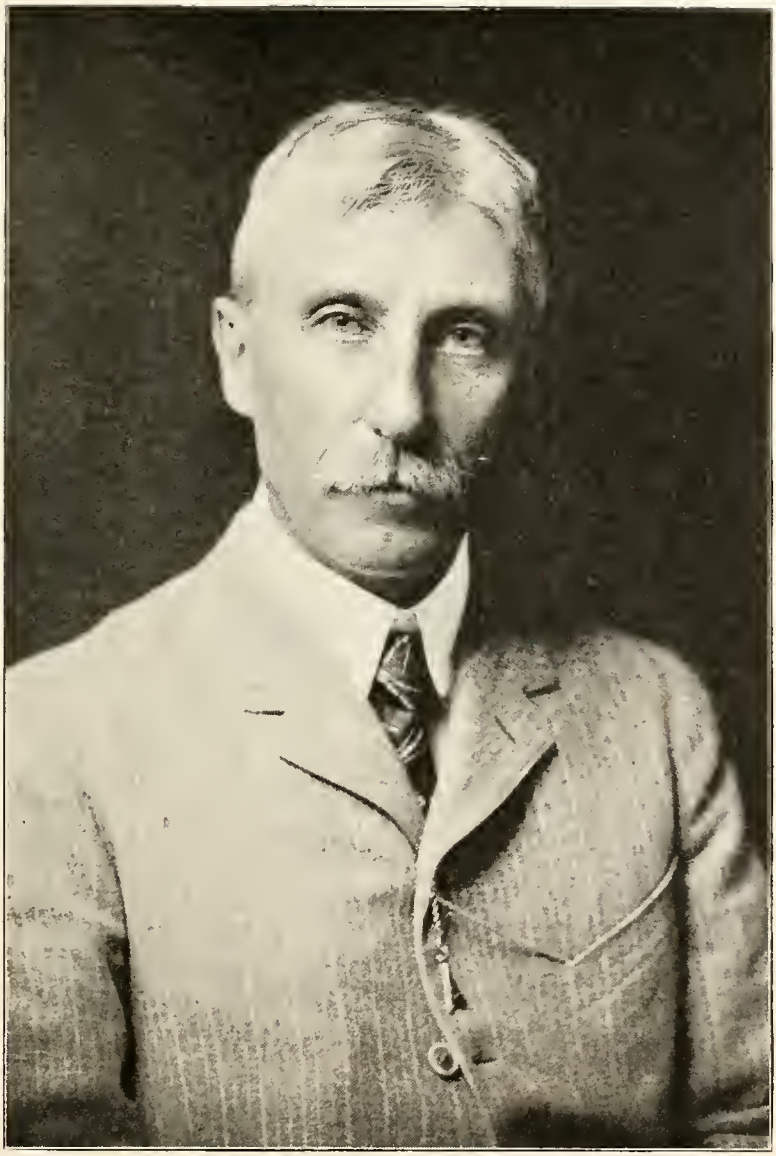
Mr. Cohen loved his home and fireside. He was fortunate in the selection of his life companion and the keenest sympathy existed between them. They shared each other's interests, ambitions and purposes, found their greatest joy in each other's companionship and in a word, their home life was ideal. It is seldom that a single individual accomplishes as much within the compass of forty-two years as did Leon J. Cohen. He fulfilled every obligation and duty of life which came to him and utilized his opportunities in a way that brought splendid returns not only in financial gain, but in the regard and honor of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM SKETCHLEY GILBERT.

William Sketchley Gilbert, whose keen analytical mind makes him a most valuable office lawyer, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, April 27, 1854. His father, William S. Gilbert, who was born in Utica, New York, of English parents, moved to Jersey City, New Jersey, where he engaged in the manufacture of starch, which was then in its infancy, in partnership with his cousin Samuel B. Colgate. His mother, Sarah E. Gilbert, was born in North Carolina, with an American ancestry which ran back to colonial days.

The subject of this sketch, after attending a preparatory school in Jersey City, entered the University of Rochester, New York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1875, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Gilbert was popular with his classmates, who chose him to deliver the Class Prophecy, which was one of the features of the class day exercises. Early in his college career he became a member of the Delta Psi fraternity.

After graduation Mr. Gilbert entered a well known law office in Jersey City as a student but before being admitted to the bar he was obliged to become a bread winner, and, the opportunity having presented itself, he took charge of a school for boys in Englewood, New Jersey, and later in partnership with Edward D. Lyon, he established a successful preparatory school for boys in New York city, which was located on Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street. While still teaching Mr. Gilbert was admitted to the bar in New Jersey.



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In 1886 Mr. Gilbert sold his interest in this school to his partner, and, following Horace Greeley's advice, he came west that fall, as far as Kansas City. He entered the office of Henry D. Ashley and shortly thereafter, being admitted to the bar of Missouri, the law firm of Ashley & Gilbert was formed, which still continues. Mr. Gilbert is characterized by a quiet, patient thoroughness, and his absolute reliability is notable. His qualities and temperament are better suited for office practice than for the hurly hurly of the courtroom and in his chosen field he excels, being a most wise and safe counselor.

In 1889 Mr. Gilbert was married to Miss Rosalie Montgomery, of Staten Island, New York, a daughter of James Montgomery. Mr. Gilbert is well read in the best English and French literature and has a special leaning toward the whimsical and humorous. He is a delightful speaker before a small audience, many of his speeches being literary gems. His courtly bearing and his kindness and geniality have won for him many close friends. He is a popular member of the Kansas City Country Club and the University Club, and is a member of the Jackson County Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His political allegiance is given to the republican party.

CAPTAIN INGHRAM D. HOOK.

Captain Inghram D. Hook was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, October 8, 1883, his parents being William Cather and Louise (Dickson) Hook, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Kansas. The father went to Kansas in his boyhood days with his parents, was educated in Leavenworth, and later attended the Washington University of St. Louis as a law student. He then returned to Leavenworth, where he engaged in active practice for a number of years. He is now United States circuit judge, of the eighth judicial circuit.

Captain Hook obtained a public school education in Leavenworth and then continued his studies in the University of Chicago, where he took up a law course and was graduated in 1905. In the same year he located in Kansas City, where he has since been engaged in general civil practice. In politics he has always been an active republican. He was assistant city counselor, 1910-1912. In 1916 and 1917 he was co-receiver with J. Q. L. Harvey of Kansas City for the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Railroad.

In May, 1917, Captain Hook entered the army, going to the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, thence to Camp Funston, Kansas, where he was made captain of infantry in the Three Hundred Fifty-sixth Infantry Regiment, Eighty-ninth Division, which saw foreign service. He served in the St. Mihiel drive and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and afterwards was in the Army of Occupation in Germany. During his service abroad he acted as regimental operations officer and as assistant chief of staff of the division. While at Camp Funston he was assistant senior instructor of the Third Officers Training Camp and senior instructor in the Fourth Officers Training Camp. He was discharged from the army on the 24th of June, 1919. He helped organize and became the first commander of William J. Bland Post of the American Legion and is very active in Legion work. He belongs to the University Club, the Kansas City Country Club, the Rockhill Tennis Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.

HON. MARK AUSTIN McGRUDER.

The Hon. Mark Austin McGruder, a prominent lawyer of Sedalia, Pettis county, whose name stands for honor and justice and a member of the Missouri state senate in the legislative department of which he has been more than ordinarily active, serving on various senate committees, including that on constitutional amendments, wills and probate law, on judiciary and corporations, is a native of Pettis county, born on a farm near Hughesville, September 16, 1879. He is a son of Monterville and Amy (Harris) McGruder, the former a native of Frederick county, Virginia, and the latter born in Licking county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. McGruder became the parents of three children, two of whom survive: Mark Austin; and Mayme Bell, who is now

the wife of A. N. Gilbert, residing on the old McGruder homestead, near Hughesville. They have two children: Amy Lee and Anne Yuvonne. Monterville McGruder was first married to Louisa Shaffar, also a native of Ohio; she died leaving one daughter, Addie, now the wife of Stephen Ganes, and they reside in Columbus, Ohio.

Monterville McGruder was reared and received his early education in Virginia, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the Confederate army and took part in many of the important engagements of the Civil war. He was captured at Newtown, Virginia, confined in the military prison at Camp Chase, Ohio, and held prisoner there until the close of the war. On the termination of hostilities he located in Franklin county, Ohio, and continued to reside in that state up to 1877, when he moved to Austin, Texas; in the following year (1878) he moved to Pettis county, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred November 20, 1904. He was held in high esteem by all classes of citizens, being generally recognized as a man of character and probity. His widow survived him for seven years, dying November 24, 1911.

Mark Austin McGruder, the subject of this sketch, obtained his preliminary education in the Hughesville district schools, in Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, in the Missouri State Military School, at Columbia, and in the law department of the Missouri State University, from which institution he received his LL. B. degree in the class of 1901. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in the courts of Sedalia, where he has been in continuous practice for more than nineteen years, and has established himself as a conscientious advocate and adviser in legal matters.

Mr. McGruder is an active supporter of the democratic party, and was elected city attorney and city counselor of Sedalia for 1906-07. A greater honor awaited him in 1916 when he was elected to the Missouri state senate, giving in that body excellent service. He has served as chairman of committee on new capitol, constitutional amendments and permanent seat of government; on wills and probate law; he also served as a member of the committees on judiciary, private corporations; fire, tornado, and marine insurance; education, textbooks and public schools; university, normal schools, agricultural college and school of mines; clerical forces; criminal jurisprudence; insurance and workmen's compensation; labor, commerce, manufactories, and immigration; fish and game; accounts and miscellaneous laws; and engrossed bills. In the Fiftieth General Assembly he was elected and served the senate as majority (democratic) floor leader.

On October 9, 1906, Mr. McGruder was united in marriage to Miss Leonore Cutler, a native of Altamont, Effingham county, Illinois, and to this union one child, a daughter, was born July 24, 1909—Aurelia Harris McGruder. The family are members of the Broadway Presbyterian church, and are earnest supporters of all its good works.

Mr. McGruder is a member of Granite Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; member of the Scottish Rite; member of Ararat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Kansas City; member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen lodges, and for eight years served as grand foreman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Missouri. Mr. McGruder has devoted some time to writing and is the author of McGruder on the Law of Commerce, and also of a History of Pettis County, published in 1919. He is an eloquent platform speaker and an able pleader at the bar, standing in the front rank among the successful lawyers of Sedalia and Pettis county.

EUGENE B. STINDE.

Eugene B. Stinde is an outstanding figure in insurance circles in the United States, conducting an extensive business in St. Louis. He was born November 12, 1881, in the city where he still resides, and is a son of E. R. and Anna (Smith) Stinde, the former a native of St. Louis, while the latter was born in Bunker Hill, Illinois. The father was a grain merchant who departed this life in 1904, while the mother died a quarter of a century ago.

Eugene B. Stinde was the youngest in a family of five children. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and for a short time engaged in the typewriter business, but in 1906 turned his attention to insurance, becoming connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which he specializes in cor-

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poration life insurance. He is one of the big producers of life insurance business in the United States, having been very successful from the start, and he occupies a well appointed suite of rooms in the National Bank of Commerce building. He is extremely energetic, knows all of the talking points of the business and has won a place among the prominent insurance salesmen of the country.

In 1903 Mr. Stinde was married to Miss Katherine Montague Stone, a native of Virginia and relative of Governor Montague. They have one child, Louise, who is now seven years of age and is attending school. Mr. Stinde belongs to the Missouri Athletic Association, to the Ridgedale Country Club, Sunset Hill Club, and the Automobile Club. He is likewise connected with the City Club and with the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of St. Michael's Episcopal church. He is keenly interested in all civic matters and took a most helpful interest in the various war activities, proving most successful as a salesman in connection with the Liberty Loan drives.

MARK M. GILLUM.

Mark M. Gillum is president of the Imperial Mill Company of Clarksville and is a representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished of the pioneer families of Pike county, Missouri. His father was James Claiborn Gillum and his grandfather was Tandy Gillum, who emigrated with three brothers from Albemarle county, Virginia, settling in the western part of Pike county among other Virginia families who preceded them. Tandy Gillum was a farmer, which vocation he pursued during the period of his residence in Missouri, and died in 1841. He was twice married, first to a Miss Carpenter, who became the mother of one child, James Claiborn. The second union was blessed with three children, Mrs. B. F. Robinson, William and Charles K., all of whom are deceased.

James Claiborn Gillum was born in the atmosphere of ancient Charlottesville, which city was made sacred and historic by the home ties of Thomas Jefferson. His birth occurred in 1827 and after his father's death in 1841 he fell to the care of his uncle in Ashley community, completing his education at what was then known as Watson Seminary. His preparation for the life of a farmer came from the educational and other opportunities offered in Pike county, and after reaching years of maturity he established himself in the community in which his boyhood had been spent. He was married three times. He first married Martha Bryant, who was survived by two children: America, the wife of William Brown; and Edward; both of whom have passed away. His second wife, whose demise occurred in 1896, bore the maiden name of Corilla Eidson and was a daughter of Hayden M. and Providence (Jackson) Eidson, the latter a near relative of "Old Hickory," Andrew Jackson. Their children, in the order of their birth, were as follows: Charles K., a farmer and stockman residing near Hannibal, Missouri; Frank M., a ranchman and capitalist of Glenwood Springs, Colorado; Mark M., the immediate subject of this review; and Claud L., who is associated with the Imperial Mill Company, with the Clifford Banking Company as a stockholder and who is a prominent farmer in Pike county. The third wife of James C. Gillum was Mrs. Julia McCarthy, who survived him and died in 1915. Mr. Gillum was called to his final rest in 1901.

Mark M. Gillum, whose name introduces this review, was born March 22, 1865, on the beautiful estate of his father now known as Falicon, which was sold to E. C. Dameron in 1895. He secured his early education in the district school near his father's farm, afterward completing a course in and graduating from Prichett Institute at Paynesville, Missouri. He initiated his active career as a farmer on a tract of land adjoining his father's place. In 1890 he established a postoffice which later became the small village of Turpin, and here he also established a general store which has become one of the best of its kind in the county. In 1900 he removed to Clarksville, Missouri, becoming associated with John O. Roberts and C. L. Carroll in the Clifford Banking Company as its assistant cashier. In 1906 he was made president and general manager of the Imperial Mill Company, which position he now occupies. He is still financially interested in the Clifford bank, having been secretary of its board for twenty years, and in connection with his brother, Claud L., has extensive farming interests in several parts of the county.

The Imperial mill is one of the largest and perhaps one of the oldest flouring mills

in northeastern Missouri, for it was erected in 1856 and has been operated continuously to the present time. Its first management was under control of the E. B. Carroll & Company. In 1870 it was incorporated under the laws of Missouri and capitalized at thirty thousand dollars. John O. Roberts was made president and conducted its business with brilliant success until 1886, after which he discontinued his connection with it for a period of twelve years and then resumed its management, directing the affairs of the enterprise for another decade. The mill was then sold to the Gillum interests and Mr. Roberts became vice president, which position he held until his death in 1915. J. Robert Carroll is secretary and Claud L. Gillum the treasurer.

On the 13th of April, 1887, Mr. Gillum was united in marriage to Miss Cary Randolph, a daughter of Dr. C. R. Bankhead and a granddaughter of John W. Bankhead, who was born at Monticello, Virginia, the home of President Jefferson, in 1810, and was a son of Charles Lewis and Annie Cary (Randolph) Bankhead, the latter a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. Mrs. Gillum was born near Paynesville, Missouri, where her father spent his life in the practice of medicine. Mr. and Mrs. Gillum had two children: Cary Randolph Bankhead (known as Bankhead) married Miss Ruth Stark, a daughter of William H. Stark, and they are the parents of two daughters, Mildred and Rachel Errett. Cary R. B. Gillum is a prominent farmer and stock feeder residing near Cyrene, Missouri; Rachel Errett Gillum, who died in 1917, was united in marriage to Clinton T. Yates and became the mother of one son, Mark Milton, who resides with his father in Phoenix, Arizona. Mr. Yates is a graduate of the University of Missouri in electrical engineering and is now manager of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company of Phoenix.

Mr. Gillum is a stanch supporter of the democratic party but has not aspired to office. He is a member of the Christian church at Clarksville and is prominent in all activities of that organization. In business dealings Mr. Gillum has always been honorable and fair, thereby winning the utmost confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

FRANK CONN HENDRIX.

Frank Conn Hendrix, attorney at law, engaged in practice at New London, Missouri, is perhaps the most widely known and best beloved man in the community. He was born May 29, 1874, in Jasper township, Ralls county, Missouri, the son of Noah T. Hendrix. The grandfather was Thomas Hendrix who was a native of Scotland, and came to the United States with his parents when he was a child, settling in Hendricks county, which was named after his family. After a few years his folks removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he lived until he was eighteen years of age when he came up the Mississippi river by flatboat to Saverton, Ralls county, and obtained employment in the salt works at Spaulding Springs for a few years. He then took up farming in Ralls county, where he married Mary Conn, the daughter of Frank Conn, and moved to Poeno, Pike county, near McCune's station. His mother's family name was McElroy, and his father was a descendant from a family of old Scotch Presbyterian ancestry, which was driven to the hills and finally out of the country by persecution. Thomas A. Hendricks who was at one time vice president, was of the same family though he spelled his name differently.

Frank Conn was a native of France, coming to this country when but a child with his parents. He was a farmer, and during the War of 1812, he fought bravely. He married Nancy Blanchard whose mother's name was Stone previous to her marriage. Captain Blanchard, her husband, fought in the Indian wars and in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Blanchard had three brothers who gave up their lives for the cause in the Revolutionary war. Noah T. Hendrix, a native of Pike county, was born June 5, 1840, and passed away September 14,. 1915. He engaged in farming in Pike county and when he was about twenty-two years of age, went to California where he worked as timekeeper and manager in the gold mining industry. He returned to Ralls county in 1865, and lived with his grandmother Conn for three years, after which he went to Pike county, near Curryville, and engaged in farming there for five years. He then bought a one hundred acre farm in Jasper township, Ralls county, where he lived until his death. He took

great interest in church and school matters and was prominent in the activities of the Presbyterian church of which he was a member.

He married Arminta Beshears who was born near Frankfort, Pike county, the daughter of Jackson Beshears, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, whose father was born in Ireland and came to this country where he married into one of the prominent families of Kentucky, whose name was Burke. The maternal grandfather, Jackson Beshears, married Miss Elizabeth Kiethly, a daughter of Levi Kiethly, who moved from St. Charles county and settled near Spencerburg, Pike county. He was born in Kentucky where he was later married, and became the father of twelve children. His wife passed away and he married a sister of Jackson Beshears. Jackson Beshears married one of his daughters by his first marriage. His second marriage was blessed by ten children, and all twenty-two of his children grew to maturity and married. Levi Kiethly, at his death, was the largest landowner in Pike county. The Kiethlys are of German extraction, the original ancestor coming from Germany in 1782 and settling in Pennsylvania. He had three sons, Jacob, Isaac and Daniel. Levi Kiethly was the son of Jacob Kiethly. Arminta Beshears Hendrix, now deceased, mother of Frank Conn Hendrix was one of the most loved women in her neighborhood. She was very fond of reading and kept well posted on all public questions of the day. It was one of her habits to read to her children in the evenings, and she governed them through the force of love. Her husband was noted for his rigid honesty, integrity and upright living and so it was that from his parents Frank Conn Hendrix inherited his splendid traits of character that have won for him the friendship of so many, especially of the children of the city where he resides. Nancy Conn, his paternal great-grandmother, who named him, was a definite force for good in his early life. When he was a child she told him the story of the Gospel in such a manner as to inspire him to be a Bible student, and to take a real interest in religious subjects. She talked to him of patriotism and religion and influenced him to improve himself at every opportunity. She always told him that he was of royal blood and that he must live a life worthy of it. She passed away when he was thirteen years of age, and her kindly memory and her influence are responsible for his constant endeavor to stand for God, country and home, and to be loyal to them.

Frank Conn Hendrix acquired his early education in the common schools of Ralls county and was instructed by his sister, until eighteen years of age when he became a student at the Perry Institute, where he met Alice Ely, who later became his wife. He attended Pike College in Bowling Green, and later became a student at the State Normal College at Kirksville. For six months of the year he taught school and the other six months studied at the State Normal, where he was graduated from the "C" course in 1899, receiving a state certificate. He then attended the Warrensburg State Normal one and one-half years completing the "A" course, and being granted a life state certificate and the degree of B. S. D. Next he studied at the University of Missouri, and was principal of the Higginsville high school for two years, and later became superintendent of the New London public schools for two years. He then entered the law department of the Washington University at St. Louis, where he completed a three years course in two years, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1907, and was admitted to the bar by examination in June, 1907, before the state board. Mr. Hendrix paid his own way all through his student years, by teaching and doing whatever work offered. His ambition was rewarded by a three year scholarship at Washington University, in recognition of his high standing in his preliminary schooling. He has engaged in general law practice since, at New London, and he has never had a partner in his profession. One of his cases was Laird vs. Kiethly, which dealt with fraud or misrepresentation in a heavy land sale. The case was a hard fought one and Mr. Hendrix obtained judgment for eleven thousand dollars, which was affirmed by the supreme court and paid. The principal question in the case was the statute of limitations, and the decision settled several disputed questions. Mr. Hendrix owns and manages a farm in Ralls county, near New London, being interested also in stock raising.

Mr. Hendrix gives his political endorsement to the democratic party and is very active in the affairs and issues of the day. He was a candidate for prosecuting attorney in 1910 and also in 1914 and 1916 but was defeated in the primaries

because he stood for law enforcement, prohibition and woman suffrage. He was active in all war work and was one of the members of the draft board. He received honors from the government for his services as a Four Minute man.

On March 2, 1902, he was married to Alice M. Ely, the daughter of William M. Ely, a man prominent in political and educational matters, formerly a resident of Ralls county. She was a student at the Perry Institute and at Christian College, Columbus, Missouri, an exceptionally brilliant woman, greatly interested in literature and art, winning many honors in recognition of her work. During her early married life she assisted her husband in his lectures and in taking charge of lady clients. Mrs. Hendrix passed away February 24, 1918. His second marriage March 23, 1919, was with Margaret C. Tomlinson, daughter of Herbert Tomlinson, a well known photographer of Hannibal, Missouri. A native of Canada, of Irish and Scotch descent, at the age of thirteen he ran away from home, went to Chicago, and later came to Missouri. Mrs. Hendrix was educated in the Hannibal high school, the Cincinnati University of Ohio and the Cincinnati Art Academy. She is a well read woman and possesses exceptional ability in art. Mr. and Mrs. Hendrix are the parents of one child, Alice Margaret, born December 25, 1919.

Mr. Hendrix has membership in New London Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M., and New London Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Christian church of New London and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Hendrix is interested in all outdoor sports and is especially fond of horseback riding, but is chiefly active at the bar. Mr. Hendrix, as few men do, seems to realize the importance of the profession to which he devotes his energies, and the fact that justice and the higher attributes of mercy, he often holds in his hands. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

EDWIN W. STEPHENS.

Edwin W. Stephens is a name known to every Columbian, to every Missourian, to many Americans, and to many of the prominent men in other nations. He has come to be known as "Columbia's foremost citizen," and well does he deserve the title bestowed on him by his hosts of friends. For about seventy years he has been identified with the growth and development of his native city and county, and perhaps to him more than to any other man or group of men may be attributed the present status of Columbia, whether viewed from the commercial, social or religious standpoint. It may be said of Mr. Stephens, without any desire to offer fulsome flattery, that he has been more of an institution than a man in all matters pertaining to the welfare of that part of Missouri in which he was born.

Edwin W. Stephens was born in Columbia, Missouri, January 21, 1849. His father James L. Stephens, was at that time a well known merchant of Columbia, and his mother was the daughter of the late Judge Irvine O. Hockaday, of Fulton, this state. He was educated at the State University, graduating in the class of 1867, and has received the degrees of A. B., A. M., and LL. D., from that institution.

Mr. Stephens began the publication of the Columbia Missouri Herald, in Columbia in 1870 and retired from it in 1905. It was known for its editorial and typographical excellence as America's model weekly. While he was actively engaged in the newspaper business, in addition to being president of the company which published the Herald, he was also president of the Tribune Printing Company of Jefferson City and of the Central Baptist Publishing Company in St. Louis, and continued in the last named capacity until the Central Baptist merged into the Word and Way. He has since engaged in the printing and publishing business in Columbia under the style of the E. W. Stephens Publishing Company, which does a wide business in the publication of court reports and other books, having printed such reports for Missouri, Tennessee, Iowa, Arkansas, Mississippi, New Mexico and numerous other states, besides many other publications. While in the editorial profession, Mr. Stephens was president of the Missouri Press Association and the National Editorial Association. His vigorous style and his trenchant treatment of all things important, both local and statewide, in the Columbia Missouri Herald, made his influence broad and his ideas widely hearkened to.

Mr. Stephens has always been an active factor in the educational uplift of his

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state. With a liberal education himself, supplemented by travel and experience, together with his association with men of affairs, he has rendered signal and inestimable benefit to the cause of education in Missouri. His interest and activities in this line have led him to fill various positions of prominence and trust. He has been president of the board of curators of the Missouri State University—his alma mater. He has also been president of the board of curators of Stephens College, named in honor of his father, and for years past has been a member of its board, where his services, his wise counsel, his generosity and untiring zeal have done most to place this splendid institution where it is today. Mr. Stephens has also been president of the Missouri University Alumni Association, and in its various activities has for years demonstrated the deep interest he feels in this capstone of the educational system of Missouri. President of the honorary society, Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Missouri Union are other nnsonght honors that have come to Mr. Stephens in the field of educational interest.

Mr. Stephens' most conspicuous and most distinguished work has been along religious lines. From young manhood he has ever evinced the deepest reverence for those things that make for the moral and the Christian uplift of his community. His prominence in affairs of this nature has given to him a local, a state, a national and an international reputation. Mr. Stephens is a Baptist, and in whatever part of the world this denomination is established his name is probably better known than that of any other one individual. The honors conferred upon him, not only by the Baptists of America but by the Baptists of the world are many and conspicuous. He has been moderator of his district association and was moderator of the Missouri Baptist Association for twenty years. He was for three years vice president and for three years president of the Southern Baptist Convention; for three years president of the Baptist General Convention of America and one year vice president of the Northern Baptist Convention. He is American treasurer of the World's Baptist Alliance and also of the Roger Williams church in Washington, D. C.; he has been deacon of his chnrch for many years, but the work in which he has taken most interest and has bronght, not only him the most gratification, but instruction and religious convictions to the members, has been his Sunday school class of over one hundred and fifty members which he has taught regularly for over thirty-one years without missing a Sunday when he was at home and physically able to attend. With an average of one hundred and fifty members for this long period, it can readily be seen how far the spiritual influence of Mr. Stephens has extended.

Mr. Stephens has been president of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium; of the Young Men's Christian Association of Missouri; and of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia. In 1866 he was appointed a member of the commission to build Hospital No. 3 at Nevada, Missouri, and was elected chairman of the commission.

During all his life Edwin W. Stephens has been one of those whose aims were always for civic good and advancement. Perhaps the most distinguished service of a civic character he has ever rendered to his state was as chairman of the state capitol commission. He was appointed by Governor Hadley on a bipartisan board and was elected chairman. Of this board he was the guiding spirit, and to this board Missouri owes the magnificent capitol building which graces the grandest capitol site, according to Bayard Taylor, in the United States. Mr. Stephens was president of the Columbia Commercial Clnb nntil he wanted some one else to have the honor, and he is now president of the Old Trails Association of Missouri. He was chairman for twenty-six years of the Missouri Baptist Board of Home and Foreign Missions, and when the board passed out of existence he was made chairman of the executive board of the Baptist General Association. In the course ot his life he is said to have been chosen president of every organization with which he has been connected, having held the presidency of thirty-five different boards, commissions and associations.

Mr. Stephens has never been a candidate for any political office, although frequently importuned by the best class of democrats in Missouri to he their standard bearer for governor. Mr. Stephens made a tonr around the world in 1907 and 1908, visiting the principal oriental and European nations. He wrote letters during the jonrney to several American newspapers, full of information and human interest. They were afterward printed in a large and handsomely illnstrated volume. One of the most notable events in which Mr. Stephens participated was the World's Baptist Alliance in London in 1905, in which he represented America in an address before

twelve thousand Baptists attending the alliance. The meeting was held in Albert Hall and was probably the most representative body of Baptists ever convened. The same year he attended the World's Press Congress in Liege, Belgium, and of that congress he was vice president.

No story of a man's life attainments would be complete without something said of the Shekinah of his home—his better half—the inspiration of all his achievements. Mrs. Stephens has accomplished all as a woman and a mother that Mr. Stephens has as a man. She has always been his helpmeet, one that was more gratified over his successes than himself. In all Christian and charitable work she has always been his complement; in every task he has undertaken she has been a wise counsellor, and ever in infinite sympathy with all his undertakings. Mrs. Stephens was Miss Laura Moss, daughter of the late Colonel James H. Moss and granddaughter of Judge Warren Woodson, one of Boone county's intrepid pioneers and long since dead. They were married September 26, 1871, and still live in the residence in which they were married. Their home has ever been the center of social enjoyment of the refined and unostentatious—a place where many men and women of prominence have been entertained upon their visits to Columbia but still where the less prominent were always given as cordial and just as warm-hearted a welcome. Four children survive of the ten of this union. They are: Hugh, of Jefferson City; James L., of Kansas City; E. Sydney, of Columbia; and Mrs. Mary Moss Gray, of St. Louis. There are six grandchildren.

On January 28, 1919, a large number of friends entertained Mr. Stephens at a sumptuous banquet, the occasion being the seventieth anniversary of his birthday. The guests were not limited to Columbians but came from all parts of the state. The dinner was held in the ball room of the Daniel Boone Tavern, a hotel for whose erection Mr. Stephens is largely responsible. The menu itself was reminiscent of the Missouri of seventy years ago, with its roast turkey, baked sweet potatoes, cornmeal mush and corn pones. It made some of the guests regret that they had not lived before the day of Herbert Hoover. Many earnest, eloquent and sincere tributes to the guest of the evening were voiced by several of his old friends, with whom he had been associated in some instances almost from boyhood. His worth as a citizen was paid tribute to in felicitous terms, and his many noble qualities of character had ample justice done them by those best fitted to speak from experience.

ROBERT M. NICHOLS.

Robert M. Nichols, whose untiring industry has been the basis of his success and constant progress as a member of the St. Louis bar, where he is now engaged in general practice, specializing somewhat in real estate law, was born in St. Louis county, December 19, 1855. He is a representative of one of the old American families of Scotch lineage, founded in the new world prior to the Revolutionary war, in which one of his ancestors participated on the side of freedom and independence. At an early day representatives of the name settled in Tennessee and Thomas W. Nichols, the father of Robert M. Nichols, was born at Hartsville, Trousdale county, Tennessee. In that state the father was reared and educated until 1822, when with his parents he came to St. Louis county, Missouri, where he resided until his death, having reached the very venerable age of seventy-four years. He was born February 12, 1809, and died February 23, 1883. He had devoted his life to merchandising for many years and during the latter part of his activity had followed farming quite successfully. He married Anna King, whose birth occurred in Missouri in August, 1822. She was a daughter of George and Nancy (Caldwell) King, her mother's people being representatives of an old Virginia family of Irish origin. The Kings were also of Irish descent and settled in St. Louis county at a very early period in its development. The mother of Mr. Nichols of this review passed away in St. Louis county in August, 1893, being then seventy-one years of age. The family numbered six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom three are yet living.

Robert M. Nichols, who was the youngest son and fifth child in the family, was educated in the district schools of St. Louis county and in Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the LL. B. degree. His early life had been spent upon the home farm and when quite young he took up the active work

ROBERT M. NICHOLS

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of the fields, assisting in the plowing, planting and harvesting from early spring until autumn, while the winter seasons were devoted to the acquirement of his education. His desire to enter upon a professional career led him to take up the study of law and on the 5th of May, 1880, he was admitted to practice. He has since remained an active member of the profession in St. Louis, specializing in real estate law, and he has represented many extensive and important interests both as a trial lawyer and as counselor.

At St. Louis, on the 24th of July, 1885, Mr. Nichols was married to Miss Lizzie M. Nichols, who though of the same name was not a relative. She is a daughter of Wesley and Violet (Porter) Nichols, her father being a member of the firm of Wilson, Nichols & Company, extensive pork packers. To Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Nichols have been born two sons and six daughters and the family resides at No. 4059 Westminster avenue. There is one grandson, Robert N. Their religious faith is that of the Methodist church and in the work of the church and kindred interests Mr. Nichols has always borne a most active and helpful part. He served as secretary of the Methodist Orphans Home Association for more than thirty-one years or from 1888 until 1919. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and at all times he is a loyal supporter of those causes and interests which have their root in a desire to promote the well-being and benefit of city, commonwealth and country.

LOUIS EDWARD HOLLAND

Louis Edward Holland, of the Holland Engraving Company of Kansas City, was born in Parma, New York, June 29, 1878, his parents being Edward and Capitola (Woodams) Holland, the former a native of New York, while the latter was born in Wisconsin. The father became a miller of Parma, New York, and afterward engaged in the same business at Rochester, that state. His political endorsement was given to the republican party and fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Louis Edward Holland obtained only a public school education and at thirteen years of age secured employment in a bicycle manufactory at Rochester, New York, where he worked hard, thoroughly learning the business and saving his money until his industry and economy enabled him to become owner of a small shop. He then engaged in the manufacture of bicycle wheels, which were built to order, and continued in the business until 1900, when he sold the shop and entered the engraving department of the Rochester Democrat Chronicle, being thus employed for about two years.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Holland came to Kansas City, where he was first employed by the Thompson & Slaughter Engraving Company, and after six months' connection with that firm was promoted to the position of superintendent, continuing with the house for three years. In 1905 he entered the service of the Teachenor & Bartberger Engraving Company, as superintendent, with which he continued until 1916, when he organized the Holland Engraving Company, Incorporated. He established the business in a small way but now has the largest plant west of the Mississippi, and among his patrons are the most prominent firms in the city. He does only high class work and receives much work for other engravers, both of Kansas City and of the southwest. He always maiutains a most advanced standard and is never content with the second best. His was one of four firms in the United States first to install the Weeks electrical etching process. When he arrived in Kansas City in 1905, his cash capital consisted of but a few dollars but as the years have passed success has smiled upon him as a result of his close application and persistency of purpose until he is now at the head of one of the largest and most important engraving establishments of Missouri. He is also the president of the Double Rotary Sprinkler Company, which owns and controls the patent for the double rotary sprinkler, a highly improved device which sprinkles evenly from fifteen to eighty feet in diameter and is durable, economical, efficient and reliable for lawns, gardens, golf courses and parks, its excellence results from the fact that all gears are enclosed, the working parts running in a bath of oil or grease and such is the recognized value of the device that today the company ships throughout the United States and also to Canada and Honolulu. Mr. Holland is also the vice president and one of the directors of the Citizens Security Bank of Englewood,

which he aided in organizing, and he has a very fine home at Holland Station on the Independence electric line. The major part of his time and attention is given to the Holland Engraving Company, and the concern has enjoyed phenomenal growth doing work that formerly went to Chicago, New York and Philadelphia.

In 1900 Mr. Holland was married to Miss Adelia Ward Garrat, who was born in Ontario, Canada, and is a daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Brock) Garrat. Her father is a general merchant of Wooler, Ontario, and a prominent worker in the church. To Mr. and Mrs. Holland have been born four children: Vera Capitola, Norma Winifred, Louis Garrat and Helen Adelia. Mrs. Holland takes an active and helpful interest in charitable work, and is prominently known in social circles.

Fraternally Mr. Holland is a Mason and a past master of Mt. Washington Lodge, No. 614, A. F. & A. M. He has also taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious faith is that of the Christian Science church. He belongs to the Kansas City Ad Club and is chairman of its vigilance committee, while in the Chamber of Commerce he is chairman of the publicity committee. Along recreational lines he is connected with the Gates Park Golf Club, of which he is a director, and the Kansas City Athletic Club. Mr. Holland deserves great credit for what he has accomplished for he started out in the business world empty handed. Steadily he has advanced and each step forward has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, and each opportunity he has eagerly utilized to the benefit and upbuilding of his business, which at all times has measured up to the highest ethical standard in the commercial world.

WILLIAM HENRY WARD.

William Henry Ward, postmaster at Bonne Terre, was there born February 1, 1886, the son of Charles Ward, who is engaged in the grocery business in Bonne Terre. He was born five miles west of the town, on a farm belonging to his father, who was Richard Ward, a native of England, who came to the United States at an early age. He located in Virginia, and afterward removed to St. Francois county, Missouri, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until he passed away at the age of eighty-four. The mother of William Henry Ward is Elizabeth (Patt) Ward, a resident of Bonne Terre. She was born one mile from that city on the farm of her father, Christian Patt, a native of Switzerland, who came to the United States with his three brothers when a young man. He settled in Illinois for a time and then homesteaded the farm in St. Francois county, where he lived for the remainder of his life.

The early education of William Henry Ward was acquired in the public schools of Bonne Terre, where he studied until he was seventeen years of age. He then became a student at the Mootharts Commercial College at De Soto, Missouri, where he took the commercial course, shorthand and bookkeeping, and obtained his first position with the Frisco Railroad Company at Chaffee, Missouri, as a clerk to the freight agent. He held that position for seven months after which he was employed by the Bonne Terre Cattle Company as assistant bookkeeper for two years. He then went to work at Neelyville, Missouri, for the Star-Ranch & Land Company, acting as bookkeeper for a short time. His next position was in Washington, D. C., where he held a clerkship under the government for three years. On February 1, 1914, he was appointed postmaster at Bonne Terre by President Wilson and was reappointed September 5, 1918, for another four years' term. The present postoffice building was erected under his administration.

Mr. Ward was reared in the faith of the Baptist church and fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Samaritan Lodge, No. 424, A. F. & A. M. of Bonne Terre; Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis, Missouri. He has membership with the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 96, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Missouri, No. 58, of Bonne Terre. He gives his political endorsement to the democratic party in the interest of which he takes an active part. He is a deep reader and well informed on all subjects of interest and finds his recreation in baseball and all outdoor sports.

He belongs to the little group of distinctly representative young men who

have been pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of the country. Few young men are more prominent and more widely known in the city of Bonne Terre, as he is possessed of characteristics that are instrumental in winning for him the respect and the friendship of all with whom he comes in contact. He is public spirited, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

EDGAR J. ANDERSON.

Edgar J. Anderson, manager at Kansas City for the firm of Avery & Company, manufacturers of tractors and farm machinery, was born on a farm in Bureau county, Illinois, October 21, 1869, his parents being A. M. and Elizabeth (Redman) Anderson. The father was a farmer and died when his son Edgar was but five years of age. The latter spent his boyhood largely in Osceola, Iowa, where he attended the public schools, and at eighteen years of age became a clerk in a grocery store, being thus employed for a year. He was afterward night baggageman at the depot there for one year and later engaged in the hardware and implement business for a period of four years. He then became associated with the Avery Company as a salesman and for six years represented the house in Iowa and Nebraska. In 1900 he came to Kansas City as manager for the Avery Company and has since handled agricultural implements at this place, developing the business to substantial proportions. He has thorough understanding of every phase and branch of the trade and has always recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. In addition to his interests of this character Mr. Anderson is the owner of a large ranch in western Kansas and is engaged in the raising of Hereford cattle. Much of his time, however, is concentrated upon the interests of the house of the Avery Company and in this connection he sells power farm machinery, including the Avery tractors which are made in seven sizes, the company turning out the largest tractor manufactured. Mr. Anderson was president of the 1918 and the 1919 National Tractor Shows held in Kansas City, and is known throughout the United States as a tractor man. There is probably no one who is better informed concerning tractors or has done more to promote the trade in this connection.

In 1903 Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Addie L. Harper, who was born in Clarke county, Iowa, a daughter of W. E. and Emarila Harper, the former a real estate dealer of Osceola, Iowa, and a prominent man of affairs there. He served as a soldier of the Civil war with an Iowa regiment and afterward became an active and prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His political allegiance was always given to the republican party and he filled the office of county recorder.

Mr. Anderson is widely and favorably known in social relations as well as in business circles. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Round Table Presidents Club. He is also president of the Kansas City Hardware Implements & Vehicle Dealers Association. He also belongs to the Kansas City Club and his social qualities are such as make for popularity wherever he is known. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he has never been an active party worker. His religious faith is indicated by his affiliations with the Linwood Avenue Methodist Episcopal church and he is keenly interested in all that pertains to the intellectual, social and moral progress of his city as well as its material advancement.

ALBERT ERNEST KEMPER.

Prominent in the financial circles of Montgomery is Albert Ernest Kemper, president and one of the directors of the First National Bank. He is a native son of Missouri, his birth having taken place at Pleasant Hill, Cass county, November 14, 1869. The Kemper family originally settled in Virginia, later removing to Kentucky. The grandfather was Jacob Vardaman Kemper. The father, Jacob

Vardaman Kemper, was born about 1841 near Mount Sterling, Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1869, and died in 1906. For many years he engaged in the drug and grocery business in Sturgeon, but for eight years before his death he was connected with the telephone business having interest in the companies at Fulton and California. He was president of the Independent Telephone Exchange at Fulton, and was owner of the California Exchange. The mother of Albert Ernest Kemper was Lucetta Berry, who is now making her home at Montgomery, where she removed after the death of her husband. She was born in Kentucky and was married there.

The education of Albert E. Kemper was received in the common schools of Sturgeon, until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he graduated from the high school there with the class of 1886. He then came to Montgomery where he entered newspaper work, remaining for four years with John W. Jacks, now owner of the Montgomery Standard. During his employment on the newspaper, he learned typesetting, printing and publishing. When he was twenty-two years of age he became traveling salesman for James W. Scudder & Company, covering central Missouri, and for twenty-three years he remained in this capacity. In 1915 he accepted a position under state auditor John P. Gordon, as traveling accountant, checking up accounts of the state institutions. For two years he followed this line of work and then for an additional two years edited the Standard while Mr. Jacks was journal clerk for the house of representatives at Washington. In September of the year 1918, he accepted a position as cashier of the First National Bank of Montgomery which was organized as the successor of the Union Savings Bank, an old institution. It had a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars fully paid and a surplus of nine thousand dollars. In February, 1920, Mr. Kemper was elected president as well as director of the bank, and this organization, while still in its early stages, has shown a substantial growth. The surplus has been increased to twelve thousand five hundred dollars and there are undivided profits of eleven thousand dollars, and the deposits have reached three hundred thirty thousand dollars. This organization is the only national bank east of Mexico until you reach the river at Hannibal and St. Louis. Mr. Kemper, in partnership with Mr. Jacks, also owns the Telephone Exchange at Montgomery.

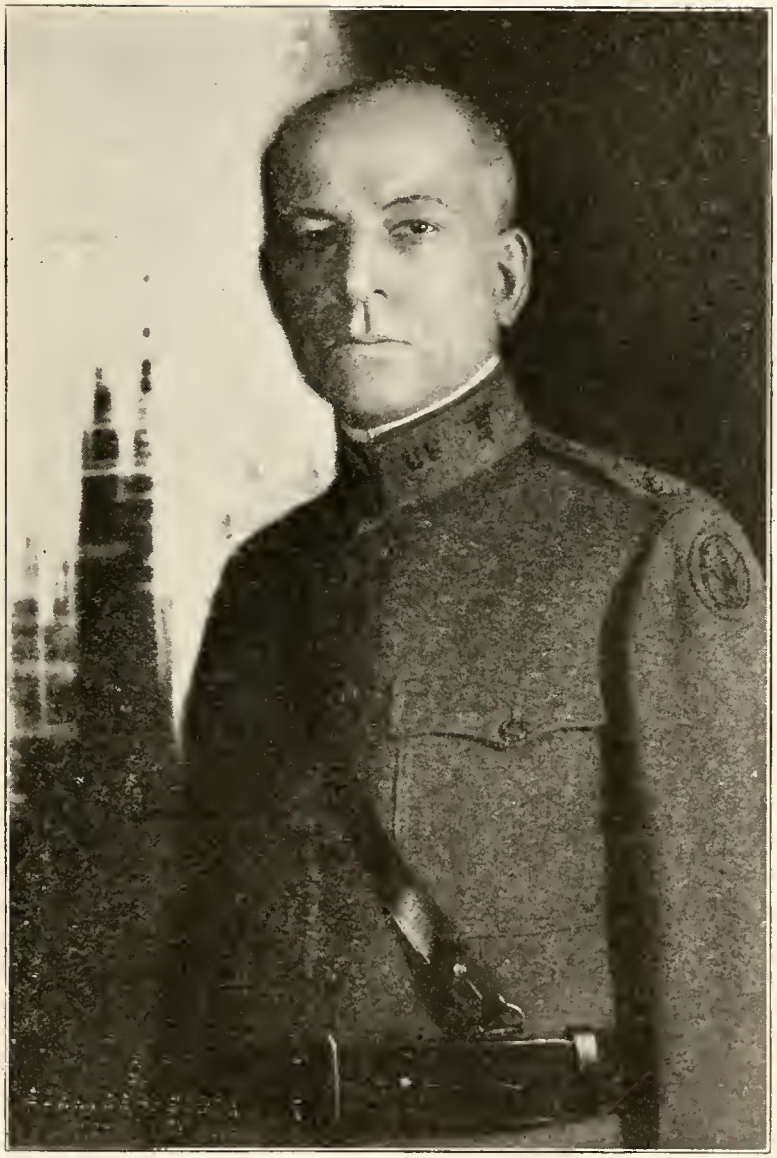
It was on the 21st of November, 1894, that Mr. Kemper was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Jacks, a daughter of his former employer, John W. Jacks, of the Montgomery Standard. Mr. Jacks was born in Monroe county, September 1, 1845, and was the son of John R. Jacks, a native of Kentucky. His mother was a Miss Sally Keithley, a member of a very old and prominent family of northeastern Missouri. The mother of Mrs. Kemper was formerly a Miss Narcissa B. Hulen, a native of Boone county, Kentucky.

Mr. Kemper gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, having firm belief in the efficacy of the principles of the party as factors in good government, but has never sought nor desired public office. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Montgomery Lodge No. 246, and his religious faith is that of the Christian church. Those who know Mr. Kemper, and he has many friends, esteem him highly as a man of genuine personal worth, as a business man of ability, and as a citizen who is ever loyal to the best interests of the community.

REGINALD H. MEADE, M. D.

Dr. Reginald H. Meade, who has shown well merited progress in the practice of general surgery in Kansas City and who made an exceptional record as regimental surgeon in France during the World war, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 19, 1873, a son of David and Nancy (Chenoweth) Meade, who were natives of Oldham county, Kentucky. The father became a Methodist minister but preached only at intervals. He spent most of his life in railroad work. He was very active during the yellow fever epidemic in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1878-9.

Dr. Meade attended the public schools of Louisville and of Memphis and in preparation for his professional career entered the medical department of the University of St. Louis from which he was graduated in 1896. He was attendant at Beaumont Hospital Medical College and at all times has endeavored to promote his knowledge and thus advance his efficiency in meeting the onerous and responsible duties that



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devolve upon him. Dr. Meade began practice at Middle Grove, Monroe county, Missouri, and in 1900 removed to Great Bend, Kansas, where he remained until 1911. He then came to Kansas City where he has since specialized in the practice of general surgery, and is very able in the profession, being known as one of the leading surgeons of the city.

In 1917 Dr. Meade enlisted for service in the World war, becoming a captain of the Medical Reserve Corps. He went to Fort Riley for training and was there attached to the Three Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry of the Eighty-ninth Division. He was promoted to the rank of major in September, 1917, and in May, 1918, was sent to France, becoming regimental surgeon in his division. He was on active duty at St. Mihiel, in the Meuse Offensive and the Meuse-Argonne and was sited for exceptional meritorious and conspicuous service April 19, 1919. He was gassed September 26, 1918, but remained with the organization until after the armistice.

After sufficiently recovering his health Dr. Meade resumed his active practice of surgery and is now on the staff of the Kansas City General Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital. In 1918 he was made district examiner of the United States Public Health Service and is a prominent member of the American Legion. His membership along strictly professional lines is with the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations. He is also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and in 1919-20 was president of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, the membership of which is confined to the most prominent specialists of the city.

In 1909 Dr. Meade was married to Miss Gertrude Esor, the wedding being celebrated at Kingman, Kansas. She is the daughter of E. D. Esor, a druggist of Kingman, Kansas, in former years, but now in the drug business at Littleton, Colorado, where he resides. Dr. and Mrs. Meade are the parents of three children: Arthur H., Reginald Esor, and Richard Kidder. Dr. Meade gives his political support to the democratic party. He and his wife occupy an enviable social position, and in the line of his profession he has reached a most gratifying place, while his contributions to professional activities have ever been of a most valuable character.

Dr. Meade is a Mason, belonging to Ivanhoe Lodge, Ivanhoe chapter and Ivanhoe Commandery. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an Elk, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

JOHN T. HEARD.

John T. Heard was born at Georgetown, in Pettis county, Missouri, October 29, 1840, and has always claimed Pettis county as his home. His father, George Heard, was the pioneer lawyer and school teacher in the county. He was born at Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky, June 22, 1809, and, coming with his mother, a widow, to Missouri territory in 1817, was reared in Howard county, where, after being admitted to the bar, he resided till 1835 when he removed to Pettis county and built the first dwelling house in Georgetown, the original county seat. In 1830 George Heard married Amanda Gray, daughter of John Gray, who in 1817 removed from Lebanon, Washington county, Kentucky, where the daughter was born in January, 1816, to Boone county, Missouri, and entered the land and made his farm on the tract which is now the site of the town of Rocheport.

Located in Georgetown George Heard began the practice of law and while waiting for clients taught the first school ever opened in Pettis county. He continued in the practice of the law at that place until the county seat was removed to Sedalia, where, associated with his sons, John T. and George C. Heard, he remained in the practice until 1875, a period of more than forty years.

After attending the schools in Pettis county, John T. Heard entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and graduated from that institution in the irregular course, July 4, 1860, and later received therefrom the degree of Master of Science. In 1862 he was admitted to the Pettis County Bar, and associated first with his father and later with his brother, G. C. Heard, he continued in the practice until 1876, when on account of impaired health he retired to engage in other business pursuits.

In 1872 he was elected as representative of Pettis county in the lower house of the legislature, and in 1880 elected to the state senate from the Sedalia district, and served as a member of that body until 1884, when he resigned to qualify as representative in the National Congress from the sixth district of Missouri, a position which he filled (from the 6th and 7th districts) for ten years. As member of the legislature and of the National Congress Mr. Heard was elected as a democrat, to which party he has always belonged. As a member of the National democratic convention which met in St. Louis in 1904, he represented Missouri on the committee on platform and resolutions.

From 1901 till 1904 Mr. Heard was president of the Sedalia Trust Company, from which position he retired in the latter year to give his exclusive attention to his private business affairs. Always ready to assist any enterprise to help develop the city and aid the community, he maintains his connection with the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations of the city and county.

During the late World war he was a member of the State Council of Defense and an enthusiastic and liberal supporter of the Red Cross and other patriotic activities in the interest of winning the war.

On December 20, 1866, Mr. Heard was married to Miss Florence Andrews, of Boonville, Missouri, now deceased; and on the 24th of November, 1888, he was married to Miss Lillie B. Copeland, of St. Louis, Missouri, now living. Mr. Heard has no living children.

Mr. Heard is a prominent Free Mason, having been made a member of Granite Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Sedalia, November 20, 1868; and a member of St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar, September 23, 1869, while it was acting under dispensation—not having yet received its charter. At this date, after the lapse of fifty years, John B. Gallie and Mr. Heard are the only known survivors of the membership of that body as it then existed.

DAVID W. VOYLES.

David W. Voyles, attorney at law of St. Louis, was born in Harrison county, Indiana, August 12, 1878. His father, David W. Voyles, Sr., was also a native of that state and was of English descent, the family, however, being founded in America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which one of his ancestors participated. David W. Voyles, Sr., was a physician and surgeon, but becoming interested in public affairs and political life, he gave up his professional work, and became active politically in Indiana. He served as postmaster at New Albany for eight years; was subsequently internal revenue agent for the Kentucky district, and at the time of his death was serving as special employe under the secretary of the treasury, in the customs service, and stationed at St. Louis, to which city he removed in 1894, passing away in 1899, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a Civil war veteran, having served with the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry as a surgeon and thus rendering active and valuable aid to the Union cause. He married Susan A. Huff, a native of Indiana, whose family, of English lineage, settled in Virginia, later moving into Kentucky, thence to southern Indiana with the early settlers of that state. Mrs. Voyles survives and makes her home at New Albany, Indiana. Their family numbered nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom seven are living.

David W. Voyles of this review was the seventh child and largely spent his youth in his native state, where he acquired a public school education. He afterward attended in St. Louis the law department of Washington University and won his LL. B. degree in 1899, but being then under twenty-one years of age, was admitted to practice the following year. He then began practice in St. Louis, where, through the intervening period, excepting a four year period spent in the service of the city, he has followed his profession. In addition to his practice, he is a director of the Fairview Fluorspar & Lead Company.

In 1907, in St. Louis, Mr. Voyles was married to Jessie Dodson, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of J. C. and Sarah (Hare) Dodson, both representatives of old families of Missouri. The two children of this marriage are Eleanor and Richard, both born in St. Louis. During the war period Mr. Voyles was a member of the legal advisory board of the seventh district. In politics he is a republican

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and he served as a member of the Missouri state legislature during the forty-second assembly, entering the office in 1905 under Governor Folk's administration for a two years' term. He was secretary of the St. Louis city council during the last half of Mayor Kreismann's administration and for two years during Mayor Kiel's administration, continuing in the office until in 1914, when a new charter went into effect and the council was abolished. He is a member of the St. Louis and American Bar Associations.

JOHN C. BRONAUGH.

John C. Bronaugh, of the Kansas City Scenic Company, was born in Cass county, Missouri, January 3, 1862, and is a son of William and Nancy (Hunt) Bronaugh. The father was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, while the mother's birth occurred in Woodford county of the same state. The father was a college graduate, completing a course in Central College of Kentucky. In early life he engaged in clerking and in bookkeeping and after leaving his native state he drove overland to Cass county, Missouri, where he followed farming for a time. In 1855 he went to Olathe, Kansas, where he took up a claim, and in 1859 he returned to Kentucky, where he wedded Miss Nancy Hunt. He then again went to Kansas but during the period of the Civil war returned to Cass county, Missouri, because the family owned slaves and could not remain in the Sunflower state. After the Civil war, however, he once more went to Kansas and was a prominent and active man in public affairs in the county in which he made his home. His religious faith was that of the Christian church.

John C. Bronaugh was largely reared in Kansas and is indebted to its public school system for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed and which qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. When twenty-one years of age he went upon the road as a traveling salesman and in 1883 accepted a position as hotel clerk at Wellington, Kansas. He also engaged in scenic work at Olathe in association with his present partner, B. F. Dum. In 1885 he removed to Kansas City, where he conducted a meat market and grocery until 1889, when he became one of the factors in the organization of the Kansas City Scenic Company. However, he continued to carry on the grocery trade until the scenic business became well started. They began this business on a small scale, but it has steadily developed and has become one of the largest in the country. Extensive contracts of a most important character are awarded them and the business today is of most gratifying proportions. A high standard of excellence in the output has always been maintained and, moreover, the firm has ever recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. Reliable and progressive methods have ever been followed and the success of the business has long since become assured. He is also a director of the City Bank of Kansas City.

In 1896 Mr. Bronaugh was united in marriage at Baldwin, Kansas, to Miss Zula Miller, a daughter of Albert P. Miller, a furniture and hardware merchant of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Bronaugh have become parents of three children: George M., John G. and Cleda May.

Fraternally Mr. Bronaugh is a Mason, belonging to Gate City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the Consistory degrees and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is very active in the Scottish Rite bodies. He is also an untiring worker in behalf of democratic principles and from 1914 until 1918 inclusive was a member of the upper house of the Missouri general assembly. In 1920 he was reelected to the position, his term to extend until 1924. He gives most thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions which come up for settlement and his efforts have constituted an effective force in promoting much legislation of value to the state. From 1902 until 1910 he was a member of the Jackson county central committee of the democratic party and again served from 1912 until 1920. He is also the president of the Jackson Democratic Club. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a life member of the Research Hospital Association, of which he has served as director for several years, and he has labored untiringly and resultantly for the betterment of the city and for the advancement of the good roads movement. In a

word there is no activity for the benefit and upbuilding of community, commonwealth or country that does not receive the endorsement of John C. Bronaugh, who is one hundred per cent American in every connection, progressive at all times and loyal to high ideals.

NORTH TODD GENTRY.

Among the notable lawyers of Columbia, Missouri, the name of North Todd Gentry occupies a very high place. Mr. Gentry was born March 2, 1866, in Columbia, this state, in a frame cottage on Seventh street, located on the spot where the Columbia postoffice now stands, and he was reared on a small farm in Boone county, immediately south of the State University. He is a son of Thomas B. and Mary (Todd) Gentry, both native Columbians, and his grandfathers, Gen. Richard Gentry and Roger North Todd, were Kentuckians and were among the pioneer settlers of Missouri. Mr. Gentry received his education at the Columbia public school, at Christian College, Stephens College, and the Missouri State University, graduating with honors in the last named institution, in three departments.

In 1888 North Todd Gentry graduated in law under Judge Philomen Bliss, dean of the University Law School. He was admitted to the bar under Judge George H. Burckhartt and at once commenced the practice of law in his home town, enjoying an extensive practice in the state and federal courts. His oral arguments and his printed briefs always have weight with courts and juries; they show thought and thorough acquaintance with each case, usually short and to the point. The people of Boone, as well as adjoining counties, have long considered Mr. Gentry a wise counselor and his opinions have been sought and his advice followed in matters of importance. He has frequently been selected to serve as special judge of the Boone circuit court.

At the republican judicial convention of 1900, Mr. Gentry was nominated for judge of the Kansas City court of appeals, being the youngest man ever honored with such a nomination. At the November election following, he was defeated, the district being strongly democratic, though he ran ahead of his ticket. In March, 1905, he was appointed assistant attorney general of Missouri, which office he held with great credit for nearly four years. His fearless and successful prosecution of some of the great law violators and his patient investigation of every subject referred to him won him unstinted praise. As assistant attorney general, he was sent to Washington by the attorney general and represented the state of Missouri in important cases in the United States supreme court, notable among them being the Chicago drainage canal case, the William Spaugh case and the H. J. Cantwell case. The latter case involved the constitutionality of the law (the act of March 23, 1901), prohibiting the working of men more than eight hours a day in underground mines. The law was upheld by the supreme court, Mr. Gentry making the only oral argument on behalf of the state of Missouri. At the request of the governor, secretary of state, superintendent of insurance, and state board of health, the attorney general sent Mr. Gentry to the circuit courts of St. Louis city and various counties to look after state business. In those courts he took an active part in grand jury investigations and in trials and materially aided in the work of law enforcement. He was the leading attorney in the prosecution of certain bankers charged with receiving deposits when the bank was in a failing condition. While in the attorney general's office, he also represented the secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer, state board of health, warden of the penitentiary, and other state officers in mandamus, prohibition, habeas corpus, and quo warranto cases. He represented the state when the constitutionality of the medical law, the pharmacist law, the peddlers' law, the race track law, the liquor law and the automobile law were attacked, and all of said laws were sustained by the supreme court. During his term of office he briefed and argued two hundred and fifty-two important criminal cases in the supreme court of Missouri, and since his return to private practice he has been employed by the attorney general to assist in three important cases in the supreme court.

In 1909 Mr. Gentry was selected by the state senate as a member of the Missouri statute revision commission, and served with the Hon. John G. Brown,

later of the supreme court, Hon. David H. Harris, now of the circuit court, and Hon. R. F. Walker, now of the supreme court.

In 1910, Mr. Gentry's name was under consideration by President Taft for judge of the United States court for the western district of Missouri, and the lawyers of Boone, Callaway, Howard, Cole, Osage, Laclede, Pettis and other counties gave him their endorsement and support. His appointment also was urged by judges, lawyers and laymen all over the district. He served in 1912 as elector-at-large from Missouri on the national republican ticket.

Mr. Gentry has long advocated certain reforms in our criminal procedure and believes that guilt or innocence of a defendant should not be determined by the omission or the addition of an immaterial word in an indictment. By invitation he delivered an address on that subject to the Missouri Bar Association, which received the unanimous endorsement of that body. He is a member and regular attendant of the Missouri Bar Association, and of the Sons of the Revolution. He has been twice appointed to represent the Missouri Bar Association at the meeting of the American Bar Association. Three times Mr. Gentry was honored with the presidency of the Boone County Bar Association. While serving as its president, he was asked to write a book on the lawyers and judges of that association, which he did, and the book, a most interesting volume of three hundred pages, is entitled, "The Bench and Bar of Boone County." This is one of if not the first book of that kind printed in any county in Missouri.

Having always been a republican, Mr. Gentry has never held any office in Boone county but has been honored with the republican nomination for the legislature, likewise for city attorney. He has often been a delegate from Boone county to republican state, congressional and judicial conventions. In 1918 he was the republican nominee for congress in the eighth Missouri district and reduced the usual democratic majority of twenty-five hundred to one hundred and ninety-three.

Mr. Gentry has been active in matters of interest in his city and county. He was appointed by the county court as chairman of a committee to secure pictures and history of the former officials of Boone county, and his work has proved successful. He was appointed a member of the county board of charities, and served two terms as president of that body. He is interested in good roads and is a member of the National Good Roads Association, and much of the credit is due him for the selection of the central route, the Boone Lick road and the Sante Fe Trail, as the state highway of Missouri. He has always voted for good roads and better schools. Twice has Mr. Gentry been honored by election to the presidency of the Commercial Club, and his services in that position have been of great value to the public. He was the first president of the Columbia School Extension Society, and was reelected to that position, in which he did good work in providing night schools and free gymnasium instruction. He is now a member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Boone county public hospital. During the recent war he served as food administrator, employment agent and vice-chairman of the Boone county council of defense.

Mr. Gentry has served as president of the Alumni Association of the Missouri University, and delivered the address on the occasion of the first celebration of Founders' day. On October 8, 1896, Mr. Gentry was united in marriage to Miss Ulie Denny, a daughter of Captain Alexander Denny, one of Howard county's most highly respected citizens. Like her husband, Mrs. Gentry is a graduate of the University of Missouri. They live with their adopted daughters, Mary and Nadine, in one of Columbia's beautiful residences, situated on Rollins street. Like his father and his brother, William R. Gentry, Mr. Gentry is a member and officer of the Presbyterian church, having united with that body in 1881.

THOMAS A. MATHEWS.

Thomas A. Mathews, attorney at law, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Flat River, Missouri, was born March 28, 1884, on his father's farm at Evansville, Illinois. He is the son of Samuel N. Mathews, now deceased, who was born in Ireland in 1840, and came to this country at the age of twenty-two. He settled at Evansville and engaged in agricultural pursuits for the remainder of his life. He was the son of Samuel Mathews, who spent his entire life in Ireland. Samuel N. Mathews

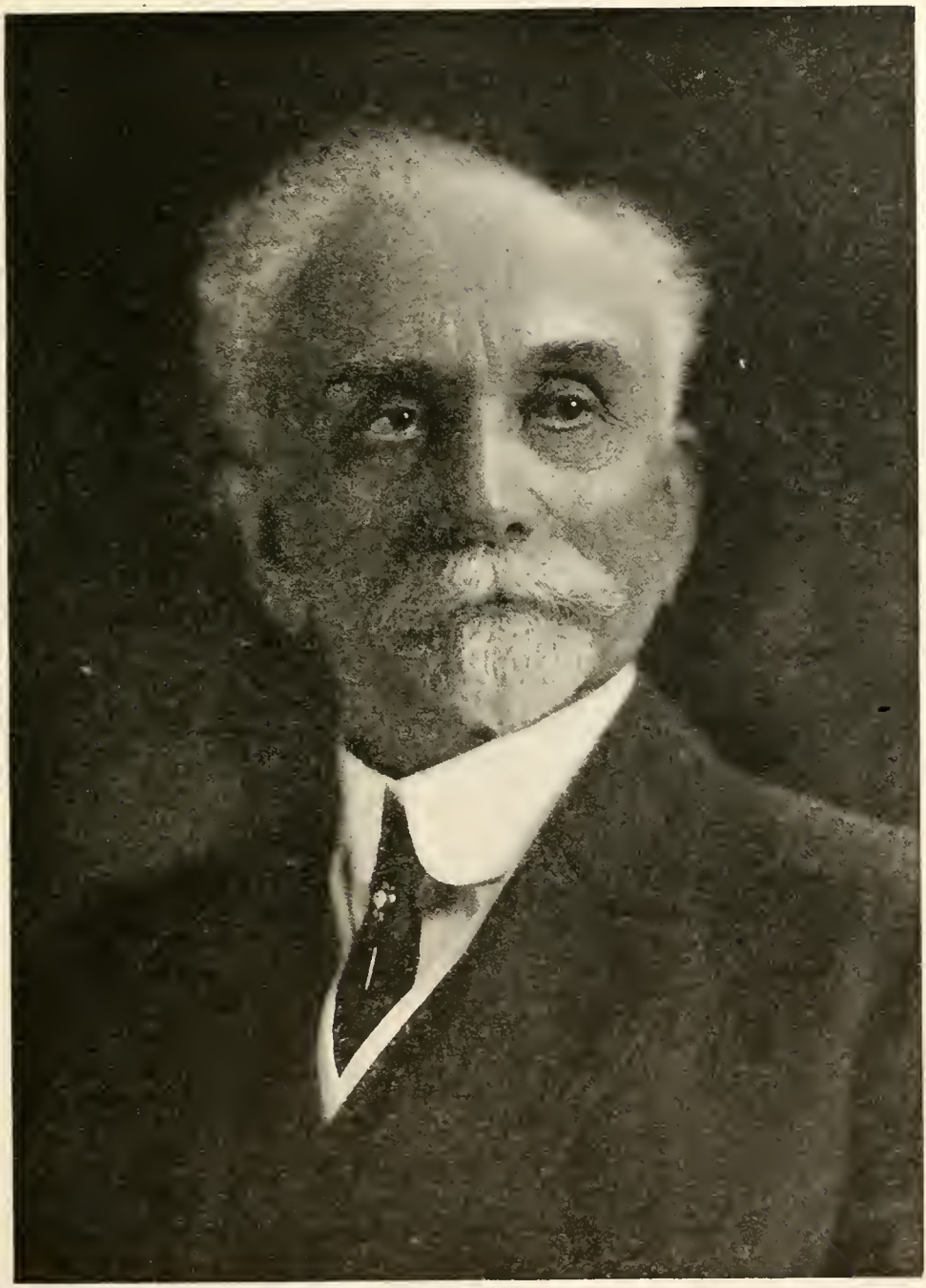
was in the Seventeenth Iowa Cavalry in the Northern army in the Civil war, and after he was discharged he received a pension for the disabilities he received while in the service. The mother of Thomas A. Mathews is Barbara (Meyer) Mathews, now residing at Evansville, Illinois. She is a native of Erie county, New York, the daughter of Joseph Meyer, a farmer, who was born in Strassburg, Germany, and came to the United States when he was a young man. The Meyer family had lived for many generations in Strassburg.

Thomas A. Mathews acquired his early education in the common schools of Randolph county, Illinois, where he was a student until he had reached the age of eighteen. He attended the Sparta high school in 1904 and then taught school five winters in Randolph county, holding the position of principal in the Evansville public schools the last two years. In 1910 he went to St. Louis and worked for the Adams Express Company as shipping clerk, studying law at the same time in the St. Louis University, where he was graduated in 1912 with the degree of LL. B. He took up general practice at Bismarck, Missouri, in August, 1912, and until 1916 he practiced under the firm name of Mathews & Coffer. He was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for St. Francois county in 1913 and 1914 with offices at Flat River. In 1917 and 1918 he was also prosecuting attorney of St. Francois county.

Mr. Mathews was married March, 28, 1916, to Grace Kingsland, daughter of James Kingsland, a drill man in the lead mines. To them have been born two children, David A. and Barbara Lucille. Mr. Mathews is a member of the Flat River Presbyterian church, is on the board of trustees and has also been a teacher in the Sunday school. Fraternally he is a member of St. Francois Lodge, No. 445, K. P. He has membership with the Masons, belonging to Ionic Lodge No. 154, of Des Loge, and Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of Evansville, Illinois. During the war he was prominent in many of the activities, spoke in behalf of various drives, and was the government appeal agent for St. Francois county, as well as the legal advisor of the draft board. Mr. Mathews is an ardent lover of music and is a follower of all out-of-door sports. He is the general adviser of all the athletic activities of the schools. He keeps in close touch with the progress made by the profession through his membership with the Missouri State Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association. His success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line, and much of it is undoubtedly due to the fact that in no instance will he permit himself to go into court with a case unless he has absolute confidence in the justice of the client's cause. Basing his efforts on this principle from which there are too many lapses in the professional ranks, it naturally follows that he seldom loses a case in whose support he is enlisted.

JACOB GEIGER, M. D., LL. D.

Dr. Jacob Geiger, a distinguished representative of the medical profession of Missouri and a resident of St. Joseph, where he has been engaged in practice for nearly half a century, has been specially prominent and influential in educational work of his exacting profession and has attained a high reputation as a surgeon, his established ability in the surgical department of his vocation having given him a just fame which reaches beyond the confines of his home state. He is recognized as one of the most skillful surgeons of Missouri and his practice is largely confined to surgical work. He enjoys the distinction of being professor of surgery and dean of the faculty of the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital of St. Joseph, and for twenty years he occupied the chair of surgery in Marion Sims Medical College in St. Louis, of which institution he is now professor emeritus. Gifted with noble ideals and fine intellectual and professional attainments, Dr. Geiger has displayed great strength and resourcefulness in surmounting difficulties. His advancement has been gained through his own ability and efforts, and his life work offers an example for emulation and inspiration to aspiring young men desiring to attach themselves to the most noble and self-sacrificing of all human activities. It has ever been one of his ambitions to keep in close touch with the varying developments and advances to which medical and surgical science has attained during the past fifty years. In social life he has a circle of friends that corresponds with that of his acquaintances,



DR. JACOB GEIGER

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and he is known and honored as one of the liberal and public-spirited citizens of St. Joseph.

Like so many others eminent in the medical profession, Doctor Geiger is a native of Germany, born in the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, July 25, 1848, and is a son of Anton and Marie G. (Eberhart) Geiger, representatives of old and prominent families of that part of the German empire. In his native place the Doctor's father was engaged in the real estate business and so continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1851. The widowed mother, who was the daughter of a prosperous miller of Wurtemburg, continued to reside in her native land for a period of five years, or until 1856, in which year she emigrated, accompanied by two sons and one daughter, to the United States, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel and the journey occupying several weeks. On reaching this country, Mrs. Geiger proceeded to Illinois, where two of her sons had previously settled, and in the spring of 1858 the entire family removed to Brown county, Kansas, where she died in the following November. The family were among the pioneer settlers of the Sunflower state.

Dr. Geiger was but a lad of seven years when he accompanied his mother to America, and shortly after her death he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, at the time being about ten years of age. He found employment in St. Joseph with his elder brother, who was then engaged in the dairying business, and thus Jacob Geiger continued until 1860, when he returned to Illinois and worked as a farm hand. He had previously attended school in a somewhat desultory fashion, as opportunity offered, but on taking up residence in Illinois he was able to give closer attention to school studies during the winter terms, when his services were not in constant demand on the farm. At the age of seventeen, in 1865, he returned to St. Joseph, where for a time he acted as a clerk in his brother's grocery store. A dominant feature of his character—self-reliance—asserted itself and he determined to fit himself for a broader field of endeavor, and he ultimately entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College in St. Joseph, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. In that year he secured a position as weighmaster in a local pork-packing house. He devoted his spare time to the study of the profession which was to become his life work, having for his preceptor the able Dr. Galen E. Bishop, then one of the foremost physicians of St. Joseph. Changing the sphere of his employment from the packing house to a local drug store, he continued his technical reading of medicine, and the discipline of his new environment proved of much value to him in connection with his professional studies. From 1868 to 1870 Dr. Geiger was associated in active practice with his preceptor, Dr. Bishop, and in the latter year he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1872 he was graduated from that famous medical school, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then returned to St. Joseph, where he resumed practice and where his earnest efforts, his personal popularity and recognized ability soon enabled him to build up a lucrative professional connection. He became one of the representative physicians of the city and continued in active general practice until 1890. In that year he practically abandoned the practice of medicine and has since devoted his attention to the surgical branch of his profession, in which he has secured distinguished prestige and achieved marked success.

Dr. Geiger's activities have carried him beyond the purely professional side of his calling. He has to his credit the distinction of being one of the organizers of the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, in which he occupied the chair of anatomy. In 1880 he became prominently identified with the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in his home city, with which the Hospital Medical College was consolidated in 1883, in which year Dr. Geiger assumed the chair of surgery. From the time it was founded he has been the dean of the faculty of the institution, and when the name was changed to Ensworth Medical College and Hospital, in harmony with the terms of the generous endowment bequest of Samuel Ensworth, the Doctor was continued as dean, in addition to which he holds appointment as life trustee of this institution, which is in the forefront among the medical schools of the state.

Dr. Geiger has been influential and zealous in furthering the best educational work along the line of his chosen profession, and this is amply demonstrated in his association with the Marion Sims Medical College in St. Louis, the institution now bearing the title of St. Louis University Medical College. He was one of the organizers ing the title of St. Louis University Medical College. He was one of the organizers of this widely known college and was the first incumbent of the chair of surgery, re-

taining this connection until 1910, when he retired with the position of professor emeritus. His connection with the executive and educational affairs of this institution covered a period of twenty years, and during this period he made regular weekly trips to St. Louis to discharge his duties as professor of surgery. He rendered valuable service toward the upbuilding of the college and labored zealously to bring it to its present standard of efficiency among kindred institutions, at the same time retaining the confidence and esteem of the students, to whom he was always ready to impart advice and encouragement as well as technical knowledge.

The publication of the Medical Herald was initiated by Dr. Geiger in 1887, and he was editor of that journal for several years, during which time it became an effective organ of medical and surgical science. From 1909 to 1913 he was president of the board of managers of the Missouri State Hospital, No. 2, at St. Joseph, and he is an active and honored member of the St. Joseph Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society, its president in 1900; the Western Association of Surgeons; the American Medical Association; and fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He has added many and valuable contributions to the standard and periodical literature of the medical profession, and a distinguished recognition of his character and services was accorded in 1907, when Park College, at Parkville, Missouri, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In his political affiliation the Doctor is a republican, and religiously both he and his wife are earnest members of the Presbyterian church. For four years he served as a member of the board of aldermen of St. Joseph and for two years of that period was president of the city council. For a like period he was president of the city board of health, having ever displayed a vital interest in all that pertains to the civic and material welfare of the community in which he has been so long a sojourner.

Dr. Geiger has not entirely confined his activities to the pursuit of his profession, as is shown by the fact that in 1907 he was associated in the organization of the American Exchange Bank of St. Joseph, of which he has been president from the time of its incorporation to the present, and he has been likewise president of the St. Joseph Transfer Company from the time of its inception. He is the owner of the St. Francis Hotel and the Leader building and of the finest store buildings in St. Joseph. He is a member of the Masonic order, having reached the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, as a member of the St. Joseph Consistory, No. 4, and his craft affiliation is with Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M. He also holds membership in Moila Temple of the Mystic Shrine; in the local organization of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the St. Joseph Country Club.

In 1887 Doctor Geiger was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Kollatz, who was born at Atchison, Kansas, a daughter of William Kollatz, a pioneer settler of that state. Mrs. Geiger takes a prominent part in the social and cultural activities of St. Joseph and is widely known for the gracious hospitality extended at her attractive home, 2501 Frederick avenue.

EDWARD J. WHITE.

Edward J. White, lawyer and author, whose writings have largely been confined to professional topics and yet have shown a great breadth of thought and interest, was born in St. Louis, February 11, 1869, his father being Edward C. White, who was born in Ireland, but coming to the new world, was for many years engaged in general merchandising in St. Louis and Missouri. He was well known as a member of the old mercantile house of Porter & White and afterward of White, Henry & Company.

Edward J. White was educated in the public schools of Joplin and of Springfield, Missouri, and also attended the University of Arkansas and the University of Missouri, completing a law course in the latter institution in 1891, when he was graduated with the LL. B. degree. The same year he was admitted to practice at the Missouri bar and opened an office at Aurora, Missouri, where he followed his profession for twenty years, his powers being tested in the trial of many important cases and his capability being manifest in the many favorable verdicts which he won for his clients. In 1911 he went to Kansas City as general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad and in 1913 he was elected president of the Missouri State

EDWARD J. WHITE

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Bar Association. He was also appointed a member of the code commission by Governor Major and appointed general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific in 1914. By reason of this appointment he removed to St. Louis and has since been an active representative of the bar here. He has always been a close and discriminating student of his profession, carrying his investigations far and wide into the realms of legal science, and is seldom if ever at fault in the application of a legal principle. He has written largely upon professional topics, being the author of many legal works, including "Mines and Mining Remedies," published in 1903; "Personal Injuries in Mines," published in 1905; "Personal Injuries on Railways," in 1907; "Law in Shakespeare," in 1909; "Legal Antiquities," in 1911; and "Revised Tiedeman on Real Property," third edition, in 1908. While residing in Lawrence county, Missouri, he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney. He has always enjoyed an extensive private practice and has largely confined his attention to corporation law, particularly having to do with mining interests and railways. He is a director of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis and was counsel for the receiver for the Missouri Pacific Railway, with offices in the Railway Exchange building.

In 1896 Mr. White was married to Miss Bertie Youngblood, daughter of Charles M. and Mary E. Youngblood, of Marionville, Missouri. They have one daughter, Nancy Jane, twelve years of age, now in school. Mr. White has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party, but has neither sought nor filled office save that of prosecuting attorney, his entire attention being confined to his professional interests. He is a member of the St. Louis, Noonday and Bellerive Country Clubs and he finds his recreation largely in fishing and manages to enjoy this sport and social interests to a sufficient degree to maintain an even balance to his strenuous professional life.

NEIL CAMERON HARDIN.

One of Louisiana's best known and representative citizens is Neil Cameron Hardin, who for many years was a prominent lawyer, but is now living retired. He is a native of Missouri having been born in Louisiana, in 1846, a son of William C. and Louisa Margaret (Pettibone) Hardin, who were descendants of an ancestry honorable and distinguished. The early members of the Hardin family came from France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. They were three brothers and after leaving their native land first went to England and subsequently to Canada, being attracted by the number of French going there. The too rigorous climate of that country soon drove them southward, and of one of the brothers who settled in South Carolina all trace is lost, and the other two settled in Virginia. One of these brothers was killed by an Indian and the surviving brother, Martin Hardin, by name, may be said to be the progenitor of the family in this country. About the only extant knowledge of him is that "he was a very old man, with a dark countenance and French dialect." The name Hardin was the result of a gradual change from its original form which was probably Hardouin, but was for some time spelled H'Arding. Martin Hardin of Fauquier county, Virginia, was either son or grandson of the original Huguenot refugee. About 1765 several of Martin Hardin's children removed from Fauquier county, Virginia, to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, thinking their new home was still in Virginia. Learning of their mistake they again removed, this time to Kentucky. In 1779 Martin Hardin made his will and died the following year in Fauquier county leaving a large estate. He left three sons and four daughters. The celebrated Ben Hardin of Kentucky was a cousin of the grandfather of Neil Cameron Hardin, the subject of this review, and was one of the most famous members of the family. His birth occurred in 1784 and at the age of twenty years he was extremely well educated and entered the law office of kinsmen where he studied for some time. On his admission to the bar he became at once a leader among the members of his profession and also became prominent in politics. In 1810 he was appointed commonwealth's attorney for his district and first served in the legislature from Wilson county. He was elected to the United States congress in 1814 and Clay and Webster were also members. His public service was long and brilliant, his influence was extensive and embraced national as well as local politics. His death occurred in 1852 after

a long and useful life. The father of Neil Cameron Hardin, William C. Hardin, came from Kentucky in 1828 and practiced medicine for a period of twenty years, becoming a physician of note and ability. At the time of his death in 1894 he was finanically independent. The Hardin family were residents of Kentucky at the time of Daniel Boone, and Hardin county, Kentucky, is named in honor of them. The mother of Neil Cameron Hardin was Louisa Margaret Pettibone, a daughter of Rufus Pettibone. Her father was a native of New York but in early manhood came to Missouri where he became one of the first judges of the Missouri supreme court.

In the acquirement of his education Neil Cameron Hardin attended the common schools of Louisiana and then entered the University of Michigan where he spent two years, at the end of which time he entered the law school for one year. He subsequently entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1867 with the degree of LL. B. He then opened a law office in Louisiana and at the age of twenty-two years was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney and served in this connection for a period of two years. At the age of twenty-five years he was elected to the general assembly and at that age he was also a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on internal improvements. In 1875 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Missouri being the youngest member of that convention, and while a member of the assembly he had introduced one of the resolutions to call this same constitutional convention of which he was a member. For some time he engaged in the practice of his profession, but later retired and gave his whole attention to his personal business and that of his father.

In 1873, in Vevay, Indiana, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hardin and Miss Henrietta McMakin, a daughter of Henry and Susan (Harper) McMakin, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. Both families were of Scotch origin. Mrs. Hardin died in 1912. She had become the mother of two children: Dr. William Rufus Hardin, who was graduated from the Medical department of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1899, and is now practicing very successfully in Louisiana, Missouri; and Neil Cameron, Jr., who graduated from Michigan University law school in 1903, practiced for a short time in Louisiana, but is now residing in California. Mrs. Louisa Margaret Hardin was descended from the Countess Debussey, who was guillotined during the French Revolution.

Mr. Hardin gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, having firm belief in the efficacy of the principles of the party as factors in good government. He has, however, taken little interest in political activities. He was reared in the faith of the Protestant church and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masons. When twenty-one years of age he was a member of Perseverance Lodge, No. 92, and is now a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He is likewise an Elk, having been a charter member of that order in Louisiana, Missouri. There are few men of such strong intellect and sound judgment as Mr. Hardin and his interest in affairs vital to the welfare of community and commonwealth is manifest in many tangible ways. The life of Mr. Hardin has been characterized by high and honorable principles and his genuine worth is recognized by all with whom he has been brought in contact.

SAMUEL WOODSON SAWYER.

Samuel Woodson Sawyer, member of the Kansas City bar was born in Independence, Missouri, October 1, 1878. His father, Aaron Flint Sawyer, was born in Lexington, Missouri, July 15, 1849, and died on the 28th of May, 1904. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Sallie Woodson, was born in Jackson county, Missouri, in 1855, and is still a resident of Independence. She is a daughter of Samuel H. Woodson, who established his home near Independence in Jackson county in 1840. He was a lawyer by profession and served as a second judge of the circuit court after the establishment of the court in Kansas City. He was also a member of Congress in 1859 and 1860 and did much toward shaping public thought and action in western Missouri in early days. His sons Colonel W. H. Woodson and Colonel Meade Woodson were officers of the Civil war, and the family has long figured most prominently in connection with the history of Missouri. The Sawyer family comes from New Hampshire. The grand-

father of Samuel W. Sawyer of this review was Samuel Locke Sawyer, who was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1820, and whose great grandfather was Samuel Locke, president of Harvard College, just prior to the War of the Revolution. He acquired a common school education and then entered Dartmouth College from which he graduated. He came to Missouri in 1848 and wedded Miss Mary Callaway, a member of the family in whose honor Callaway county was named. He lived in Lexington and rode the circuit in the early days when it was the custom of the lawyers to go from place to place where court was held. He was later the first judge of the circuit court at Kansas City and represented his district in congress. His political prominence was indicated in the fame which he won in 1870 in the campaign when Colonel John T. Crisp was the nominee of the democratic party in a county that always gave a democratic majority. Judge Sawyer, however, ran independently, and was elected over both democratic and republican candidates. He was one of the famous lawyers of Western Missouri and for many years was associated as a law partner and later in banking with Judge William Chrisman under the firm name of Chrisman & Sawyer. Their banking institution in Independence is still in existence, having been later incorporated as Chrisman-Sawyer Banking Company. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church and his entire life was actuated by the highest and most honorable principles. He was at the same time a most progressive man, not only keeping in touch with the trend of the times but recognized as a leader in promoting that advancement which has brought western Missouri to its present position. Aaron F. Sawyer, the father of Samuel W. Sawyer, is likewise engaged in the banking business in Independence, and thus in both the paternal and maternal line S. W. Sawyer of this review comes of an ancestry both honorable and distinguished and long connected with the annals of the state.

In his youthful days Samuel W. Sawyer attended the schools of Independence and of Kansas City and later became a student in Yale University from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1899. He afterward attended the Harvard Law School and the LL. B. degree *cum laude* was conferred upon him in 1902. In the same year he located for practice in Kansas City and became associated with the firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore. In 1910 he was admitted to partnership in the firm and has since practiced in that connection. He is general counsel for the Kansas City Terminal Railway Company and the firm specializes in corporation and railroad law.

In Kansas City in 1914 Mr. Sawyer was married to Miss Adelina M. Richards, a daughter of Walter B. Richards, and they have one child, Martha Ann. Mr. Sawyer is a prominent representative of the University Club of which he was president in 1915-1916. He was also president of the Kansas City Country Club in 1920. In politics he maintains an independent course, supporting men and measures rather than parties. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. During the World war he served on the examining board for applicants to the officers training camps and his entire life has been actuated by the same progressive spirit which dominated his ancestors in all their relations to public affairs.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TIDWELL, M. D.

Dr. George Washington Tidwell, physician and surgeon of Elvins, was born in Iron county, Missouri, March 6, 1862. He is the son of William A. Tidwell, a merchant at Ironton, now deceased, who was born May 10, 1822, and came to Missouri from North Carolina, with his parents, who settled in Madison county. His father was William A. Tidwell, a native of England, who came to the United States and settled in North Carolina. The Doctor's mother was Hannah (Whitworth) Tidwell, who passed away April 14, 1866. She was a native of Madison county, Missouri, having been born there May 11, 1829. She was a descendant of one of the old representative families of Missouri.

George W. Tidwell acquired his early education in the common schools of Madison county, where he went to live with an uncle after the death of his parents. When he was eighteen years of age he became a student at the Belleview College at Caledonia and was graduated in 1883 with the degree of Master of English Literature. He then entered the medical department of Washington University and

was graduated in 1885 with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice of medicine in Texas, later removing to Denver, Colorado, where he practiced seven years. He next went to Pierce City, Missouri, where he remained seven years, and then engaged in practice at De Soto, Jefferson county, Missouri, for eight years before going to Nashville, Tennessee, where he practiced for three years, while his son Harold was in Vanderbilt University. In 1912 he settled in Elvins, St. Francois county, Missouri, where he has practiced since. He is a member of the St. Francois County, the Missouri State and American Medical Associations.

He is a member of Elvins Methodist church and has served as its steward. Fraternally he is a member of Elvins Lodge, No. 599, A. F. & A. M.; Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis; and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Kansas City. He also has membership with Elvins Camp, Woodmen of the World.

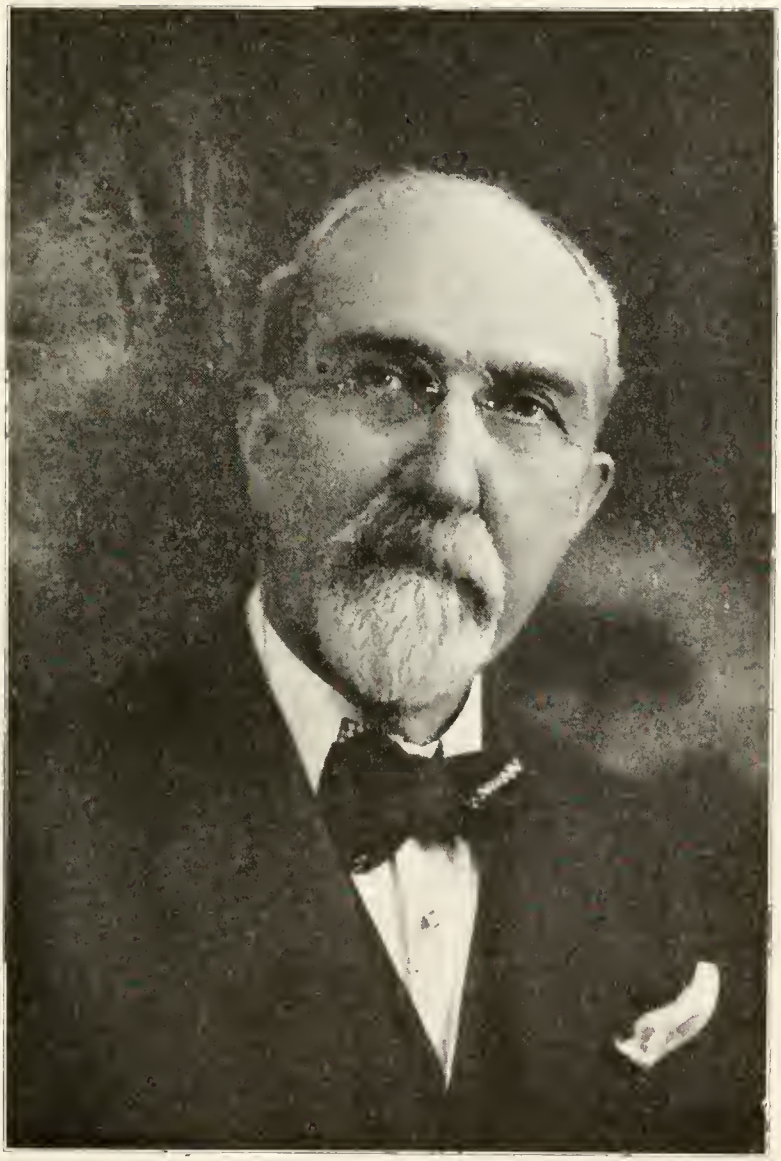
Dr. Tidwell was married April 7, 1886, to Miss Kate B. Carr, a daughter of Dr. Munson Carr of Caledonia, Missouri. The Carrs are a prominent old Ohio family who came to this state in an early day. The Doctor and his wife have two children, Harold F. and Jessie Mae. The son is a graduate of the medical department of Vanderbilt University and is now a practicing physician in West New York, New Jersey. He married Kathleen Galloway, of Jersey City, and they are the parents of one child, a daughter, now two years of age. Jessie Mae Tidwell is now a senior at the Marvin College at Fredericktown.

Dr. Tidwell is an extremely busy and successful practitioner, constantly overburdened by demands for his services, both professionally and socially. He is a man of the highest and purest character, an industrious and ambitious student, and a gifted teacher of surgery. Genial in disposition, unobtrusive and unassuming, he is patient under adverse criticism, and in his expressions concerning brother practitioners he is friendly and indulgent.

HENRY W. HARRIS.

Henry W. Harris, one of the best known citizens of Pettis county and president of the Third National Bank of Sedalia, was born in Sherburn, Kentucky, July 24, 1848, a son of Dr. Nathaniel W. and Amanda (Richardson) Harris, both natives of Woodford county, Kentucky, where they were reared and subsequently married. When a young man the father took up the study of medicine and received medical degrees from two medical colleges. Shortly after his marriage to Amanda Richardson, he moved to Sherburn, Kentucky, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1856 he came to Missouri, locating in Linneus, the county seat of Linn county, where he lived for some time. Later, on the building of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, now a part of the Burlington line, he removed to a point on that road six miles south of Linneus and founded the town of Laclede, which was built on land that he had bought. In addition to following his profession at this time, Dr. Harris also speculated largely in real estate, and his investments in the new venture proved profitable. In 1864, owing to the unsettled conditions created by the Civil War, he removed to Boonville, Missouri, and engaged in the drug business. Subsequently he retired from that connection and bought a large farm near Pilot Grove, where for years he successfully pursued agriculture and brought his land to an advanced state of cultivation. The railroad station located on his farm was named "Harriston," out of compliment to him. He continued to reside on the farm up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1885, when he had reached the age of sixty-eight years.

Henry W. Harris was educated in the district schools and at Kemper Academy, later the Kemper Military school, Boonville, Missouri. Following the completion of his studies, in 1869, at the age of twenty-one years, he embarked in the mercantile and grain trade at Pilot Grove, where he continued in active business until 1893, when he sold out. In October, 1895, he removed to Sedalia, Pettis county, with the object of giving his children better school facilities. Shortly after locating in Sedalia, he was elected a director in the Missouri Trust Company. In 1890 this company moved to St. Louis and established the Missouri Trust Company of St. Louis, Mr. Harris being made vice president of the company and placed in charge of the



HENRY W. HARRIS

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Sedalia branch of the business. Later on the banking house increased its capital stock by the large sum of three million dollars and the Sedalia branch was wound up, Mr. Harris being appointed trustee for the Sedalia stockholders. The Sedalia house at that time had resources of one million three hundred fifty-two thousand dollars.

In 1902, Mr. Harris was elected to the responsible position of president of the Third National Bank of Sedalia, and he has served ever since in that capacity. The successful growth of the bank and its standing in the banking world of Missouri, is largely attributable to the wise guidance brought to bear on its operations by Mr. Harris. Its resources at the present time exceed one million eight hundred thousand dollars, and its influence is ever expanding, it being now recognized as one of the leading financial institutions of central Missouri. Mr. Harris has extensive investments outside his bank stock, and is without question one of Sedalia's most prosperous business men.

In 1875, Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Leona Boggs, of Howard county, Missouri, and to this union were born two sons and two daughters as follows: Henry R., who was educated at Kemper Military School, and is now in Wichita Falls, Texas, where he is engaged in oil operation; John B., in the mercantile business in Rockport, Missouri; and Nina and Maurine, at home. The older daughter is a graduate of Monticello Seminary, Illinois, and the latter of Washington College, at Washington, D. C. Previously they had attended Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri.

Mr. Harris is a member of Sedalia Lodge, No. 236, A F. & A. M.; Sedalia Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M.; and St. Omer Commandery, No. 11, K. T.; and he is also a member of the Sedalia Country Club. In 1864, the Harris home at Laclede was sold to the parents of General John J. Pershing, and they moved into the house two weeks before Henry W. Harris, then a lad of sixteen, and his parents moved out. General Pershing was then four years old, and it was in this old Harris home that he was reared to manhood, becoming in his mature manhood a world-famous figure.

EMIL HENRY ALGERMISSEN.

A representative business man of Montgomery is Emil Henry Algermissen, who since April 1, 1912, has operated the lighting and ice plant at that place. He was born August 31, 1875, at St. Peters, St. Charles county, Missouri, a son of Henry B. Algermissen who is engaged in the lumber business at that place. The father was born in Hildeshiem, Hanover, Germany, on the 26th of December, 1845, and in 1848 when but three years of age was brought to the United States by his parents. They settled on a farm about five miles west of St. Peters and here Henry Algermissen remained until the year 1894, when his marriage took place and he removed to St. Peters, where he established the lumber business in which he is still successfully engaged. He is likewise serving as justice of the peace. The Algermissen family were prominent in Germany before the Revolution of 1848, and a town in that country still bears their name. His father was of the revolutionary party and was driven from Germany. The mother of Emil Algermissen was Mary Magdalene Ernst, who is now living in St. Peters, near which place her birth occurred on her father's farm in 1855. She was a daughter of Lorenz Ernst, whose death occurred at the age of thirty-nine years. The Ernst family are of German descent, their ancestors having come from Germany in 1849. Her mother was Magdalene Kirchoff, whose parents were driven from Germany in the Revolution of 1848, her father being a wealthy and prominent man and a large landowner. For many years he was lord mayor of Escherde.

The early education of Emil H. Algermissen was obtained in the parish schools of St. Peters until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he learned the carpenter's trade and drifted into contracting. For seven years or until he was twenty-one, he followed that occupation and then entered Barnes Business College at St. Louis where he took an eight months' business course, learning shorthand and bookkeeping. After leaving college he was not able to secure a position in this new line of work so he obtained employment with the Western Electric Company of Chicago, working on the installation of the Bell telephone exchange in St. Louis. This position lasted four months, at the termination of which time he went into the milling business at St. Peters in company with Joseph Friedrichs, in which connec-

tion he continued for a period of two years. He then removed to Montgomery, where on the 1st of May, 1898, he went into the grain, produce and feed business on his own account but in 1905 purchased five hundred and forty-six acres of land near Jonesburg, Missouri, which he cultivated and on which he resided until 1911. Tiring of farm life, he sold his farm and purchased a half interest in the business of Stover Brothers who operated the ice and lighting plant at Montgomery. On the 1st of April, 1912, he bought the remaining half interest and has since conducted the business alone as sole owner. The capacity of his plant is ten tons a day and he furnishes light for three hundred and fifteen homes. Since Mr. Algermissen has taken over the business both plants have been rebuilt and are strictly up to date. In addition to the duties in this connection, Mr. Algermissen is representative for the Western Electric Farm Lighting & Water Systems and he also conducts a retail coal business. He was one of the organizers of the People's Bank of Jonesburg which is now a highly prosperous institution.

On the 8th of October, 1901, Mr. Algermissen was united in marriage to Miss Louis M. Kutscher, a daughter of Theodore Kutscher who was for some time connected with the Logeman Chair Company of St. Louis. He was born in Wetten, Saxony, in 1838, and when just a boy emigrated to the United States settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. He engaged in the furniture business there and in 1878 removed to St. Louis, where he resided until his death, April 23, 1892. His father was Christian Kutscher, a native of Strassburg whose birth occurred there in 1810. After his son Theodore removed to Cincinnati, he settled there, remaining until his death in 1871. The mother of Mrs. Algermissen was Marianna Dengel, a native of Neuenberg, Baden, Germany, who came alone to the United States in 1871, at the age of sixteen years, and in 1872 was married to Mr. Kutscher. Her mother, Johanna Dengel died in 1914, at the age of ninety-seven years. Six children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Algermissen: Theodore L., who died in infancy; Sylvester C., born September 16, 1903, who is now attending the Rolla School of Mines; James B., whose death occurred at the age of three years and nine months; Mary, now attending the Montgomery schools; and Martha and Margaret, twins, who were born June 1, 1915.

The political allegiance of Mr. Algermissen has always been given to the republican party and it is well known that he is a stalwart champion of any cause which it esponses. In 1904 he was secretary of the republican central committee of Montgomery county. Fraternally he is a Knight of Columbus belonging to Montgomery Council, 2044, and he is likewise a member of Camp 2352, M. W. A., of Montgomery. The family are members of the Immaculate Conception Catholic church. Being a representative of one of Montgomery's most important business projects Mr. Algermissen takes an active part in the development and improvement of the community and he is a member of the Commercial Club of which he has been secretary. From the age of fourteen years, Mr. Algermissen has been a factor in business life and his persistency of purpose, his thoroughness, laudable ambition and his enterprise have brought to him a creditable and enviable position in the business circles of Montgomery.

JOHN DENISE RIPPEY.

John Denise Rippey, who has specialized in patent law, in which department of the legal profession he enjoys a position of high standing in the estimation of his fellow members of the bar, is practicing as senior partner of the firm of Rippey & Kingsland in St. Louis. He was born near Lawson, Ray county, Missouri, May 2, 1876, and is a son of Joseph T. Rippey, a native of North Carolina and a member of one of the prominent families of that state of French descent. His ancestors were French Huguenots who came to America at an early period in the colonization of the new world because of religious persecution suffered in their native country. The great-great-grandfather of Joseph T. Rippey served in the Revolutionary war. Joseph T. Rippey was reared and educated in Missouri, his parents removing to this state with their family in 1838, at which time they settled in Ray county, and there the father of our subject remained throughout his entire life. He was a farmer and stock raiser but during the Civil war put aside all business and personal

JOHN D. RIPPEY

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considerations, responding to the call of the country as a soldier of the Union army. He died October 2, 1912, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, Talitha (Gordon) Rippey, was a native of Missouri and a daughter of John D. and Emily (Davis) Gordon, who came from Kentucky to this state and cast in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Ray county in 1836. The Gordon family is of Scotch descent, while the Davis family is of Welsh lineage. Mrs. Talitha Rippey was the mother of four sons and three daughters, of whom John D. Rippey was the fifth in order of birth and is the youngest of the three who survive.

John D. Rippey was educated in the country schools and in Lawson College, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then entered the Missouri State University and the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws were both conferred upon him at his graduation in 1899. Immediately afterward he came to St. Louis, seeking the broad field of professional labor offered in this city. He immediately concentrated upon patent law, copyrights and trademarks and in this branch of the profession has since continued, winning prominence as a representative thereof. On the 1st of January, 1910, the present firm of Rippey & Kingsland was organized and has since been in existence. Their clientage is large and of a very important character. Mr. Rippey's success is attributable to his persistent application, his studious habits, his unflagging industry and his ability to think clearly.

At Springfield, Illinois, on the 7th of November, 1911, Mr. Rippey was married to Miss Gertrude Christophel, a native of Missouri and a daughter of C. J. and Anna (Miller) Christophel, both representatives of old St. Louis families. They now have one daughter, Frances Miller, who was born May 21, 1915.

During the period of the World war Mr. Rippey served as a member of the legal advisory board of the third district in St. Louis. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association, became a member of Sigma Chi during his college days and belongs also to Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity. He is likewise a member of the Normandie Golf Club, which indicates something of the nature of his recreation, but he has always preferred to spend his leisure hours in reading and in the companionship of his family. His reading has largely been confined to political subjects of importance and history, yet he keeps in touch with all the current issues and questions of the day. The circle of his friendship is select rather than large and he is always most loyal to his friends.

BRUCE DODSON.

Bruce Dodson, originator of reciprocal insurance, was born on a farm in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1866. His father, James T. Dodson, a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was the owner of a large sawmill and lumber interests in the Keystone state. He was also one of the Civil war veterans, having served with the "Bucktails" Regiment of Pennsylvania, which did active and important duty on various southern battle fields. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also to the Methodist Episcopal church and passed away in that faith in Kansas City, April 1, 1916. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Lanah Hess, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, five of whom are yet living.

Bruce Dodson was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania to the age of eleven years, when he accompanied his parents to St. Louis, Missouri, and was there graduated from high school. He afterward went to Kansas City and to the Kansas City School of Law, but though he prepared for the bar he never followed the profession. Entering the employ of the Kansas City Water Department he remained there for nine and a half years as a draughtsman and civil engineer. He then turned his attention to insurance business as local agent for fire insurance companies. Believing that certain industries could reduce their insurance cost by cooperating he originated reciprocal insurance and established Reciprocal Exchange in 1900. As the years have passed he has developed a business of mammoth proportions. He erected a beautiful new building in 1915 which is a large and substantial structure of marble, occupying a most attractive site on a high point at the entrance to Penn Valley Park. It stands all alone as there are no other buildings for several blocks each way, and commands a most wonderful view of the city.

The entire business, which involves an annual premium of more than two million dollars, is taken care of in the Kansas City office by an organization of more than one hundred employes. There are no branch offices and all solicitation is done by the direct traveling representatives of the home office. He has built up a splendid institution and his administrative direction and executive force have constituted the firm foundation upon which he has reared the superstructure of his success.

On the 11th of May, 1891, Mr. Dodson was married to Miss Alta L. Moore, and they have become parents of two children: Bruce, Jr., is now twenty-four years of age and supervises the Fire Insurance Department of his father's business. In January, 1920, he married Helen Maffett of Mattoon, Illinois; Ralph Dodson, twenty-two years of age, is a graduate of the University of Missouri and is at the head of the Casualty Reciprocal Exchange.

Mr. Dodson belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and is identified with several social organizations, including the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Mission Hills, Hillcrest, Blue Hills and Meadow Lake Clubs. He finds his recreation and diversion in golf and yachting. He is the owner of a large yacht on the Atlantic and delights in taking his friends on various cruises. His religious faith is manifest in his connection with the Central Presbyterian church. His interest in the various activities of life is such as to maintain an even balance for he never allows his business to monopolize fully his time and attention. Within the hours usually accorded to business, however, he has gained a clientage that extends to every state in the Union and amounts to more than two million dollars annually. The Reciprocal Exchange was founded about twenty years ago and the principle upon which it was based and the methods employed in developing the idea have made it one of the important features in insurance circles in the nation. In young manhood Mr. Dodson was assistant hydraulic engineer at the Water Works of Kansas City. Here he has lived for many years, an interested witness of the growth and progress of the community and of the state, and he heartily lends his aid and influence in favor of projects for the general good. At the same time his business affairs have been most carefully directed, and step by step he has advanced until he has few equals in the insurance field.

JAMES EDWARD McPHERSON.

James Edward McPherson, for years identified with education in various parts of Missouri, at present capably filling the responsible position of school superintendent of the city of Columbia, to the satisfaction of the public and the patrons, and joint owner with his wife of a tract of excellent land, whose operations he directs, is a native of Missouri, born on a farm in Jackson county, September 25, 1877. He is a son of Nicholas McPherson, also a native of Jackson county, this state, born in 1836, and who died in his native county in 1914, having reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Nicholas McPherson married Jennie Rhodes, born in the state of Indiana in 1846, who predeceased her husband by thirteen years, dying in Jackson county, this state in 1901. Edward McPherson, father of Nicholas McPherson, was one of the pioneer settlers of Missouri; one of the intrepid band of enterprising men who carved towns and cities out of what was once a wilderness.

James E. McPherson, son of Nicholas and Jennie (Rhodes) McPherson, received his preliminary education in the public schools of Missouri; was graduated from Warrensburg Normal in 1904, with the degree of B. Pe.; was graduated from Missouri University School of Education in 1907, with degree of Bachelor of Science; and from the School of Arts and Science and College of Agriculture in 1912, with degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science in agriculture, respectively.

Mr. McPherson has been teaching since 1897 in the public schools of Missouri, and has been farming either by proxy or by personal supervision since 1896. He taught in the rural schools of Missouri from 1896 to 1901; was superintendent of Odessa (Mo.) public schools, 1903-06; filled the office of superintendent of public schools at Greenfield, Missouri, 1907-08, and has been superintendent of the Columbia public schools since 1912, bringing a ripe culture and long experience to bear on the duties of that important public office. He continues his interest unabated in the development of the school system, because of his ardent desire to see the highest possible standard

of education attained in the schools under his supervision. He has held no public appointments except those connected with schools. He and his wife own jointly about thirteen hundred acres of some of the choicest and most valuable farming land in Missouri, and the agricultural operations on this large tract are directed by Mr. McPherson. He is also extensively engaged in the care and breeding of live stock, handling only the best strains in the various classes.

On December 24, 1907, Mr. McPherson was united in marriage to Lucy Jacobs, of Greenfield, Missouri, a daughter of R. S. and Thannie N. Jacobs, also of Greenfield. Mr. Jacobs was the founder of the old established Jacobs Banking Company of Greenfield. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson are the parents of two children: Richard Jacobs, born October 8, 1908, and Rosalind, born August 22, 1911. The family are members of the Christian church and earnest attendants on its services.

Mr. McPherson supports the democratic party, but is not an active participant in political affairs, nor has he ever been a seeker after political favors. He holds membership in the order of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in affairs of all of which he takes a warm interest.

H. WILSON ALLEN, D. D. S.

Dr. H. Wilson Allen, engaged in the practice of dentistry in Kansas City, was born in Owosso, Michigan, September 15, 1880, his parents being Charles H. and Nettie (Yeats) Allen, the former a native of Wisconsin while the latter was born in Michigan. His grandmother had become a resident of Michigan in 1812, traveling westward in one of the old time prairie schooners.

Dr. Allen of this review became a pupil in the public schools of his native city at the usual age and, completing the work of consecutive grades, became a high school student. When his course there was completed he entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and was graduated with the D. D. S. degree in 1906. He then located for practice in that city but after three years, or in 1909, removed to Kansas City where he has since specialized in exodontia, or teeth extraction, in which he has developed remarkable skill. The demands made upon the dentist are numerous. He must possess comprehensive knowledge of the scientific basis of his profession, combined with marked mechanical skill and ingenuity, and to this must be added the business sense which enables him to manage his affairs so as to win that success which is the legitimate reward of all honest endeavor. Dr. Allen is well qualified in all of these particulars, and stands as a prominent representative of his profession in Kansas City.

In Chicago in 1906 Dr. Allen was married to Miss Ella Jensen, whose father was of Danish birth and came to the United States in 1880. He was at one time a member of the body guard of the King of Denmark. After coming to the new world he devoted his attention to mercantile art. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Allen have been born five children: Audrey, Robert, H. W., Jr., Bruce and Sherris. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Episcopal church, and fraternally Dr. Allen is a Mason, having taken the Scottish Rite degrees, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, of which he is now the vice president and a member of the board of directors. He belongs to the Kansas City Dental Society and to the State and National Dental Associations. He is also connected with the Delta Sigma Delta, a college fraternity. He is fond of golf but finds his favorite recreation and diversion in touring in his motor car. He is a good business man, one of strong personality, forceful and resourceful, and by reason of his pronounced characteristics accomplishes what he undertakes, his efforts being a helpful factor in public progress as well as in individual advancement.

H. C. NUNN.

H. C. Nunn, occupying a central place on the stage of business activity in Kansas City, his forcefulness and resourcefulness constituting effective factors in the promotion of the grain trade of this section, was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, January 20, 1868. His father, Robert B. Nunn, a native of Virginia, was for many years en-

gaged in the grocery business, and was also active in connection with public affairs but never as a political leader. He married Lydia A. Chatham, a native of Kentucky, and for sometime the family home was maintained at Owensboro.

H. C. Nunn in the acquirement of his education completed a high school course at Owensboro and afterward took up steamboating on the Ohio river, being made clerk on one of the river boats. He was thus engaged for five years, at the end of which time he became connected with the grain elevator business in old East St. Louis, working at elevator B. He afterward went to Galveston, Texas, where he remained for a year, and then returned to St. Louis, being again employed at elevator B. He next entered the inspecting department and for three years occupied the position of inspector of grain at St. Louis. He was afterward transferred to Kansas City, where he continued in connection with the inspection department for two years, and was then promoted to the position of chief inspector, acting in that capacity for five years. In 1911 he took charge of the elevators in Kansas and Missouri for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which he thus represented for two years. Later he became associated with the Hall Baker Grain Company, and was with that corporation for six years, on the expiration of which period he accepted his present position with the Associated Mill & Elevator Company. They have mills and elevators in Missouri and Kansas, their principal mills, however, being located in Missouri with headquarters in Kansas City. They are organized under the laws of Kansas having two mills in that state and a very large one in Kansas City, Missouri. They have thirty-five grain elevators in Kansas and are rapidly increasing the number, expecting soon to have one hundred. This is a five million dollar corporation, doing business all over the world, with a big foreign trade. Their export business is now very large, and they expect to make it the big factor in their undertaking in the future.

In St. Louis, in 1893, Mr. Nunn was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Rankin. His second marriage was celebrated in St. Joseph in 1915 to Miss Moye Brennan. Fraternally he is a Mason connected with the Lodge, the Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine, having life membership in all. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, and is well known in the club circles, having membership in the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Athletic Club and the City Club. The simple weight of his character and ability have carried him into important relations, and his life might be summed up in the single sentence that he is one of the most prominent grain merchants of the middle west.

PETER J. KELLY.

Peter J. Kelly, of Kansas City, who since 1918 has been filling the office of county clerk of Jackson county, was born in this city April 26, 1884, his parents being Peter and Mary A. (Carney) Kelly. The father was a native of Winnipeg, Canada, and became a mechanical and general construction engineer. He built the first cable car line in Kansas City, Missouri. He became a resident of Hannibal, this state, in 1866 and was there married in 1868. His wife's people were from Ireland and Mrs. Kelly was born in Brooklyn, New York. With her parents she removed to Hannibal, Missouri, during the period of the Civil war.

Peter J. Kelly was educated in the public schools of Kansas City and in a parochial school but did not attend after reaching the age of thirteen years, at which time he had begun to earn his own livelihood. In fact he had contributed to his support previous to this time by selling papers from the age of ten years. When a lad of thirteen he entered the employ of the Cudahy Packing Company as office boy and remained with that firm for eight years, during which period he was advanced to the position of head timekeeper. In 1906 he became a clerk in the health department of the city, where he remained for three years, and was then made purchasing agent for Jackson county, which position he filled for eighteen months. He afterward took the position of private secretary to Mayor H. L. Jost and was with him for four years. He next became a member of the Flynn & Breting Motor Company, agents for the Ford cars, in September, 1916, and retained his interest in that business until October, 1918, when he sold out. In November of the latter year he was elected county clerk and has continuously filled the position, giving excellent

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satisfaction by the prompt, efficient and capable manner in which he is discharging his duties.

In June, 1909, Mr. Kelly was married in Kansas City to Miss Katherine Frances Dougherty, a daughter of George and Mary A. Dougherty, both natives of Ireland, whence they came to America in early life and were married in Kansas City. The religious faith of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly is that of the Catholic church and he is identified with the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Kansas City Athletic Association. In politics he is a democrat, giving stanch allegiance to the party. He is very fond of golf, hunting and fishing and turns to these for recreation.

GEORGE LANCASTER WATKINS, M. D.

Dr. George Lancaster Watkins, familiar with all the modern scientific methods of medical and surgical practice, has since 1914 practiced in Farmington where he enjoys a most enviable reputation. He is a native son of Missouri, his birth having taken place at Clinton, Henry county, on the 18th of May, 1888, a son of Dr. Charles Henderson and Ella (Dozier) Watkins. Charles D. Watkins was born in Jackson county, Virginia, in 1848 and removed to Missouri about 1862, settling in Henry county. He decided on a medical career and received his education along this line in the medical department of the St. Louis University from which institution he was graduated M. D. in 1877. He became one of the prominent physicians in Henry county and enjoyed an extensive practice until 1907, when he passed away. The progenitor of the Watkins family in the United States was Francis Watkins who left his home in the north of Ireland and came to America at the close of the Revolutionary war. He is thought to be the only member of the family who came to this country. Some time after arriving in this country Francis Watkins was married to Miss Nancy Donnelly, a daughter of Colonel Donnelly of Donnelly's Fort, Greenbriar county, Virginia, and they made their home near Point Pleasant, Mason county, now a part of West Virginia. One of their sons, Henderson Watkins, married Rose Anna Capehart, also a native of Virginia, and they with their family of four sons and four daughters removed from their Virginia home in 1852, and settled in Henry county. Here they made their home, becoming prominent citizens of the community. When the Civil war broke out three of the sons entered the Confederate army but Charles H. Watkins the father of the subject of this review, remained at home because of his extreme youth. A brother of Dr. George L. Watkins, is Charles D., who is assistant night editor with the Associated Press at New York city. The mother of Dr. George L. Watkins, Ella Dulcenia Dozier, was a daughter of Dr. Bradford Lancaster and Mary Eleanor (Hancock) Dozier. Bradford L. Dozier was a son of Thomas and Catherine (Lancaster) Dozier, the former a son of Captain Raphael and Sarah (Inge) Dozier. Captain Dozier was born in Paris, France, and coming to the United States during the Revolutionary war served as a captain under La Fayette. He was married to Miss Inge in St. Mary county, Maryland. Catherine Lancaster was a daughter of James and Eleanor (Bradford) Lancaster. She was born in Virginia but when only four years of age removed with her parents to Kentucky and lived for a time in a fort near, or on, the very spot where Louisville, Kentucky, now stands. Her parents were of pure English ancestry, her mother being a descendant of William Bradford, first governor of Plymouth colony Her puritan ancestors were never reconciled to her marriage to Thomas Dozier, who though born in America was of French ancestry and a member of the Catholic church. Her family could forgive her husband his French blood, but not his religion and they never forgave her nor recognized her again. Dr. Watkins's grandmother, Mary Eleanor Hancock, was a daughter of Thomas Guinn or Gwinn Hancock and his wife Janet Glover. Thomas G. Hancock was born in 1791, in or near Ft. Tobacco, Maryland, a son of English parents. He was a planter of note, owning much valuable real estate and many slaves. He served in the War of 1812 and a few years later was married to Janet Glover. Ten days after the marriage they started to Missouri in company with the wife's parents and other relatives, and stopped in Kentucky for one year, although their plan had been to come direct to Missouri. Janet Glover was

a daughter of John and Matilda (Nettle) Glover, both of English ancestry and natives of St. Charles county, Maryland. Little of the Glovers is known but the Nettles were people of distinction and wealth in their community. They were extensive planters bringing the greater part of their wealth with them from England as did the Hancocks.

The education of Dr. George L. Watkins, whose name initiates this review, was obtained in the public schools of Clinton until he was twelve years of age when his parents removed to Joplin and he entered school there, graduating from the high school in 1906. He had decided to follow in the footsteps of his father and began his preparation in the medical department of the Washington University. He was gradnated from that institution in 1912 with the degree of M. D. and then entered the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital where he remained for two years, and left as house physician and surgeon. The next few months he spent in the hospital at Bonne Terre, removing to Farmington in 1914 where he started into practice and there he has since continued. Although his practice is for the most part general, his specialty is surgery.

It was on the 2nd of April, 1914, that Dr. Watkins was married to Miss Genevieve Keith, daughter of Hugh Keith, a farmer of St. Francois county in which county he was born. To this union three children have heen born: Josephine, George Lynn, and Warren Sanders.

During the World war Dr. Watkins was active. On the 8th of May, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant of the Medical corps, United States army, and was assigned for service in the British army. He sailed in July and was with the Thirty-seventh Division B. E. F. at Ypres. For one year he served with that division, being medical officer of the battalion comprised of the Eighth Lincolnshire and the First Essex. Dr. Watkins was under continnal fire for that year and as a result of his being gassed spent a few days in a hospital. He was later transferred to the Fifteenth United States Cavalry where he remained until the signing of the armistice. After eighteen months of service in France, Dr. Watkins, on the 6th of Jannary, 1919, returned to this country and received his discharge Jannary 19, 1919. Dr. Watkins had many wonderful experiences in actual warfare, and of the eighty-seven young doctors who went over with him to the British army over forty were killed or died of wounds. He is a member of the American Legion.

Since age conferred on Dr. Watkins the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party. He has never heen active in political circles, however, neither seeking nor desiring office, and preferring to devote all of his time to the study of his profession. Fraternally he is a Mason having membership in the Farmington Lodge, and he is a Royal Arch Mason of the Bonne Terre Chapter. Dr. Watkins is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Farmington Lodge. The religious faith of the family is that of the Christian church and they take a prominent part in the many activities of that organization. During the years in which Dr. Watkins has been practicing in Farmington he has built up a large and extensive practice. He enjoys the high regard of colleagues and contemporaries in the profession, who attest his ability and his loyalty to the highest professional standards.

HENRY H. LARIMORE.

Henry H. Larimore, assistant general attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad at St. Louis, was born in Mexico, Missouri, September 14, 1874, and is a son of A. Larimore, a native of Fulton, Missouri, and a grandson of Henry Larimore, who was born in Kentucky and became one of the pioneers of Fulton. He married Jane Thomas, a native of Richmond, Kentucky, and they removed to the Blue Grass state about 1830. Their son, A. Larimore, was reared and educated in Fulton, attending Westminster College of that place. He afterward became a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, widely known as a successful breeder of shorthorn cattle, and he was among the first to import shorthorns into this state. He married Latona Hitt, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, a daughter of A. C. and Caroline (Nethiton) Hitt, representatives of old Kentucky families. The death of

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A. Larimore occurred in 1910 at Shawnee, Oklahoma, when he was sixty-six years of age, and his wife passed away in the same year at the age of sixty.

Henry H. Larimore of this review was the second in their family of three children and the only son. He attended the Missouri Military Academy at Mexico, Missouri, and afterward continued his education in the Washintgon and Lee University at Lexington and there won his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1896. His early life was spent upon the home farm with the usual training, experiences and environment of the farmbred boy. Following his preparation for the bar he entered at once upon active practice in Dexter, Missouri, and continued there as a general practitioner of law until 1909, when he entered the law department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Kansas City and later was transferred to St. Louis as assistant general attorney for the road. As a lawyer he is particularly skillful in developing all the facts relative to a controversy and his success is also attributable in large measure to his energy and the careful preparation of his cases. He is very forceful in conducting a trial and is strong in the higher courts of appeal. His briefs are considered models and he is an eloquent and forceful speaker who at all times has been found energetic and competent in the conduct of important litigated interests. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State, and American Bar Associations and while living at Dexter he filled the office of assistant state's attorney.

On the 17th of December, 1919, Mr. Larimore was married at Liberty, Missouri, to Miss Lera Newby, a native of Missouri and a daughter of George Newby, a representative of an old and prominent family of Plattsburg. In his political views Mr. Larimore has always been a stalwart democrat and gives unfaltering allegiance to the party. He belongs to Algabil Lodge, No. 544, A. F. & A. M., of St. Louis, is a member of the St. Louis Club and is a faithful follower of the teachings of the Christian church, regularly attending its services and taking active part in promoting its work. He has likewise been an earnest worker in support of democratic principles, has frequently responded to the call of central committees for political speeches and presents his views clearly, entertainingly and convincingly.

MAJOR ARCHIE N. JOHNSON, M. D.

Major Archie N. Johnson a successful practicing physician of Kansas City and a veteran of two wars—the Spanish-American and the great World war—was born at Red Wing, Minnesota, May 2, 1867, his parents being Andrew J. and Jeanette (Carpenter) Johnson. The father died September 25, 1920, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years and six months. He had been a carpenter and builder and was also engaged in merchandising in Trego county, in western Kansas. He served his country as a soldier of the Civil war, belonging to Company F of the Sixth Regiment of the Minnesota Volunteers. He was a corporal and served throughout the entire period of hostilities, escaping wounds though often in the thickest of the fight. He was a native of Ohio, while his wife was born in New York.

Major Johnson of this review obtained his early education in the public schools of Carthage, Missouri, and afterward attended high school at Mount Ayr, Iowa. About 1885, following his high school course, he came to Kansas City and took up engraving in connection with the jewelry business, following this pursuit for about fifteen years. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine and in 1898 entered the University Medical College at Kansas City, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the M. D. degree. He then at once entered upon active practice, in which he has continued the only interruption to his professional activity coming through his military service.

Major Johnson is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having joined the Third Regiment of Missouri Infantry. He was at Camp Alger, Virginia, for about seven months and then returned home as his country no longer needed forces in the field. He, however, continued his connections with the National Guards and with the Third Missouri Regiment went to the Mexican border during the difficulties of 1916 as captain in the medical corps. During the World war he was called into service March 25, 1917, and went to Camp Doniphan at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was there made major in command of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Field

Hospital Company of the Thirty-fifth Division and took his command overseas. He was in the Argonne and saw much of the horrors of war. In September, 1918, he was transferred to a relief place in command of Camp Hospital No. 82 of Le Havre, France, opening the hospital and remaining there until it closed. It was a hospital of four hundred beds, but took care of as many as five hundred patients at a time. The following letter written by Colonel R. H. Goldthwaite on the 29th of April, 1919, well describes Dr. Johnson's work:

"This is to certify that Major Archie N. Johnson, Medical Corps U. S. Army, was in command of Camp Hospital No. 82 from its organization October, 1918, till its dissolution April 30, 1919. This was an institution of four hundred beds, serving the port of Le Havre with a military personnel of nearly six thousand and a variable amount of passing troops enroute to and from the United States, permissionaries, auxiliary numbers, etc. It also acted as a collecting point for wounded or sick who had been originally admitted to British and French hospitals in this channel area. Major Johnson acted as operating surgeon as well as commanding officer of the unit during all this period. He was constantly under my observation and showed remarkable energy and efficiency in conducting a thoroughly satisfactory institution.

(Signed) R. H. Goldthwaite, Lieutenant Co. M. C."

Major Johnson received an honorable discharge June 16, 1919, and returned to Kansas City, where he resumed the practice of medicine. Although he returned alone he was met at the station by a committee with the band and given a royal reception, his fellow townsmen recognizing the important service which he had done for his country. Since again taking up his professional work here he has engaged in general practice and specializes in women's diseases.

In 1905 Major Johnson was married in Kansas City to Miss Lena Alice Dillon, and they have one child, Eleanor. The Major is a member of the Rotary Club, in fact was one of its organizers in Kansas City. He is a Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter and council, and has also taken the Scottish Rite degrees. He belongs to the Spanish War Veterans and to the American Legion, while along professional lines his connection is with the Jackson County and Missouri State Medical Societies.

REV. STEPHEN E. McNAMARA.

Rev. Stephen E. McNamara, pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's Catholic church of St. Charles, Missouri, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, June 22, 1875, a son of John B. and Mary (O'Brien) McNamara, the former a native of County Clare, Ireland, while the latter was born in County Limerick. In young manhood and young womanhood they came to the United States. The father crossed the Atlantic with his parents and the other members of the family, the grandfather being James McNamara, who was a contractor. After arriving in the new world he established the family home in Keokuk, Iowa, and it was in that city that John B. McNamara wedded Miss Mary O'Brien. For many years they continued their residence in that city and there the father passed away in 1907. The mother still survives and makes her home in Keokuk.

Rev. Stephen McNamara was educated in the parochial schools of Keokuk and afterward attended St. Mary's College at St. Mary's, Kansas, where he studied for four years. On the 14th of August, 1897, he joined the Society of Jesus and attended the St. Stanislaus Seminary at Florissant, where he remained for a two years' novitiate and a two years' normal school course. He afterward devoted three years to the study of philosophy and science in the St. Louis University and for three years was engaged in educational work, being connected with St. Mary's College from 1904 until 1906 and for a year thereafter being numbered among the teachers of Creighton University at Omaha, Nebraska.

In the fall of 1907 Father McNamara returned to the St. Louis University to take up his theological studies and on the 30th of June, 1910, was ordained to the priesthood from the college by Archbishop John J. Glennon. Following his ordination he spent another year in the study of theology at the St. Louis University and in September, 1911, went to Cleveland for a tertianship, remaining for a year in that city. In the fall of 1912 he was appointed assistant vice president in charge of athletics at the St. Louis University, where he continued for a year. In June, 1913, he had charge of a geological expedition through Glacier Park and in the

fall of 1913 was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, to teach at the Loyola high school. In the summer of 1914 he was appointed missionary to the Shoshone Indian reservation in Wyoming, over which he presided for five years, and on August 17, 1919, he took charge of the parish at St. Charles, over which he is now presiding. He is a member of St. Charles Council, No. 823, of the Knights of Columbus, being a fourth degree member of the order. He is a man of scholarly attainments whose reading has covered a wide range outside of his preparation for the priesthood. He proved himself a capable educator and is giving excellent satisfaction in his parish work, his labors redounding to the benefit and upbuilding of the church.

ELISHA WHITTEN TINSLEY, M. D.

Prominent among the men of his profession in Montgomery county is Dr. Elisha Whitten Tinsley who was born on his father's farm, near Ashley, Pike county, September 10, 1866, a son of James Rodney and Agnes J. (Orr) Tinsley. Dr. Tinsley is descended from a Virginia family founded in Pike county, Missouri, in 1849, by his grandfather, Rodney Tinsley. This family has made a name in the world of business and commerce, has been successful in the field of agriculture and has invaded the professions and the places of official life. James Rodney Tinsley and his father Rodney Tinsley were both natives of Virginia, having been born in Bedford county. The birthplace of James Tinsley, the father of Rodney, was at "Totomol," on Southwest mountain, Hanover county, Virginia. It was in this locality that the first Tinsley secured a land grant from the British government October 20, 1689, and upon which Thomas Tinsley and his wife Elizabeth settled. Thomas Tinsley was born in Yorkshire, England, where his ancestors trace their line back to the nobility of the kingdom, starting with Roger Magerolles, Lord of Tinsloo, probably before the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thomas Tinsley arrived in old Henrico county, Virginia, prior to the Revolutionary war, and his descendants scattered over Hanover, Amherst, and Bedford counties, several entering the Colonial army, rendering good service in the cause of independence. James Tinsley, the great-grandfather of Dr. Tinsley, was born in 1760 and was a planter and slave holder of note. Rodney Tinsley, the grandfather was born June 11, 1791. When drafted for the war of 1812 he furnished a substitute and in 1848 left Virginia with most of his family and slaves and first settled eight miles west of Louisiana. He subsequently bought a farm near Lewisville, and there for twenty years he resided, engaging in farming, recognized as one of the progressive farmers of his community. During the Civil war he believed in the Confederacy, but gave no active aid to the success of the cause. He married Mary Whitten, a daughter of Elisha and Jane (Gadney) Whitten.

James Rodney Tinsley came to Missouri in 1849 and engaged in farming for some time when he entered into the insurance business at Bowling Green. He engaged in business at the county seat with Joe Basye and continued to write insurance until he was forced to retire because of the feebleness and infirmities of old age. He was twice married, his second marriage taking place in 1857 when he wedded Miss Agnes J. Orr, a daughter of James and Betsey (Campbell) Orr, of North Carolina. Her mother was an aunt of Governor Robert Campbell. The death of Mrs. Tinsley occurred on the 18th of June, 1910. She was the mother of five children: Dr. Gabriel N. of Bowling Green; Mary, who married Joseph Basye and makes her home in Pike county; Perry, who is carrying on the business established by his father in the insurance line; Elisha Whitten; and Ed, whose death occurred in Bowling Green in 1908. During the Civil war Mr. Tinsley belonged to the Missouri State Militia but his sympathy was with the Confederacy. Before the war he was a whig, but since that time he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party. For forty years he has been connected with the Masons of which order he is an exemplary member and he has always been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

The brother of Dr. Elisha W. Tinsley is Dr. Gabriel Nelson Tinsley who has been practicing his profession in Bowling Green since 1889. He obtained a liberal education in Watson Seminary and the Washington University of St. Louis, after which time he began to study medicine and was graduated in 1879. He first practiced in Louisville, Lincoln county, and in 1889 came to Bowling Green where he

has since remained. For a third of a century he has followed the profession, during which time he has allowed nothing in business or politics to detract from his close application to the study of his profession. He is a prominent member of medical societies, local, state and national. At one time he was chosen for the position of county coroner, but resigned shortly after because the duties of that office conflicted with his regular practice. Dr. Tinsley is a stockholder of the Bowling Green Fair Association and of the Pike College Association. He is a past master of Masonry and a member of the commandery at Louisiana. He is likewise a member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Elisha Whitten Tinsley, whose name heads this review, received his education in the common schools of Pike county until he reached the age of fifteen years, at which time he entered Watson's Seminary at Ashley, where he remained for three years. He then entered the high school at Louisville, Missouri, and subsequently took up the study of medicine at the Central University Medical School, at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated as M. D. in the year 1889. He then returned to Gamma, Missouri, where he commenced to practice. For seven years he remained there, building up an extensive and gratifying patronage. His practice had become so large that in taking care of it he had impaired his health and as a result in 1898, he removed to Texas, settling in Hereford where he continued for a period of five years. Having regained his health he returned to Montgomery City and here he has since remained. His practice is very large and extends over a large radius.

On the 16th of April, 1895, Dr. Tinsley was united in marriage to Miss Allie Spears, a daughter of Robert L. Spears, a retired farmer residing in Montgomery City, who was born near Charlottesville, Virginia, and at the age of eighteen years came to Missouri. The Spears family is of English descent.

Dr. Tinsley has always given his allegiance to the democratic party but has never been active in politics. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masons, having membership in Montgomery Lodge. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and in connection with his profession is an active member of the State Medical Society, and the Montgomery County Medical Society. Dr. Tinsley holds to the highest professional standards and ethics and those who know him, and he has many friends, esteem him highly as a man of genuine personal worth, as a physician of ability and as a citizen who is ever loyal to the best interests of the community.

CHARLES CLAYTON DENNIE, M. D.

Dr. Charles Clayton Dennie, who won his professional degree in 1912 upon graduation from the University of Kansas and has since successfully engaged in practice, was born in Excelsior Springs, Missouri, October 20, 1884, his parents being Charles C. and Katherine (Hefley) Dennie. The father, who was a native of Clay county, Missouri, followed the occupation of farming as a life work and died during the childhood of his son, Dr. Dennie. In 1886, the mother removed to Barber county, and later to Miami county, Kansas, and there in the public schools Dr. Dennie pursued his early education, while later he attended the Baker University and won the Bachelor of Science degree upon the completion of his classical course. He was much interested in athletics and in track work which led to a splendid physical development, while in his studies he also made a creditable record. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work he entered the University of Kansas and there won his M. D. degree in 1912. For a year he was connected with the Kansas City General Hospital, gaining valuable knowledge through his experience of that character, and for three years he was in the Massachusetts General Hospital where he specialized on dermatology and syphilology. He was made assistant visiting physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital and was also an instructor at Harvard, being a recognized authority on syphilology. He continued in Boston through 1913 and 1914 until October, 1915, when he returned to Kansas City, Missouri, where he has been continuously in practice, specializing on dermatology and syphilology.

Dr. Dennis is numbered among those physicians who at the country's call made quick response and in 1918 became first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve

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Corps, at Fort McPherson. He was sent overseas in June, with Base Hospital, No. 28. In November, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of captain and was transferred to Bordeaux, being assigned to Camp Genicart, having charge of medical inspection of all troops returning to the United States. He aided in closing up this camp on the 6th of July, 1919. On the 2d of May of the same year he was promoted to the rank of major, and on the 8th of August, 1919, he returned to the United States and was mustered out, having rendered important aid to his country in the hour of crisis. He belongs to the Jackson County, Missouri State, Southwestern and the American Medical Associations, and also to the Kansas City Academy of Medicine. He has prepared various papers on dermatology and spyhilology which he has read before different medical organizations or has prepared for publication in some of the medical journals of the country. He is now assistant professor of dermatology in the University of Kansas.

In 1914 Dr. Dennie was married to Miss Elizabeth Schrader, a native of Kansas City, Missouri, and a daughter of George Schrader, of that city.

Dr. Dennie belongs to the City Club, also to the Sigma Phi Epsilon and to the Nu Sigma Nu, two Greek letter fraternities. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he always keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but has never been a politician in the usually accepted sense of office seeking. He has membership in Fitzsimmons Post of the American Legion and also with the Veterans of Foreign wars. He is loyal to any cause which he espouses, to any measure which he champions and in his professional practice has ever held to the highest ideals.

CLINTON L. OLIVER.

Clinton L. Oliver, business manager for the A. S. McCleary Hospital of Kansas City, was born in King, Colorado, April 11, 1884, his parents being Charles and Mary (Dressell) Oliver, the former a native of Paisley, Scotland, while the latter was born in Pennsylvania. In his boyhood days Charles Oliver left the land of hills and heather and came to the United States. In young manhood he went west to the Black Hills during the early days of gold excitement there and he was afterwards at Leadville, Colorado, at Gunnison and at Pitkin, Colorado, when those places were passing through their boom period. He engaged at mining in all these various places and later turned his attention to fruit-raising at Paonia. He was likewise very active in connection with political affairs as a supporter of the republican party.

His son, Clinton L. Oliver, attended the schools of Pitkin, Colorado, and also the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins, while still later he was a student in a business college at Denver. He subsequently spent seven years at Paonia, Colorado, and was editor of the Paonia Booster, a republican paper. Going to Denver he there became editor of the Weekly Post and subsequently was editor of the Pueblo Chiefton. In 1914 he came to Kansas City as editor of the Kansas City Weekly Post, and he was also interested with Clyde H. Smith in the Inter-Mountain Fruit Journal, and was instrumental in putting on two American National Apple Shows in Denver. In a word his activities have always been along the line of advancement, progress and improvement, and the results achieved have been most gratifying. In 1915 he became telegraph editor of the Kansas City Post, and in 1916 went to Nebraska, as advertising manager of the Omaha Bee. He then again located in Denver, where he was publisher of the Mining American until the latter part of 1917, when he returned to Kansas City as business manager of the A. S. McCleary Sanitarium, his previous business experience well qualifying him for the onerous duties that devolve upon him in this connection. His position is one of responsibility and he has been found adequate to every demand made upon him.

In Paonia, Colorado, Mr. Oliver was married to Miss Bertha Morgan, a daughter of Edwin Morgan, deceased, a farmer and fruit rancher, and also the president of the First National Bank of Paonia, where he was regarded as a most prominent and influential citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have four children: Elizabeth, Edwin, Ronald and Marilou.

Politically Mr. Oliver is a republican, and he has many membership connections

which indicate the nature of his interests and activities. He belongs to the Linwood Methodist Episcopal church, the Ivanhoe Masonic Lodge, and to the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is now serving on the publicity committee. He is also a member of the Cooperative Club and of the Kansas City Advertising Club, of which he was the vice president in 1919, while in 1920 he was elected to the presidency. His labors have long been an effective force in promoting progress and improvement and in every community in which he has lived his labors have been resultant factors for the public benefit.

CLAUDE B. RICKETTS.

Claude B. Ricketts, manager of the Railway Exchange building at St. Louis, was born in Charleston, Illinois, September 27, 1877, his parents being William Shaw and Mary A. (Ballew) Ricketts. The father was a native of Ohio and was a representative of one of the old families of Maryland of English lineage that was founded in the new world while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. The mother was born in Indiana and was a representative of a Kentucky family of French origin. She died in 1908 at the age of fifty-three years, but Mr. Ricketts is still living and makes his home in St. Louis. He has retired from active business. In their family were two sons and a daughter.

Claude B. Ricketts, the eldest, was educated in the public schools of Charleston, Illinois, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and of St. Louis. In 1894 he became associated with Wayman C. McCreery, who was the secretary of the Security Building Company, and through this connection Mr. Ricketts became thoroughly familiar with the business of conducting and managing a large office building, acquainting himself with many of the intricate problems connected therewith. In 1905 he became manager of the Merchants Laclede building and successfully conducted its interests until 1912. He then became associated with the Railway Exchange building, the largest and most modern office structure in the west. He has since remained as its manager and his service of this character has been most satisfactory to its owners. The building covers an entire square, from Olive to Locust and from Sixth to Seventh streets, and is twenty-one stories in height. Its tenants and employes number more than eight thousand people.

At St. Louis on the 20th of June, 1901, Mr. Ricketts was married to Miss Ada E. Reber, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Dr. Lyman S. and Louisa (Schwartz) Reber, of a prominent St. Louis family. Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts have one daughter, Marjorie, who was born September 30, 1906. They reside at No. 8 Shaw place.

During the World war Mr. Ricketts was a registrar and active in all war movements. He belongs to the Episcopal church and he is prominent in Masonic circles, having membership in Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., while he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a knight commander of the Court of Honor. He is also connected with the Mystic Shrine. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and at local elections he casts an independent ballot. His interest in the general welfare is manifest in many tangible ways and his devotion to the general good is deep and sincere. In business he has mastered every task devolving upon him and through the faithful performance of each day's duties has found inspiration and strength for the labors of the succeeding day.

FLOYD CALVIN SHOEMAKER.

Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, a distinguished author and historian, of Columbia, Missouri, is a lineal descendant of the Shoemaker family which emigrated from Holland to Pennsylvania in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and which has been prominent in the financial and industrial history of that state and in New York for more than two centuries. With the flux of time members of the Shoe-

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maker family branched out into the other states of the Union, one branch selecting Missouri. Floyd Calvin Shoemaker was born May 7, 1886, in Kissimmee, Florida, a son of Frank C. and Emma Viola (Dreyer) Shoemaker, the former born in Newburg, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1865, and the latter in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1869. The father was a well known merchant in Bucklin, Missouri, where he lived for several years, and where his son, the subject of this sketch, was reared.

Mr. Shoemaker received his early education in the public schools of Bucklin, later spending one year in Brookfield high school; three years in the Northeast Missouri Teachers College, at Kirksville, and in this college Floyd C. Shoemaker was president of the senior class and interstate debater with Iowa State Normal, and graduated from the Teachers College in May, 1906, with the degree of B. P.; in the University of Missouri, 1907-11, receiving his A. B. degree in 1909, and his A. M. degree in 1911, and became associated with the honorary and scholastic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, 1909.

Mr. Shoemaker's progress as a teacher and instructor has been rapid and consistent with his attainments. He taught in the public schools of Colorado in the years 1906-07; taught history and Latin in Gallatin (Missouri) high school, in 1909, and was instructor in political science in the University of Missouri, 1909-11. Mr. Shoemaker has also become noted as an author, historian and librarian. He was assistant librarian to the State Historical Society of Missouri, 1910-15; secretary and librarian to the same institution from 1915 to the present date; editor of the Missouri Historical Review, 1915 to date. During this period the number of subscribers to this magazine increased over three hundred per cent, making this publication the third largest of its kind in the Mississippi valley. As an author Mr. Shoemaker's principal works include: Missouri's Struggle for Statehood, 1916; Missouri's Hall of Fame, 1918; the Civil War in Northeast Missouri; Missouri and the Great War; Fathers of Missouri; Missouri's First State Constitution, and many brochures and contributions on Missouri history. Under Mr. Shoemaker's direction the State Historical Society of Missouri, at Columbia, has increased the size of its library and collections by one hundred per cent; the library being now comprised of two hundred thousand volumes, is the most complete one in existence on Missouri history and one of the largest of an historical character in this country.

On June 2, 1911, at Ridgeway, Missouri, Mr. Shoemaker was united in marriage to Caroline Tull, a daughter of John D. and Susie (Spencer) Tull. The Tull family, originally of South Carolina, emigrated to Missouri in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, coming by way of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker one child, a daughter, Evelyn, has been born—June 5, 1912. The family are earnest members of the Presbyterian church and warmly interested in all its good works, being likewise actively identified with the social and cultural movements of St. Joseph and the surrounding district.

Mr. Shoemaker gives his political adherence to the democratic party, but has never been a seeker after political preferment, choosing to devote his leisure to literary and historical pursuits. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders, and also holds membership in the Columbia Commercial Club, the American Historical Association, and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. He acts as secretary to the Missouri State Centennial Committee, and is secretary and treasurer to the Missouri Writers Guild, and in other directions gives of his time and abilities to the furtherance of all movements calculated to serve the best interests of the public.

JACOB DAY.

Jacob Day, now deceased, was for many years an important factor in the agricultural life of St. Francois county, and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread grief on the part of his many friends and acquaintances. His birth occurred in the vicinity of Leadwood on the 18th of November, 1853, a son of George W. and Mary (Wallen) Day. George W. Day was born in 1820 in Kentucky, and at the age of eight years removed with his parents to St. Francois county, locating near Leadwood. Here the parents engaged in farming and George W. Day, after a limited education in the public schools, engaged in farming on his own account, which occupation he followed

until his death on the 27th of July, 1855. He was a prominent man in the county and built many of the first homes in Farmington. In 1849 George W. Day was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Mitchell who became the mother of one son, George T. Sometime after her death Mr. Day was married again, in 1851, to Mary Wallen, a daughter of Elisha Wallen, a farmer of Washington county. Mr. Wallen was a Virginian and when a young man removed to Missouri. He married Mary Hughes, a native of Kentucky and a sister of Mahlon Hughes. The Hughes family were all prominent and successful farmers. Three children were born to the second marriage of Mr. Day: Sarah, whose birth occurred March 26, 1852; Jacob, whose name initiates this review; and Mary Helen. The elder sister, Sarah, was first married to J. W. Cartee, by whom she had six children, and after his demise married Joseph Kirkpatrick, one child having been born of this second union. The younger sister, Mary Helen, resided with her brother upon the old homestead for many years. Upon the death of the father, which occurred when Jacob Day was but two years of age, the young mother was left with the care of her three small children. She survived her husband for more than half a century and passed away in 1909 after a long and useful life. The grandfather of Jacob Day, George Day, married Sarah Fisher, a daughter of Dr. George Fisher who lived and died in Randolph county, Illinois. Both he and his wife were of German descent and he served as a captain in the War of 1812.

Jacob Day was reared on a farm and his education was obtained in the country schools, being very limited, but through much reading and keen observation he repaired many of the deficiencies which the opportunities provided by the state did not reach. It was only natural that he should follow farming as his life work and his farm lands were extensive, not only in St. Francois but in Washington county, and at the time of his death he had a good amount of land in Louisiana under cultivation. He was an advocate of the new scientific methods in agriculture which have placed the great basic industry on a sounder basis than ever before. The development of the lead resources in this section of the country also had most important bearing upon the fortunes of Mr. Day, who at one time sold three hundred and fifty-seven acres to the Potosi Mines Company.

Mr. Day never married. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and he was a stanch supporter of the principles for which the party stands. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a very popular member of that lodge. The religious faith of Mr. Day was that of the Methodist church.

GEORGE W. DUNLAP.

George W. Dunlap, president and manager of the Dunlap Laundry & Coat Supply Company, conducting business at No. 1501 Broadway in Kansas City, was born upon a farm in Maine in 1871, a son of Andrew Dunlap. His youthful experiences were those of the farm bred boy, and he attended the country schools in his native state, where he remained to the age of nineteen years, when he went to Boston where he found employment in a coat supply establishment. He worked during the day and attended night school, pursuing a general business course in preparation for life's practical and responsible duties. He was in the employ of the people in the coat supply and laundry business, supplying white coats or sanitary coats to dentists, barbers and others, and his experience in this connection gave him a knowledge of the business, that has constituted a source of substantial revenue to him in later years. In 1906 he came to Kansas City and was one of the first to engage in this line of business here. His first plant was located at Fifteenth and Walnut streets, whence he removed to Fourteenth and Central streets. While in 1916 a removal was made to Fifteenth and Broadway which is his present location. He has one of the best equipped laundries in the county. It was built in 1916 and supplied with the most modern machinery and the business has steadily grown until it is now one of gratifying proportions.

Mr. Dunlap was married at Sommerville, Massachusetts, to Miss Mary Sanderson and they have one son, Arthur, who is now in school and a daughter Ruth, who married R. J. Eldfeldt, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Dunlap is a member of the City Club, also of the Automobile Club, the Optomist Club and the Athletic

Club, and he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. He is likewise a member of the various Masonic bodies of Westport, including the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is also identified with Ararat Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Kansas City. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. The thoroughness with which he has acquainted himself with the business and with trade conditions, combined with his progressiveness and reliability in the management of his affairs, has been one of the potent elements that has brought to him substantial success as the years have passed.

JOSEPH BASILE.

Joseph Basile is now at the head of a business conducted under the name of Antonio Basile & Company, at No. 615 Independence avenue. He is one of the progressive business men of Kansas City, where he was born in September, 1884, being the only child of Antonio and Mary Theresa Basile. The father was born, reared and married in Italy and after coming to the United States, worked in the coal mines and on railroads, but he was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and practiced the strictest economy as well as industry until he had acquired sufficient capital to enable him to open a store. The business was afterward removed from its original location to Third and Oak streets and a year later, or in 1913, to the present location. From a retail business it has developed into a large wholesale establishment, conducting an extensive exporting and importing business. The trade now covers a wide territory and the house is regarded as one of the well established and substantial commercial enterprises of the city. Antonio Basile continued at the head of the business until his death and won for himself a creditable place in commercial circles. After losing his first wife he married again, his second union being with Marie Rosa, and to them were born two children: Thomas, who is the vice president of the Kansas City Macaroni Company; and Lena, the wife of Rocco Sarli, president of the Kansas City Macaroni Company and mentioned elsewhere in this work. The death of the father occurred in Kansas City in 1918, when he was seventy-three years of age.

Joseph Basile attended the ward schools of Kansas City, and afterwards continued his education in the Spalding Business College. He then became associated with his father in business, thoroughly learning every phase of the trade, working his way upward until he became manager. Upon his father's death he became the head of the establishment and his progressiveness and enterprise are constantly manifest in the control and success of the undertaking.

Joseph Basile is a member of the Roman Catholic church, in the faith of which he was reared. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all that pertains to the city's development, progress and extension of its trade relations. He would have been in the service of the United States Army had the war continued a little longer, and like all of the other members of his family he did his full share in supporting all war measures and activities which upheld American interests and advanced the welfare of the Americans who defended the cause of world democracy upon the battlefields of Flanders and of France.

JOHN GRIER CHRISTY, D. D. S.

Prominent among the men of his profession in Festus is Dr. John Grier Christy who has maintained dental offices there since August 1, 1920. He is not a native of Missouri for he was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 9, 1893, a son of Grier and Carrie (Johnson) Christy. The death of the father occurred in 1905. At the time of his death he was in possession of several farms and had spent the greater part of his life in managing them. He was a prominent man of his community and for some time was auditor of Clermont county in addition to holding other local offices. Grier Christy was born in Marathon, Ohio, the son of Joseph Christy also a native of that place. The wife of Grier Christy was before her marriage Miss Carrie Johnson and she is now residing in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her

birthplace was Marathon, Ohio, and she was a daughter of John R. Johnson, a native of Batavia, Ohio, who engaged in farming the greater part of his life. John R. Johnson was also county assessor several terms and held the office of mayor for some time. His father was Alf Johnson, a native of Ripley, Ohio, and a farmer of prominence. His death occurred in 1900. The Johnson family came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in the early part of the nineteenth century. They were of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry.

Dr. John Grier Christy received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from the Hillsboro, Ohio, high school with the class of 1911. He then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University for a period of two years, at the end of which time he decided upon a professional career. In 1916 he was graduated from the Kansas City Dental College with the degree of D. D. S. and began practice in Kansas City where he continued until the outbreak of the World war. He entered the army as second lieutenant in the infantry, having been through the reserve officer's training camp at Fort Riley. He was an old National Guard officer. Dr. Christy was assigned to the Thirty-seventh Division and sent to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, where he remained until the close of the war. He could have served in the medical department but preferred service as a soldier. He received his discharge on the 22nd of December, 1918. He returned to Kansas Clty where he remained for some time, when on looking around for another desirable town in which to locate he chose Festus as his future home. On the 1st of August, 1920, he removed to that town, established a practice and is now one of the most prominent men of his profession throughout the county.

It was on the 21st of August, 1918, that Dr. Christy was united in marriage to Miss Fern Booker, the daughter of William Booker who was for many years a telegraph operator at Vandalia, Illinois. Mr. Booker was born at Montrose, Illinois, and died in 1904.

Dr. Christy is a stanch supporter of the democratic party as have been all of the family, but he has never been very active, nor has he sought nor desired public office. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and in college he was a member of the Psi Omega fraternity. He is an active member of the Murray Davis Post of the American Legion of Kansas City and in the line of his profession is affiliated with the Kansas City Dental Association. For recreation Dr. Christy turns to all kinds of outdoor sports. He coaches the high school and city basket-ball teams and referees the football games. He is known to be always just in his decisions and is thoroughly familiar with every phase of coaching and refereeiug. Dr. Christy is also fond of hunting and is very proficient in that sport. While but a young man Dr. Christy has gained the very high respect of his fellows in the profession and in Festus he is readily acknowledged a progressive and representative citizen.

SAMUEL ARTHUR DEW.

Samuel Arthur Dew, who in November, 1920, was elected judge of Divlsion No. 6 of the circuit court of Jackson county, at Kansas City, Missouri, for a term of six years, he being one of the youngest judges ever elected to that bench. Mr. Dew has been practicing as a member of the law firm of Thomson, Dew & Brasher, with offices in the Scarritt building In Kansas City. He is a son of Jeremiah Dew, a former president of the Kansas City Bar Association and a leading representative of the legal profession, whose record was one which reflected credit and honor upon the history of the bench and bar of the state. He died April 17, 1915, and while he has ceased his earthly activities, his name is carved high on the roll of eminent Missouri attorneys.

Samuel Arthur Dew was educated in tbe public schools and in the Central high school of Kansas City before entering the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1906. While a student there he was a member of the University Glee Club for two years and also a member of the Dramatic Club of the university for two or three years and has always been more or less interested in the drama and in music. Returning to Kansas City, he became a law student in the Kansas City School of Law and won

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his LL. B. degree upon graduation in 1909. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and became the associate of his father in law practice, the close professional connection continuing until the death of Judge Dew in 1915. Samuel A. Dew subsequently became a member of the firm of Thomson, Dew & Brasher, occupying a very prominent and enviable position at the Kansas City bar. He is thoroughly honest, efficient, ethical, capable, in fact is a high-minded and high grade lawyer and gentleman. He was graduated cum laude from the law school and has been continuously engaged in practice since 1908, making steady progress in his profession throughout the intervening period. He has devoted his attention to the general practice of law, exclusive of criminal practice. On the 2d of November, 1920, as the republican candidate he was chosen as one of the judges of the circuit court of his county, the public recognizing his ability and feeling that his course on the bench will justify its support.

On the 14th of February, 1918, Mr. Dew was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Avery, a daughter of B. C. Avery, of Kansas City, a gentleman who is most actively interested in church work and civic affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Dew have one daughter, Virginia, who was born December 15, 1919.

Mr. Dew belongs to various social and professional clubs and is a member of the Phi Alpha Delta, a law fraternity, and of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He is likewise a member of the Kansas City Bar Association. Before the war period he was district chief of the local district of the Beta Theta Pi. In August, 1918, he went to Washington, D. C., where he became connected with the war department in the purchase, storage and traffic division. He had charge of legal work in connection with the condemning of land for war purposes and he was recommended for a captaincy, but before he received his commission the armistice was signed. He was one of the organizers of the Meadow Lake Country Club and owns land in the vicinity of the club grounds. Mr. Dew is a descendant of early Methodist pioneers and was reared in that faith. Actively interested in all those affairs which make for progressive citizenship, for the upbuilding of the community and the advancement of the public good, he has proven himself a most valued and representative resident of Kansas City. At the same time he has gained an enviable place as an attorney of superior ability and is the legal representative of large lumber interests, banks and other corporations. The son of a distinguished lawyer, he is carrying out the traditions and principles of his father and is thus adding new lustre to an untarnished family name.

WILLIAM MONROE DAVIS, D. D. S.

Prominent among the men of the dental profession in Elvins, is Dr. William Monroe Davis, who was born on his father's farm near Vienna, Maries county, May 10, 1897. His father, Perry Edwin Davis, now farming in Phelps county, was born in Maries county in 1861, and he is widely known as one of the most progressive and successful business men throughout the county in which he makes his home. He has always engaged in farming and in addition has dealt extensively in horses. The father of Perry Edwin Davis, William Davis, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and came to Missouri early in 1840, settling on a farm in Maries county. The mother of Dr. William Monroe Davis whose name introduces this review, was before her marriage Mary Emiline Johnson and her birth occurred in Maries county on the 18th of October, 1873, the daughter of Monroe Johnson who during his lifetime followed the occupations of lawyer, Methodist minister, school-teacher and farmer. His death occurred about 1890. The first member of the Johnson family to take up residence in Missouri was Thomas J. Johnson, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this review, who in the year 1816, in a covered wagon or "prairie schooner" as they were called, rolled into what is now Maries county and camped on Lane's Prairie, the exact spot which today is known as the William Johnson farm. Thomas J. Johnson had come from White county, Tennessee, and with him were his family and his three brothers, James, William and John and his two cousins, Thomas and James Johnson, these two cousins being afterwards known as "Old Tom" and "Old Jimmie" Johnson. They also brought with them their slaves. William and John Johnson were massacred by the Indians shortly after their arrival, while they were

hunting somewhere near where the Lindell store is now located. A son of Thomas J. Johnson was Miscal Johnson, the great-grandfather of Dr. William M. Davis, a native of Maries county and a prosperous lawyer of that community. The Johnson family were originally from England, their ancestors settling in this country at an early day. The paternal grandmother, Eliza Tennyson, was a member of the well known and prominent family of that name in South Carolina.

The education of Dr. William Monroe Davis was obtained in the common schools of Maries county until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he entered the Dixon, Pulaski county, high school and then the St. James high school at which institution he completed his preliminary education. He then entered the state normal school at Cape Girardeau and subsequently the St. Louis University from which he was graduated in 1919 with the degree of D. D. S. He located at Elvins for practice and is steadily building up an extensive and lucrative patronage.

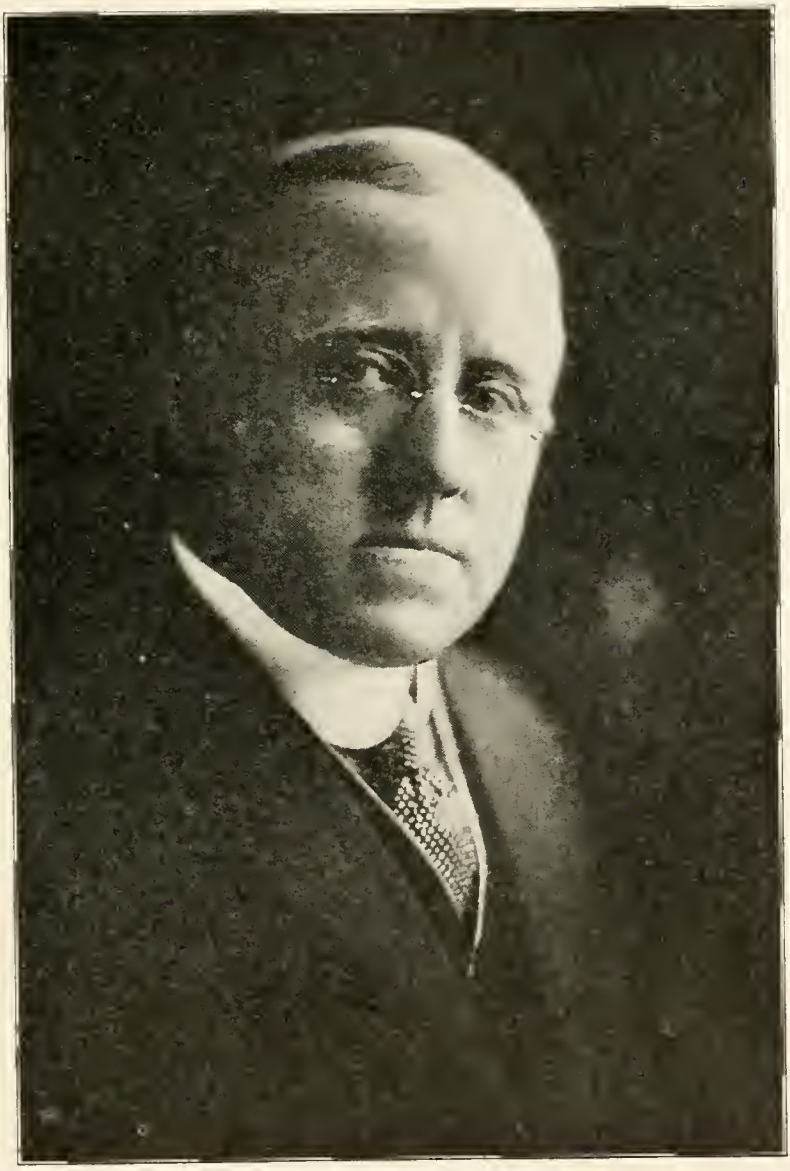
Politically Dr. Davis has given his allegiance to the democratic party. He has never been very active and has neither desired nor sought public office. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, belonging to Benjamin Franklin Lodge, No. 642 of St. Louis. In January, 1918, Dr. Davis was inducted into the medical reserve of the army at Jefferson Barracks and he was called into active service September 3d. Dr. Davis is fond of reading and much of his spare time is spent in this manner. He is continually studying his profession and keeping in touch with the rapid strides which are being made daily. Dr. Davis is now but twenty-three years of age and has already won acknowledgment among the members of the profession in his county.

JOSEPH CARL SCHROEDER.

Joseph Carl Schroeder, attorney at law, with offices in the Merchants Laclede building in St. Louis, in which city he was born February 15, 1880, is a son of John H. Schroeder, whose birth occurred in Oestnerbroeck, Germany, and who in 1862 came to the United States, landing in New York. He at once gave evidence of his loyalty to his adopted land by joining the Union army, with which he served for two years. Previous to his arrival in New York he had gone to London, England, where he had acquainted himself with the sugar refining business. After the war, in 1865, he went to South America, where he remained for a few years engaged in various commercial lines. He then returned to the United States and was again engaged in the sugar-refining business in New Orleans for several years. He next went to Wisconsin, where he conducted an extensive lumber business for several years and then came to St. Louis, where he entered into active association with the first match manufacturing company in the city, having charge of the plant. He was a man of strong character who developed large and important business interests and he became a well known factor in the public life of the community, exerting a strongly felt influence on behalf of progress and improvement. He died May 17, 1917, having for ten years survived his wife, who was in her maidenhood Anna M. Meier and was born in Hanover, Germany. She passed away December 19, 1907. They had a family of ten children.

Joseph C. Schroeder, who was the fourth in order of birth, was educated in the public and parochial schools of St. Louis and later continued his studies in the Jones Commercial College and Walther College, both of St. Louis, Missouri. He next entered the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1915, and in December of that year he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has engaged in general law practice, largely specializing in civil cases and he combines a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence with marked ability in applying these principles to the points in litigation. He belongs to the Missouri State Bar Association and enjoys the high respect of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession. He was appointed provisional judge by the judges of the city, his duty being to occupy the bench when the judges needed assistance through illness or through an over-crowded docket.

Mr. Schroeder belongs to Missouri Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and to the Elks Lodge, No. 9. In politics he is an active republican and is a member of the St. Louis republican city central committee, serving on several important com-



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mittees, but has never been an office seeker, although keenly interested in the vital political problems of the day. He is a lover of music and reads extensively, especially giving his time to history, science and research work. Aside from his connection with the Elks and Masons he is identified with the United Commercial Travelers, the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, the Illinois Traveling Men's Association, the American Traveling Men's Association, the Liberty Bell Club and the Century Boat Club.

ROBERT D. IRLAND, M. D.

Dr. Robert D. Irland is engaged in the practice of general surgery in Kansas City, where he has lived since 1897. Pennsylvania numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Danville, September 15, 1879, his parents being James M. and Lucy (Maxwell) Irland. They too were natives of the Keystone state, and the father was a soldier of the Civil war. He ran away from home and enlisted when he was eighteen years of age, joining the Union army as a member of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served for a year and a half, when he was captured and paroled. Later he made his way back to the line and was with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. For many years he was active in the public life of his city, and served as a member of the school board of Danville, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Irland obtained his early education in the common and high schools of Danville, Pennsylvania, being graduated with the class of 1896. He then entered the employ of Parke-Davis & Company, with which firm he remained for nine years and while engaged in handling the remedies manufactured by the firm his interest in the practice of medicine and surgery was awakened and he resolved to become a member of the profession. Accordingly he enrolled as a student in the University of Kansas Medical school and was graduated in 1909 with the M. D. degree. He at once began practice in Kansas City, where he has since remained. He has given his entire attention to surgical practice.

On the 23d of October, 1918, Dr. Irland enlisted for service in the World war and became a captain. He was ordered to the New York Neuro-surgical School of New York city, and was afterward transferred to the United States General Hospital No. 28 at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where he remained until he was discharged from the army October 22, 1919, being there all through the period of receiving and caring for the wounded who were sent to Fort Sheridan from France.

On the 26th of November, 1912, the Doctor was married in Danville, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary Ruth Holloway, whose people were natives of the Keystone state. Their children are Ann Holloway and Robert D., Jr. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Irland gives his political support to the republican party, and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but does not seek nor desire political office. He belongs to the Nu Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity and he is identified with the Jackson County, the Missouri State and the American Medical Associations, the Northeast Kansas Medical Society, the Southwestern Medical Society and the American College of Surgery.

OTTO EDWARD KRIEGE, D. D.

An educator and divine whose achievements have made him widely known is Dr. Otto E. Kriege, who is an influential factor in the governmental affairs of the German Methodist church. Since 1910 he has acted as president of the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, the object of which as set forth in the charter is "to educate the youth of the land in the arts and sciences, ancient and modern languages, theology and philosophy, and such other branches as are usually taught in higher institutions of learning."

The Kriege ancestry is traceable as far back as 1636. Dr. Otto E. Kriege was born at Belleville, Illinois, November 20, 1865, a son of the Rev. E. H. and Mary E. (Lehr) Kriege. The former was born in Lienen, Westphalia, Germany, December 15, 1827,

and obtained his education in the schools of his native land. In 1849 he came to the United States and was one of the pioneer ministers in the German Methodist church. For thirty-five years he was pastor of that denomination in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. The Methodist Episcopal church at South Fork, near Nokomis, Illinois, was founded by him in 1870. At the time of his death, February 4, 1889, he was presiding elder of the church. Mary Elizabeth Lehr, a daughter of Solomon Lehr, the mother of the subject of this review, was born on the 2d of December, 1836, in Indiana and her death occurred in Denver, Colorado, in 1917. The Lehrs were originally from Bavaria, but her father was born in Maryland. The progenitor of the family in this country was Christian Lehr, who settled in America in the early part of the eighteenth century. Rev. and Mrs. Kriege were survived by four children of whom Dr. Otto E. was the third in order of birth.

At an early age, Dr. Kriege accompanied his parents from Belleville, the place of his birth, to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he attended the public schools for some time before removing to Lawrence, Kansas, where he entered high school. He was graduated from that institution with the class of 1881, and soon after went to Denver, Colorado, and accepted a clerkship with the dry goods house of Daniels & Fisher, remaining with them for a period of three years. At the termination of this time Dr. Kriege again resumed his studies, entering the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, of which he is now chief executive. He completed the course in the required four years, and was graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1888. He then went to Germany where he spent two years in the universities at Bonn and Berlin, specializing in theology and philosophy. Returning to this country he joined the West German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1890, and at once engaged in the ministry. His first pastorate was at Arlington, Nebraska, and from there he was called to Omaha, and subsequently to Sedalia, Missouri. For eight years he had served the Nebraska pastorates and after one year at Sedalia, he came into the college at Warrenton, in 1899 as one of the professors. In 1909 he was elected acting president and in the following year, president of the school, succeeding Dr. George B. Addicks whose death occurred in that year.

The beginning of the Central Wesleyan College dates back to 1852 when a company of German Methodist ministers met in Winchester, Illinois, and determined to found a college in order to establish better educational advantages for their children and to rear an educated ministry. This institution, in Quincy, Illinois, had a hard time maintaining itself and in 1864 at a convention of German Methodists it was decided to open an orphan asylum and school at Warrenton. The Niedringhaus brothers of the St. Louis Stamping Company, Lieut. Governor E. O. Stanard and General W. S. Rosekrans were among the promoters of this worthy undertaking. In 1870 the institution was named the "Central Wesleyan College and Orphan Asylum," and in 1884 the college and asylum were separated, the college being officially designated as "Central Wesleyan College" and the orphan asylum as "Central Wesleyan Orphan Home." In 1909 the German College at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, was united with and became a part of Central Wesleyan. The first class from this college graduated in 1870 in the classical course, and there are now nearly a thousand graduates of whom over thirty per cent have entered the ministry. The college is noted for the long term of service of its officers and faculty. In the fifty-seven years of its existence it has had only three presidents: Rev. H. A. Koch, D. D., Rev. George B. Addicks, D. D. and Rev. Otto E. Kriege, D. D., who is still in active service. One professor is in his forty-sixth year of service and another retired, after fifty years of consecutive service, at the last commencement. The patriotic service of the college has been unique. It has always endeavored to train its students for the highest type of American citizenship and for unswerving loyalty to "Old Glory." Many of her earliest students had been Union soldiers and served as Home Guards when the town was threatened by guerillas. In the Spanish-American war the college furnished a number of her students and in the World war, Central Wesleyan College had nearly three hundred students and former students who served with the colors, nine of whom paid the supreme sacrifice. A monument to their memory has been erected on the campus and was dedicated on November 11, 1920, Armistice Day. The enrollment in the college last year (1919-20) was three hundred and sixty-three of whom one hundred and twelve were in the college of liberal arts. There are seven students from China now attending the college. There are twenty-five professors and assistants. The building and grounds are valued at two hundred thousand dollars, the funds of the college amount to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars and a

campaign for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more is now on, in which President Kriege and C. J. Jacoby, of Alton, Illinois, are meeting with remarkable success.

It was on the 16th of September, 1890, that Dr. Otto E. Kriege was united in marriage to Miss Emma R. Frick, a daughter of Conrad Frick, a merchant of Denver, Colorado. Her father was born in the Palatinate, Germany, and came to the United States at the age of eighteen years. His first home in this country was at St. Joseph, Missouri, from which place he drove with his family and friends to Denver, in 1861. He was one of the earliest pioneers of that town, which was then known as Aurora. He cast his first vote for Lincoln. He was a prominent member of the Methodist church and a lay delegate to three general conferences. Two children have been born to the union of Dr. and Mrs. Kriege, namely: Edith Helene and Herbert Frick. Edith Helene, who graduated from Central Wesleyan in 1911 as A. B. and then took a post-graduate course at Oberlin, is now the wife of Prof. Paul E. Hemke, professor of mathematics in the United States Naval Academy, who was graduated from Central Wesleyan in 1909 as A. B., then attended the Chicago University and was there graduated A. M. in 1917. Prof. and Mrs. Hemke are parents of two children, Harold Paul and Marjorie Helene, both of early age. Herbert Frick graduated from Central Wesleyan with the B. S. degree in 1916, taught three years and received his A. M. degree from the University of Missouri in 1920. He is now an instructor in chemistry in the latter institution. During the World war he was in the Coast Artillery Corps, being stationed at Portland, Maine. He received his discharge on the 31st of December, 1918.

Dr. Kriege is politically independent, supporting the man rather than any particular party. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Warrenton Lodge, No. 609. He was secretary of the West German Conference for seven years and represented his church in the general conference in 1908, at Baltimore, Maryland; in 1912, at Minneapolis, Minnesota; and at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1916. He is the author of a History of the Conference and a History of Methodism, and his contributions to church periodicals are of frequent occurrence. Dr. Kriege is a member of the National Educational Association and the National Geographical Society. As a citizen, Dr. Kriege has acted as alderman of Warrenton and in financial circles he is also prominent, being vice president of the Bank of Warren County. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas, in 1907.

ARTHUR EMANUEL HERTZLER, M. D., PH. D., F. A. C. S.

Dr. Arthur Emanuel Hertzler, a surgeon of notable ability, whose thorough study in America and in foreign lands has gained him eminence not only as a surgeon of Kansas City but of the entire United States, was born at West Point, Iowa, July 26, 1870, his parents being Daniel and Hannah M. (Krehbiel) Hertzler. The father, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Reinphalz, Germany, and came to the United States in 1840 settling in Wadsworth, Ohio. A subsequent removal of the family to Iowa enabled Dr. Hertzler of this review to pursue his education in the public schools of that state and when he was ready for advanced work he entered the Southwest Kansas College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree in 1890. He next matriculated in the Northwestern University at Chicago, and won his degree of M. D. in 1894. He pursued post-graduate studies in the Southwest Kansas College and he located for practice at Moundridge, Kansas, but desirous of still further advancing his knowledge of the science of medicine and surgery, he went abroad and for three years was a student of anatomy and surgery in the University of Berlin. Soon after his return to his native country he settled in Kansas City, Missouri, where he acquired a large practice and steadily won a reputation as one of the leading surgeons of the United States. From 1902 until 1909 he was professor of histology, pathology, gynecology and experimental surgery at the University Medical College, and he also served as attending surgeon to the Halstead, Swedish and the General Hospitals of Kansas City. He then became assistant professor of surgery at the University of Kansas in Rosedale and in 1919 was made professor of surgery. Since 1909 he has been associated with the Bell Memorial Hospital at Rosedale, and is on the staff of St. Lukes, St. Mary's and the Halstead Hospitals. He holds to the highest standards of his profession and is constantly broadening his knowledge by research, study and investigation. In

1896 he became a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, and he also has membership with the Missouri Medical Society, the American Medical and Western Surgical Association, the Association of American Anatomists, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the American Microscopical Society and of the last named he served as president in 1912. He has made special researches in the anatomy and pathology of the peritoneum and the etiology of tumors. Long since he entered the field of medical literature, and his contributions thereto have been most valuable. His writings include: "The Morphogenesis of the Stigmata and Stomata Occurring in Peritoneal and Vascular Endothelium" (1901); "Studies in the Anatomy and Physiology of the Hip-Joint" (1909); "Quinn and Urea Hydrochlored as a Local Anesthetic" (1909); "Pseudoperitoneum, Varicosity of the Peritoneum and Sclerosis of the Mesentery," with preliminary note on Fibrous Tissue (1910); "A Treatise on Tumors" (1912); "Operations in Surgery Under Local Anesthesia" (1912), and "Pathogenesis of Congenital Cystic Disease of the Parenchymatous Organs" (1913), The Peritoneum, 2 vols. (1919), Clinical Surgery by Case Histories, 2 vols. (1921).

On the 1st of May, 1894, Dr. Hertzler was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Arnold, a daughter of Daniel T. Arnold, and to them have been born three daughters: Agnes H., Helen L., and Margaret L. After a legal separation Dr. Hertzler was married on the 30th of July, 1907, to Mrs. Edith D. Sarrasin. His daughter, Agnes H., was recently graduated with honors from the University of Kansas, completing her course in January, 1920, with the degree of M. D. She is now practicing in Kansas City, specializing in the treatment of diseases of the eye. Dr. Hertzler is very fond of hunting and possesses a fine collection of modern rifles and pistols.

EDGAR F. BEASLEY.

Edgar F. Beasley, president of the Pearl Steam Laundry Company, operating two laundries—the Nu Way and the Pearl Steam Laundry—also past president of the Dry Alliance of Buchanan county, and in other ways identified with the business and public interests of St. Joseph, was born in Boone county, Missouri, December 18, 1871, a son of Noah and Permelia (Wayland) Beasley. The father was a native of Standardsville, Greene county, Virginia, and removed to Boone county, this state, in 1856. On January 9, 1860, he married Permelia Wayland, who was born in Boone county. On settling in that county, Mr. Beasley acquired a tract of land which he developed and cultivated, making his place one of the best farms in the locality, and he continued its operation until his death, which occurred as the result of a paralytic stroke in 1897. His passing was regarded as the loss of a valued citizen who had made for himself a wide circle of friends during the many years of his residence in the part of Boone county where he made his home. His widow is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Morris, the wife of Dr. W. A. Morris, a well known physician of Columbia, Missouri.

Edgar F. Beasley received his early education in the public schools of Boone county and some time later entered the Missouri State University, receiving the degrees of B. S. and P. E. B. in 1894. Following his graduation, he taught school for one year and subsequently engaged in the produce and grocery business in Columbia and Gallatin, his connection therewith covering a period of nine years, but on August 1, 1903, he became identified with the laundry business in Columbia. On April 1, 1904, he sold his interests there and removed to St. Joseph, where in company with his brother, Mont L., he bought the Pearl Steam Laundry. In September, 1908, the business was incorporated as the Pearl Steam Laundry Company, and of this Mr. Beasley became president at that time. The success which attended his efforts in this direction induced him to extend the scope of his operations and in 1913 the brothers established a branch laundry for the purpose of handling family washing on an extensive scale, this being conducted under the name of the Quick Service Laundry. That title was retained until May, 1919, when it was changed to the Nu Way Family System Laundry. Both establishments have prospered and have continued to grow in the public confidence. Edgar F. Beasley is a member of the Missouri Laundry Owners Association, of which he was president in 1916, and of which he is a member of the executive committee at the present time.

On November 19, 1896, Edgar F. Beasley was united in marriage to Miss Harriett N. Conger, of Columbia, and to this union two children have been born:

EDGAR F. BEASLEY

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Angeline M. and William Conger. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which Mr. Beasley is a steward and lay leader, also acting as chairman of the public service committee of the church, and in other directions both he and his wife give of their time and effort to the advancement of the social and cultural activities of the community in which they live.

Mr. Beasley is a supporter of the democratic party but does not seek political preferment. He served as chairman of the welfare committee of the Commerce Club of St. Joseph in the years 1915-16-17, bringing sound judgment coupled with rare intelligence to bear on the work of that committee. In 1918 Mr. Beasley was elected president of the Dry Alliance of St. Joseph and of Buchanan county. He is a member of the Commerce Club, the Rotary Club, the St. Joseph Country Club, the Athletic Club, the Automobile Club and the St. Joseph Advertising Club, in all of which he takes an active interest.

ERNEST W. CAVANESS, M. D.

Dr. Ernest W. Cavaness, member of the medical profession in Kansas City, was born August 30, 1883, in Monticello, Arkansas, his parents being J. A. and Ella L. (Steadman) Cavaness, the former a native of Virginia while the latter was born in North Carolina. The father was engaged in merchandising in Blum, Texas, where he likewise filled the offices of justice of the peace and notary public. He was a pioneer settler of the town and a most prominent and influential citizen there. As it was an inland town it was necessary to haul all freight by team as they were sixty-five miles from Dallas, Texas, the nearest railroad point. J. A. Cavaness was a soldier of the Civil war, joining the army when but seventeen years of age in connection with his father and his future father-in-law. He remained in the service for two and a half years.

Dr. Cavaness obtained a common and high school education at Blum, Texas, and then went to Weatherford, Texas, where he continued for two and a half years. He afterwards attended the Texas Polytechnic College at Fort Worth for three years and was graduated with the degrees of B. C. S., B. L. and B. S. At a later period he attended the University of Texas at Galveston as a medical student for a period of four years and was graduated in 1910 with the M. D. degree. Upon competitive examination he came to Kansas City, and spent eighteen months in the Kansas City General Hospital as interne. He was next associated with the board of public welfare of Kansas City and was made medical director at the Municipal Farm, and Women's Reformatory acting as its superintendent and having entire charge there. He continued in that position for two years and was the first medical director on the farm. He then resigned the superintendency and took up private practice having an office in the city but continuing the medical work at the Municipal Farm and Reformatory for two years. Later resigning this position he was made president of the board of medical inspectors of the public schools of Kansas City, which position he filled until he joined the army on the 22d of May, 1917.

Dr. Cavaness was one of the officers of the medical board of examiners of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps at Kansas City. He was then attached to the Twelfth Engineers as recruiting medical officer and had entire charge of all the board of examiners for two months. He made as high as two hundred examinations in twenty-four hours. He was afterward ordered by the surgeon general to organize and equip Red Cross Ambulance Company No. 24, this company when completed was transferred to the regular army and was then ordered to Camp Funston, on the 12th of September, and attached to Division No. 89 as Ambulance Company No. 355. With this company he served throughout the war going overseas with the Eighty-ninth Division and returning with his company to Kansas City on the 20th of June, 1919. His service was of a most important character and his record a most commendable one.

On the 10th of April, 1917, in Chicago Dr. Cavaness was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Stuckie of Oklahoma City, where her parents are still living. Dr. and Mrs. Cavaness are members of the Episcopal church and he belongs also to the Masonic fraternity in which he has taken the Scottish Rite degrees and has become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Young Men's Democratic Club and several democratic organizations and gives stalwart support to the party. He

is also a member of the Phi Chi, a medical college fraternity, and along strictly professional lines he has association with the Jackson County and the Missouri State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and through the proceedings of these bodies he keeps thoroughly informed concerning the progress and advanced thought of the profession.

FOSTER H. BROWN.

Foster H. Brown, numbered among the younger representatives of the St. Louis bar already occupying a position that many an older member of the profession might well envy, was born in Huntingburg, Indiana, April 27, 1891. His father, Joshua Hightower, was a native of Kentucky, born near Bowling Green. About 1873 he removed to Indiana and there became associated with the Studebaker Wagon Company. He was an expert mathematician, was a skilled timberman and continued to act as a timber buyer for the Studebaker interests until his death, which occurred in October, 1894, when he was forty years of age. He had married Edith Clark, who was born near Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, and was descended from one of the old families of Tennessee. Her father, Joseph Clark, was born in that state and about 1850 removed to Illinois, where he resided until his death. He was a successful farmer and he carefully reared and educated a large family, numbering two sons and five daughters. Of this number Mrs. Brown was reared and educated in Jefferson county and on the 3d of June, 1890, she became the wife of Joshua Hightower. After his death she was united in marriage to Dr. Brown on the 4th of October, 1895. By her first marriage she had but one child, Foster H., of this review. Dr. Brown was a physician of Texas from 1860 to 1875. His father removed from South Carolina to northern Indiana about 1820, and was of Scotch descent and distantly connected with John Brown, the apostle of freedom for the slaves, while his wife was an own cousin of Mark Hanna. Dr. Brown was born near Liberty, in Union county, Indiana, in 1838 but for many years resided in the south, being obliged to leave Texas, however, on account of ill health. He was the youngest of twelve children and in early life he taught school, after which he read law and practiced his profession in Indiana. Later he took up the study of medicine and in 1860 removed to Texas, residing in that state and in Oklahoma until about 1875, during which period he successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. When his health failed he took up the insurance business and at the time of his marriage to Mrs. Hightower was general agent for the Des Moines Life Insurance Company in Indiana and Kentucky. During the period from 1895 until 1903 he was actively engaged in the insurance business in Indiana, Texas, Nebraska, Missouri and Alabama and in the latter year removed to St. Louis. Soon thereafter he entered the real estate business, specializing in farm property until 1908. Then again his health failed and he retired from active business, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He was born August 17, 1838, and was therefore in the seventy-ninth year of his age when he passed away April 6, 1917. His widow is still a resident of St. Louis. Dr. Brown was a stanch republican in politics and active in national affairs, his opinions long carrying weight in party councils. He was a man of large stature, standing six feet three inches in height and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. He was a forceful speaker, a capable man in every connection and was an ideal stepfather, giving to Mr. Brown of this review all of the loving care and attention that an own father could bestow.

Foster H. Brown, who took the name of his stepfather, was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, attending the Stoddard school and the Central high school, being graduated from the latter in 1913. After finishing the grade work in 1907 he entered the employ of the Law Library Association as assistant librarian, filling that position until July 1, 1918. For two years he was day assistant and on the 1st of November, 1909, was made night librarian, continuing in the latter position until he finished his law school course. In September, 1915, he entered the Washington University law school as a special student, and during the succeeding three years he completed one year of academic work and the full law course and was graduated with the law class of June, 1918, receiving the LL. B. degree. He

FOSTER H. BROWN

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had been admitted to practice in July, 1917, but did not enter upon the active work of the profession until he had been graduated from Washington University. He then entered the office of the late Jeptha D. Howe, one of the most prominent attorneys and political leaders of Missouri, their association being maintained until Mr. Howe's death on the 11th of March, 1919. Since that time Mr. Brown has remained alone and continues in the general practice of his profession. He is an able young lawyer, conversant with the principles of jurisprudence and seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a principle to a point in litigation. His careful analysis, his clear reasoning and his forceful presentation of his cause have been convincing factors in winning the verdict desired for his clients. He belongs to the St. Louis Bar Association and also to the Law Library Association.

On the 4th of May, 1917, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Eleanore Lucille Fleming, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Wesley L. and Jennie (Brandon) Fleming. They have one son, Foster Hightower, Jr., who was born January 26, 1918, in St. Louis.

During the war with Germany Mr. Brown applied for entrance to the officers' training camp and was assigned to Fort Riley. This occurred about the time of his marriage. He also served on the legal advisory board of the third ward during the first draft and later served full time as an advisor in the second draft in the twenty-third ward. Mr. Brown is a member of Phi Alpha Omega and Phi Delta Phi. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in the projects and plans of that organization for the upbuilding of the city, for the extension of its business relations and the development of its high civic standards. He votes with the republican party and is a member of the Twenty-eighth Ward Republican Club. Dominated by a laudable ambition, he has made steady progress since he began his preparation for the legal profession and his course at the bar has been a highly gratifying one.

EDWARD HENRY WINTER.

Edward Henry Winter of Warrenton, editor of the Warrenton Banner, was born April 5, 1879, on his father's farm near New Truxton, Warren county, Missouri. His father was Frederick Anton Winter, who was born March 10, 1843, in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, and his parents were Henry and Elizabeth Winter. His mother died when Frederick A. Winter was a child, and in 1852 he was brought to the United States with his father who had remarried, and landed at New Orleans after a voyage of seven weeks on a sailing vessel. After a trip up the Mississippi river, Henry Winter and his family settled upon a tract of virgin land in Warren county, about five miles from Warrenton, where he cleared up enough space to build a log cabin, and year by year improved his land erecting buildings and cutting the timber. He was an expert carpenter and a careful farmer and became a prominent man in the community. He was a member of the German Methodist church, in which he held the position of steward. He departed this life at his home in Lincoln county, January 4, 1885. Frederick A. Winter was the second child of Henry Winter, and his boyhood days were spent on the Warren county farm. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Twenty-eighth Missouri Infantry on the 18th of August, 1861. His company was consolidated with other companies and became known as the Custis Horse. He was a member of this regiment two years, when it became the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. He held the office of sergeant and served during the entire war, taking part in many severe engagements yet was wounded but once—at Salem, Alabama. He was one of the gallant soldiers who marched with Sherman to the sea. He was married to Dora Drunert, January 1, 1867, and she passed away four years later, leaving two children, Amanda, who later married August Luecekman of Mexico, Missouri, and Mary, who is the wife of John Owings, residing near New Truxton. On September 14, 1871, F. A. Winter was married to Dora Richterberg, daughter of Simon Richterberg. She was born in Germany September 14, 1847 and came to America alone. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom Edward H. Winter was the fifth. They often suffered the pangs of poverty, and shared to the fullest extent the hardships and privations of the pioneer days.

Under such conditions Edward Henry Winter grew to young manhood, and learned early in life the value of a dollar and the meaning of a full day's work. He also learned

many important and impressive lessons at the hands of a kind mother and a devoted father, that guided him rightly in later years. Owing to the straightened circumstances of his family, he spent his boyhood days at hard labor in aiding to provide food and raiment for the family. The rudiments of an education were given him in the little schoolhouse on the hill where the facilities for teaching were indeed limited. However by burning midnight oil and by incessant work, he was enabled to finish the public school course at the head of his class when he was eighteen years of age. On the 27th of May, 1896, the old family home was destroyed by a cyclone, and in the reconstruction of the house he received injuries which it was thought would leave him a cripple for life. It was then that his parents decided to give him a more liberal education, and in the fall of 1900 he enrolled as a student in the Central Wesleyan College of Warrenton, Missouri, and completed the preparatory course in one year. In the next three years he completed a full four years' course, and was graduated with honors in June, 1904. He then spent a year in the United States customs service, after which he was chosen business manager and editor of the Banner at Warrenton. By industry and continuous hard work the paper was gradually built up, and it is now one of the leading weeklies in northeast Missouri.

Mr. Winter was married October 18, 1905, to Miss Dena M. Koelling, a daughter of Charles H. Koelling, a miller of Truxton, Missouri, where he now resides. He was born January 4, 1854, in Warren county, the son of George H. and Elizabeth (Tiemeyer) Koelling, both of whom were natives of Germany from which country they emigrated to the United States in 1848. During the voyage their ship was burned at sea and they barely escaped with their lives. Charles H. Koelling became one of the most prosperous millers and prominent citizens of the district. His wife was Mary, the daughter of Anton Bebermeyer. She was born in Warren county, and departed this life April 7, 1893, leaving four children, Dena, the wife of Edward Henry Winter, being the second of the four children, all of whom are girls. Mr. and Mrs. Winter are the parents of three children, Lyman Laurence, Dorothea Martha Marie, Karl Edward, all of whom are students in the Warrenton public schools.

Mr. Winter has membership with Warrenton Lodge, No. 609, A. F. & A. M. He is a member of the Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis, having taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to Warrenton Lodge, No. 285, I. O. O. F., and is past grand. Mr. and Mrs. Winter are members of the Methodist church, where Mr. Winter holds the office of steward. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party, and has served the public and his party in many ways in local affairs.

Mr. Winter is possessed of much literary ability, and his editorials are much quoted by the press in general. He wrote the history of Warren county in Williams' History of Northeast Missouri. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of Warrenton than Mr. Winter. He has been an important factor in business circles and his prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public spirited, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral intellectual and material welfare of the community.

JAMES MADISON WOOD.

James Madison Wood, now and for many years past closely identified with the cause of education in Missouri, one of its most cultured scholars, and since 1912 president of Stephens College, Columbia, was born in Hartville, Wright county, this state, October 2, 1875, a son of James Thomas and Mary Elizabeth Wood.

James M. Wood, the subject of this sketch, was graduated from the Normal School, Warrensburg, Missouri, in 1901, with the degree of B. Pe.; with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts on graduation, from the University of Missouri, 1907, and from Columbia University, 1911, with the degree of Master of Arts. He has devoted his whole life to the cause of education and has rendered excellent service to the youth whose studies have been entrusted to his care. Commencing his career as a teacher in 1894, he continued from that date up to 1904 either as teacher or principal in various schools in Missouri, at the same time preparing himself for the broader and more responsible sphere which he ultimately reached. Mr. Wood became superintendent of schools at Edina, Missouri, and continued thus from 1904 to 1906; he filled a similar position during the years 1907-10 at Fredericktown, Missouri; with the department of education,

State Teachers College, Springfield, Missouri, 1911-12, and has been president of Stephens College, Columbia, from 1912 to the present time, bringing to bear on the duties of his present responsible position the fruits of a ripe scholarship and wise administrative qualities.

On December 24, 1896, Professor Wood was united in marriage to Miss Lela Raney. They are earnest members of the Baptist church and active supporters of all its good works. Professor Wood is an independent voter in political affairs, preferring to support sound measures and good men, rather than party or party emblems. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar; he also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in the college fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, in the affairs of all of which he takes a warm interest.

ROBERT EDWIN DONNELL, M. D.

One of the most prominent and well known physicians of De Soto, Jefferson county, is Dr. Robert Edwin Donnell, who is also a director and president of the Farmers & Citizens State Bank. He is a native of Missouri, having been born on his father's farm five miles southeast of De Soto, November 1, 1877. His father, Thomas Jefferson Donnell, was a son of Eli Donnell, further mention of whom is made in the review of Dr. Jesse F. Donnell to be found on another page of this work. Thomas Jefferson Donnell was born in Jefferson county on the land which his father entered from the government in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was a man of strong character and religious beliefs, and in addition to farming, which occupation he followed throughout his entire life, he served as county judge of Jefferson county for some time. The mother of Robert Edwin Donnell and the wife of Thomas Jefferson Donnell, was Paulina Pinson Donnell, who was born about a mile south of De Soto and is now making her home in De Soto. She was the daughter of Leander Pinson, a farmer of Jefferson county who was born on a farm in Washington county. Her grandfather was Aaron Pinson, a native of Kentucky who came to Missouri as a young man and settled in Washington county.

Dr. Robert E. Donnell obtained his education in the common schools of Jefferson county until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the De Soto high school from which institution he was graduated in 1897. He then decided upon a medical career and as a result entered the Beaumont Medical College in St. Louis, graduating in 1900 with the degree of M. D. After a year as an interne in Alexian Brothers Hospital at St. Louis, he went to Bloomsdale, Missouri, where he entered into practice and remained there for three and one-half years, building up an extensive patronage. In the fall of 1904 he took a post-graduate course at Marion Sims Beaumont Medical College, studying general medicine and surgery and in 1905 chose De Soto as a desirable location and resumed his practice which he still continues. Since 1912 he has operated the principle drug store of this town in addition to his professional duties, and since 1909 has been resident surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Dr. Donnell was one of the organizers of the Farmers & Citizens State Bank at De Soto and has served as director and president. The bank was organized with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars and this organization is highly prosperous. The bank paid a dividend its third year.

On the 2d of October, 1907, Dr. Donnell was married to Miss Rachael E. Rippy, a daughter of Samuel Rippy, a lawyer of Jefferson county for many years, who is now retired and living in De Soto. The Rippy family is one of the oldest in this section of the state. Samuel Rippy was born in Jefferson county, a son of Hamilton S. Rippy whose birth occurred in St. Charles, Missouri, in 1810. When an infant Hamilton S. Rippy removed with his parents to Potosi and in later life became a progressive and well known merchant of Jefferson county. His death occurred in 1876. The father of Hamilton S. Rippy was Henry S. Rippy, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1810, settling in St. Charles. Mrs. Donnell was born in Prescott, Arkansas, the third in order of birth in a family of seven children born to Samuel Rippy. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Donnell: Robert Edwin, Jr.; Virginia Maurine; and Thomas Allison. All three are attending the De Soto public schools.

Since age conferred upon Dr. Donnell the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party. For the past five years he has been

serving as county health officer, receiving his appointment by the county court. Fraternally he is a Mason, having membership in De Soto Lodge, No. 119. He is likewise a member of Copestone Chapter, R. A. M., No. 33, of De Soto, and is a Knight Templar of De Soto Commandery, No. 56. Dr. Donnell is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to De Soto Lodge. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and Dr. Donnell has been a steward for a number of years and is also actively interested in Sunday school work. As an associate of those organizations calculated to bring about the progress and unification of the medical profession he is a member of the American Medical, Missouri State, and Jefferson County Associations. He is county chairman of the Missouri Tuberculosis Association, and during the World war was on the county registration, draft and examining board. Dr. Donnell is literarily inclined and he is a great reader. Few men are more prominent in professional and business circles than Dr. Donnell and he is readily recognized as one of De Soto's most progressive and representative citizens.

FREDERICK D. WILKINS.

Frederick D. Wilkins, who for six years has been prominent in the real estate circles of Louisiana, was born in this town April 28, 1889. His father, Marion Wilkins, is a native of Kentucky, having been born near Louisville. After the close of the Civil war he removed to Missouri, locating first in Clarksville and then in Louisiana in which latter place he still makes his home. The mother of Mr. Wilkins, Josephine (Wyble) Wilkins, is a native of Virginia. Her father, Henry Wyble, was of Scotch descent but a native of Kentucky who later removed to Missouri and made his home in Louisiana.

In the acquirement of an education Mr. Wilkins attended the public schools of Louisiana until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he launched into the business world as general helper in the office of the Louisiana Press-Journal. Here he remained for one year and taking advantage of all opportunities soon became expert in typesetting and printing. At the end of the year he became an employe of the Stark Nur & O. Company, engaging in general office work, a position which he held for four years. He was assistant cashier of the Burlington road at Hannibal for two years, and was then engaged as general manager of the Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Manufacturing Company of Hannibal, the largest business of its kind west of the Mississippi river. For four years he continued in this business, thoroughly mastering every detail. With these years of varied business training as a foundation in 1914 Mr. Wilkins launched into business for himself as a real estate broker, in which venture he has been gratifyingly successful. In the short time in which he has engaged in this business he has become recognized throughout the county as one of the most successful real estate brokers, his sales of farm lands for one month running into the hundred thousands, one sale of seven hundred and seventy-five acres being the largest sale of one piece of land in Pike county during the last ten years. His business is not confined to the state of Missouri but extends into Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. The offices of Mr. Wilkins are at 305½ Georgia street in the office building which he erected in 1919-20. His energy and desire for advancement always driving him forward in 1915 Mr. Wilkins commenced the study of law under some of the most able lawyers of Louisiana, and as a result of his interest and intense application he expects soon to take the examinations admitting him to the bar, and to engage in the practice. Fortunate, indeed, is Louisiana in having a man of such industry and business ability for a citizen.

On the 20th of July, 1908, at Louisiana, Mr. Wilkins was united in marriage to Miss Diane L. Robitall, daughter of Joseph Robitall. Mr. Robitall at the time of the marriage of his daughter was superintendent of the McElroy Sloan Shoe Company, but he is now residing in Montreal where he is superintendent of a large shoe factory. Mr. Robitall was born in France, but in early manhood came to Canada, later removing to Missouri, where he resided for some years. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, five children have been born: Donald Eugene; Richard Francis; Gaylord Lloyd; Glendon Harold; and Lola.

Since age conferred upon Mr. Wilkins the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and although he has never been a candidate for

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public office he is active in party work. The family are members of the Christian church of Louisiana, in the service of which Mr. Wilkins has devoted much time to Sunday school work and he is now acting as secretary of the Men's Bible class. Fraternally, Mr. Wilkins is a Modern Woodman. Notwithstanding the imperative demands of his large and successful real estate business he finds some time for recreation, which as a lover of the great outdoors he spends in various sports, fishing and hunting.

LUCINDA DE LEFTWICH TEMPLIN.

Lucinda de L. Templin, dean of the Lindenwood College of St. Charles, Missouri, was born in Nevada, Missouri, the daughter of William Wayne Templin, who was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1848, and passed away in 1901. He came to Missouri in the early '80s and engaged in the clothing business in Nevada. His father, who was of the same name, was a native of Virginia, and was of French descent. He served in the Civil war in the army of Stonewall Jackson, and was wounded while in the service. He had three brothers who served in the Confederate army, all of whom were officers. Two of them gave their lives for the cause. Miss Templin's mother was formerly Ella Rice, the daughter of Rev. Samuel Rice, a native of Bedford county, Virginia. She now resides in St. Louis.

Miss Templin's early education was acquired in the public schools of Nevada, and she later attended Stephens College at Columbia, after which she became a student at the University of Missouri where she received her A. B. with a major in sociology in 1914. She also received her B. S. degree in education and a life certificate to teach in 1914, and the following year her A. M. degree in American history. Her thesis for her A. M. degree was "The History and Development of Railroads in Missouri to 1860." She has taken post-graduate work at Harvard and specialized in vocational education in Boston where she studied three summers.

In the summer of 1920 she was detailed by the national board of prisons and prison labor to investigate the vocational education methods in the different prisons for women, so she spent one week in each of four prisons, living as the prisoners in each institution. She visited the following: Clinton Farms in New Jersey; the prison at Trenton, New Jersey; at Hudson, New Jersey; and the National Training School at Washington, D. C. She is now the Missouri representative of this national committee.

Dean Templin says of her visit to the prison at Clinton Farms, New Jersey: "Imagine my surprise, as we drove out from Trenton, New Jersey, and approached an attractive estate, covered with neat stucco cottages, well tilled fields, flourishing gardens, and beautiful trees, when I was told that this was the place whither we were bound—a woman's prison. I had thought it was a private estate, but I was informed it was where women sentenced for murdering, thieving and other crimes were confined." Dean Templin goes on to tell of the rules that govern these people and of the conditions existing in the prison, in a very interesting manner, "where the women are rebuilt physically, mentally and morally. That is what the state of New Jersey is doing at Clinton Farms for women convicted in her courts of various crimes. I visited other state institutions, but this impressed me most. It proved to me what women can do for women and what I hope women will do for women in other states, now that they have the vote."

In 1919 Miss Templin was appointed vocational advisor of the National Federation of College Women, a position which she attained entirely by her own merits. She was a student of Calvin Derrick of Trenton, New Jersey, who is the leading exponent of the parole system of the United States. While a student in his office she was given access to all of the records there which enabled her to make a study of his methods. During 1915-16 she taught in the Training School for Teachers at the University of Missouri, and in 1916 came to Lindenwood College where she took the position of dean and professor of sociology, and she has held those positions since. Dean Templin has entire charge of the educational work of the college.

Miss Templin is an accomplished writer and has published several works, including two volumes of the Alumni Directory of Lindenwood showing the present location and status of each graduate. Her "Reminiscences of Lindenwood College" covers the college history and is a classic in itself. Dean Templin is a member of the Columbian

Chapter, D. A. R.; the College Club of St. Louis; Association of Collegiate Alumni, St. Louis branch; Lindenwood College Club of St. Louis; the National Federation of College Women; the National Educational Society; the Phi Theta Kappa sorority of Lindenwood College; the Pi Lambda Theta sorority of the University of Missouri; American Prison Association; American Sociological Association; National Association of Administrative Women; Missouri Historical Association, and the Kleio Club of the University of Missouri. She is also a member of the Missouri State Teachers Association. Miss Templin is secretary of the Women's Organization of Deans of Colleges of Missouri and is the author of many bulletins and articles for the college woman.

Miss Templin was Missouri representative to the National War Council at Chicago, in October, 1917, was representative to the Missouri War Council at Jefferson City, in 1917, and has a Liberty Loan medal. She stumped the state in the interest of the Red Cross, and Liberty Loans in 1917-18, and was special representative to present "Thrift Campaign" to National Conventions of Women in the summer of 1918.

Dean Templin is always thoughtful, kindly and affable, and those, who are so fortunate as to know her personally, have for her warm regard. A woman of great natural ability, her success in her chosen vocation has been uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a person in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and that is what Miss Templin has done. She has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and has gained a most satisfactory reward. Her life is exemplary in all respects and she has ever supported those interests which are calculated to benefit and uplift humanity, while her own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation. She is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one that has long been considered as conserving the welfare by furthering the ends of civilization and progress.

EDWARD ALBERT RAITHEL.

Edward Albert Raithel, a lawyer practicing at the St. Louis bar as a member of the firm of Oliver, Raithel & Lacy, has from the age of eleven years been dependent upon his own resources and through successive stages of progress has reached his present position as an able representative of the bar. He was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, September 16, 1880, and is a son of Christian H. Raithel, who was born in Germany and came to America in 1844, when a young man of twenty-two years. On reaching this country he joined the navy and was a commissioned officer, serving as first lieutenant with the fleet at Vera Cruz in the siege of Mexico, for the country was then in the midst of the Mexican war. On the return of the fleet he resigned from the navy and accepted a commission in the land forces of the United States army, joining his command at Fort Omaha. He had received a thorough military training in Germany and he rendered active aid to his adopted country throughout the entire Mexican campaign. In 1847 he came to Missouri in company with returning troops from this and neighboring states. Mr. Raithel was a cabinet maker by trade and afterwards followed contracting and building. He worked on the first capitol building at Jefferson City and for a long period was prominent in connection with building operations in this state. He was a man of liberal education who fluently spoke three languages, French, German and English, and he was most earnest and convincing in argument. In politics he was a republican and gave stanch support to the party, doing everything in his power to promote its success and also to bring about civic betterment, but he never sought or desired office as a reward for his public service. He died in St. Louis in 1900 at the age of seventy-seven years and six months. In early manhood he had wedded Mary Katherine Kramer, a native of Germany, who was born in 1835 and was brought to America by her parents in 1838. She was reared and educated in Jefferson City, Missouri, and in 1853, in St. Louis, gave her hand in marriage to Christian H. Raithel. They had a family of eighteen children, thirteen sons and five daughters, of whom seven sons and a daughter are yet living. The mother passed away September 15, 1918, in St. Louis, at the age of eighty-three years and six months. The father proved his devotion to his country by his service as a soldier

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in the Civil war and served throughout the entire period of hostilities between the north and the south, being wounded on two occasions. He was for a portion of that period provost marshal of Chicago and was ever loyal and courageous in the discharge of duty.

Edward A. Raithel, the youngest of the family, pursued a public school education in St. Louis to the age of eleven years, when he started out to earn his living. He was first employed by the Enterprise China & Glass Company and in his business career made steady advancement. At length he took up the study of pharmacy, to which he devoted two years, and then became a law student. He availed himself of every opportunity to master the principles of jurisprudence and in 1901 matriculated in the law department of Washington University. He was admitted to practice March 25, 1905, and entered upon the active practice of the profession in St. Louis, where he has since remained, engaged in general civil practice. He began his study of law and his practice with Judge Robert F. Walker, chief justice of the Missouri supreme court. Mr. Raithel is a wise counselor, an able advocate and his ability is attested by the court records, which bear testimony to the many verdicts which he has won favorable to the interests of his clients. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State and American Bar Associations.

On the 28th of June, 1911, in St. Louis, Mr. Raithel was married to Miss Gertrude Meyers, a native of Jefferson City, Missouri, and a daughter of W. W. and Bertha (Degg) Meyers. They now have two children: Madeline, born in St. Louis, June 16, 1912; and Edward A., Jr., December 29, 1915.

Mr. Raithel is deeply interested in all that pertains to public progress and especially to the welfare and upbuilding of his city. He is now the president of the Farragut School Patrons Association and from 1913 to 1914 he was a director of the board of trustees of the Missouri Botanical Gardens Association. In politics he is an earnest democrat, active in support of the party. In 1911 he was elected for a six years' term as a member of the board of education and served as its president in 1913 and 1914, completing his term in April, 1917. In May of the same year he was appointed by President Wilson chairman of local board, division No. 21, of the St. Louis draft board and remained as chairman until March 31, 1919. On the day following he was appointed by Attorney General Palmer special United States district attorney and proceeded to Jefferson City on orders to investigate and report upon all matters requiring attention growing out of the draft work for the eastern district of Missouri. Thus at different periods he has rendered much valuable public service to the city and the country, his thoroughly American spirit prompting him to recognize and meet the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship as well as to enjoy its privileges and opportunities.

OLIVER ERNEST HENSLEY, M. D.

Dr. Oliver Ernest Hensley, physician and surgeon of Herculaneum, Missouri, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession is one of the most prominent men in that city. He was born October 7, 1874, at Pevely, Missouri, on his father's farm. He is the son of Joel Mellon Hensley who was a Baptist minister, a native of St. Louis county who preached in Jefferson, St. Francois, and Ste. Genevieve counties, and won many friends, as he was one of the best known and highly revered men in that section of the state. He was the son of Fleming Hensley, a native of Virginia who went to Kentucky after his marriage, where he lived about one year. He then came down the Ohio river by flatboat to the Mississippi river and up the Mississippi to Jefferson county, Missouri, where he located and spent the remainder of his life. His father with two brothers came from England and settled in Virginia sometime previous to the Revolutionary war in which they took part, fighting on the side with the States. The mother of Dr. Hensley was Alice M. Williams a native of Jefferson county, the daughter of William Williams, a farmer and tobacco grower. She departed this life October 3, 1917.

Oliver Ernest Hensley acquired his early education in the country schools of Jefferson county which he attended until he was sixteen years of age, when he became a student at the Baptist College at Farmington, Missouri, and later studied one year at Kirksville in the State Normal College. He taught school for two

years in Jefferson county and then went to St. Louis where he entered the Marion Sims Beaumont Medical College from which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of M. D. He took up the practice of this profession at Pevely where he remained until 1915 when he removed to Herculaneum and went into partnership with Dr. C. W. Miller in the general practice of medicine. November 1, 1920, Dr. Miller removed to St. Louis and since that time Dr. Hensley has been alone in the practice. He is the physician and surgeon for the St. Joseph Lead Company at Herculaneum and is also local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railway and the Missouri River and Bonne Terre Railway. He has taken post-graduate work in the St. Louis University medical college, and has done much in the line of medical surgery. He was coroner of Jefferson county for a period of six years but does not hold that office now.

Dr. Hensley gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, but has never held an office other than that of coroner. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and he attends the Baptist church of Herculaneum and his wife is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Dr. Hensley was married January 16, 1908, to Miss Lillian K. Bloecher, the daughter of John Bloecher, a shoe dealer of St. Louis. He was a native of Germany where he was born in 1848, and came to St. Louis when he was seventeen years of age. Mr. Bloecher departed this life May 25, 1912. Mrs. Hensley's mother was Mina Oberwinder, the daughter of Philip Oberwinder, a teaming contractor of St. Louis. He was born in Germany and came to the United States when he was a young man and was married here. Philip Oberwinder's wife was Lucetta Oberwinder, a native of Germany, who came to the United States alone. She passed away in 1918 at the age of eighty-four.

Dr. Hensley has membership with the Masons, belonging to the Joachim Lodge, No. 164, of Hillsboro. He is also a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Acorn Lodge, No. 352, of Herculaneum, and a member of the Woodmen of America at Hillsboro. Professionally he is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association and the Jefferson County Medical Association having been the secretary of the latter for many years. Dr. Hensley devotes most of his time and attention to his profession but he is also concerned in what pertains to public progress and improvement and has cooperated heartily in many movements for the general good, standing at all times for those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride.

DR. E. M. HINER.

For twenty-seven years Dr. E. M. Hiner has been at the head of the musical organization known as Hiner's Kansas City Band, which has been heard in almost every large city on the American continent and which has at times been termed the "millionaire band." In fact Dr. Hiner is one of the best known bandmasters of the United States and has won well merited honors in this connection. He was born January 26, 1871, in Paola, Miami county, Kansas, his parents being John Painter and Ann (Hackley) Hiner. The father is a native of New Jersey and removed to Kansas about 1852. There he engaged in merchandising at Paola for many years and was also county treasurer of Miami county. Upon his retirement from office Judge Burris said of him that he was one of the very best officials the county had ever had. At the age of nineteen years he was assistant to Governor Crawford of Kansas and in his book the governor makes mention of Mr. Hiner as his "Old Faithful." He also participated in the Civil war and in the Indian fighting of the western frontier, of which he tells many an interesting tale. At the time of the sanguinary conflict between the north and the south he served with the Second Kansas Regiment of federal troops under Colonel Cloud, who was known as the "fighting colonel." Mr. Hiner is now past commander of McCashen Post, G. A. R., and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has served as colonel and assistant quartermaster general of the Kansas Brigade of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias and both he and his wife were connected with the Daughters of Rebekah. Of late years Mr. Hiner has been in the postoffice at Paola, but because of his age—he is now eighty-three—he has been

persuaded to give up this work. He has had a very eventful life, beginning with his early years in which he saw much Indian fighting. His wife was a wonderful woman endowed with a soprano voice of almost unequaled beauty and sweetness, and she possessed great skill as a gultar player, her music being a source of great enjoyment to all who knew her. Mrs. Hiner was of one-fourth Indian blood, a descendant of the Miami tribe of Indiana and a great-granddaughter of Little Turtle, the noted chief. Dr. Hiner's great-grandfather, Captain William Wells, was stolen by the Miami Indians in Kentucky when he was five years old. They took him to Ohio where he remained until he was about twenty-two years of age, living in the family of Little Turtle, the chief of the nation. Captain Wells married the chief's daughter. This was near the close of the Revolutionary war. In 1791 when General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory, marched against the Indians Little Turtle was chief in command of the Indians and Captain Wells was next in command. Later Captain Wells left the Indians and was made a commander of American troops. While in command at Fort Dearborn he was captured by the Pottawattomie Indians and tomahawked. An own cousin of Dr. Hiner's mother is of Indian lineage and when a boy in Missouri wore a blanket. He has now risen to a place of prominence and distinction in his line of business as a diamond importer of New York city. Dr. Hiner's mother was a most remarkable woman in many respects. Not only did she possess great musical talent, but she also rendered notable service to the country during the Civil war. Especially did she win distinction during Quantrell's raid and massacre at Lawrence, Kansas, where she stood on the foundation of a very large building that was under construction and sang to Quantrell's men all through the battle. As they circled the foundation, she followed around, singing all the time, and thus kept the Confederate forces from shooting the men who were within the foundation, down in the cellar or basement. This incident was related to the writer by a Mr. Rankin, one of the men whom her presence of mind and superior musical talent rescued.

Dr. Hiner, whose name introduces this review, acquired a common and high school education at Paola, Kansas, and when very young took up the study of music. While he was still in school—a lad of fourteen years—he was told by Emmerson, the great cornetist, that he ought to devote his life to music. Dr. Hiner, however, took up the study of dentistry and became very successful as a dentist of Kansas City, winning a large practice. His music, however, was his first love. He had inherited his mother's talent and ability in that art and accordingly he gave up dentistry to devote all of his time to music. Whlle in high school his first teacher was Herman Wilson. Later he studied under Emmerson and under Gilmore. He has been director of the Third Regiment Band of Kansas City for twenty-seven years, taking charge thereof when twenty-two years of age. This band has a very remarkable record, having played in most of the large cities in the United States while its rank is with the foremost band organizations. The Washington Post published at Washington, D. C., made special mention of Hiner's Band when it serenaded President McKinley in 1898. On the 23d of September of the same year the band played for the Swiss Society at Washington, D. C., In honor of the president of Switzerland, D. Richinbacker. Major General Butler also had Hiner's Band at Camp Alger on the 4th of July, 1898, and it played at the old Coats theatre four days later and then at the dedication of Swope park in Kansas City which was one of the notable social and civic events of Kansas Clty. Hiner's Band played for seven days of patriotic services in Old Glory week and also at the Theodore Roosevelt memorial services in Kansas City. Dr. Hiner played at the first solo concert at the opening of the Willis & Wood theatre, the leading theatre in its day, and he was director of the memorial services in Convention Hall held on the 9th of February, 1919. He plays every year at the American Royal Stock Show and has figured in many other musical events elsewhere. In 1912 he was in Los Angeles, California, while there had charge of musical affalrs and was in charge of the brass and reed at the Egan School of Music. In fact he was connected with nearly all of the musical interests, activities and events of Los Angeles. When in Pittsburgh the personnel of his musical organization was such as to win for it the nickname of the "millionaire band." He now maintains a school of music for band work in Kansas City and it is his aim to have the best band in the United States. He is steadily working with that end in view, devoting four days each week to perfecting his organizatlon.

In 1890 Dr. Hiner was married to Miss Berta Steel, who passed away in Cali-

fornia in 1914. On the 29th of April, 1919, in Kansas City, he wedded Anna Moore, who possesses a wonderful voice which is being developed under some of the best instructors of the country. By her former marriage she had a son, Everett Moore, who is a fine boy, now in the Westport high school. There is an exceedingly strong attachment between Dr. Hiner and his wife's son and in fact Dr. Hiner devotes his entire time to his family when not occupied with his professional duties. He belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose and is a generous supporter of the home of that order at Mooseheart. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of lodge, chapter, council and commandery. He belongs to the Ad Club, is a charter member of the Rotary Club, is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and has membership in the Nightingale Club. The development of musical taste and talent and the entertainment of the public through music has been his life work and he realizes fully the good that may be done in the cultivation of a taste for the best music. He is greatly opposed to anything in music that tends to lower the morals and is constantly striving for the development of higher standards. The press throughout the country bears testimony to his talent. The International Musician of St. Louis said: "Dr. E. M. Hiner has long ranked at the very top of his profession. He is noted for the seriousness with which he takes his art and one is always assured that the utmost of each selection will be brought out with the finesse and skill that always distinguishes a truly great artist." The New York Musical Courier wrote: "Dr. E. M. Hiner is a cornetist par excellence. The Doctor produces a beautiful tone and seems able to control it in all registers, playing high D and E with the same ease and beauty that he does low G and F sharp or notes in the middle register." Of him the United Musician of New York city said: "Dr. Hiner is extremely human in his selection and interpretation of music for a cosmopolitan audience." And to show that a prophet is not always without honor in his own country we quote from the Kansas City Star concerning Dr. Hiner's solo at the Symphony Concert: "The one solo on the program was a concert piece for cornet with orchestral accompaniment, and nothing but praise can be given the soloist, Dr. E. M. Hiner. With characteristic modesty he played concealed amongst his accompanists, but was called to the front by the enthusiasm of the audience at the end. His tone was pure and sweet and he made the most of the composition."

CHARLES WILLIAM RANSOM.

Charles William Ransom is well known in educational circles as the author of the Ransomerian system of penmanship, as a teacher and as the author of various standard textbooks on penmanship. He has gained wide recognition in this connection and, moreover, he holds the world's first prize for course in penmanship. He was born in Osage county, Kansas, February 4, 1871. His father, William M. Ransom, was born in Indiana and came west in 1870, settling first in Osage county, Kansas, making the journey by boat from St. Louis. He devoted his life to fruit growing and farming, remaining active in those lines of business until his death, which occurred in 1898. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he took active part, doing all in his power to further the growth of the church and extend its influence. At the time of the Civil war he served as a member of the Home Guard. He passed away in Leho, Coffey county, Kansas, and there were many friends who felt the deepest regret at his death. Mr. Ransom was married to Miss Amanda A. Prather, a native of Kentucky, who has also departed this life. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are yet living.

Their son, Charles William Ransom, began his education in the district schools and continued his studies in the public schools of Kansas. He became an expert in penmanship and studied in the Dubuque College of Iowa and did special work along that line in the Bayless Business College. He took up educational work along that line and was a teacher of penmanship in various large institutions, including a business college of Baltimore, Maryland, the Detroit Business University of Detroit, Michigan, and Hill's Business College of Sedalia, Missouri. He came to Kansas City twenty-four years ago and for a long period was a teacher of penmanship in schools

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here. In 1906 he established a school of his own, known as the Ransomerian School of Penmanship. He is also the author of works on penmanship and was the founder of the Ransomerian Publishing Company. His published volumes are largely accepted as authority and are widely used in the public schools. In 1912 the board of education of Kansas City adopted his system for use in the public schools. Prior to 1910 he had conducted what was known as the Ransomerian Business School to train teachers to teach his methods. He is a member of the Commercial Teachers Federation of America, also of the Missouri Valley Teachers Association and was secretary of the National Penmanship Association of America. He was also made treasurer of the Central Teachers Association and he is much interested in the proceedings of these organizations as they endeavor to raise the standards of education and introduce practical and improved methods of instruction.

On the 29th of December, 1904, Mr. Ransom was married to Miss Gertrude A. Helsley, of Sedalia, Missouri, whose father, George E. Helsley, was a pioneer resident there. Mr. and Mrs. Ransom have one son, Charles William, Jr., who was ten years of age in February, 1921. Mr. Ransom is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Cooperative Club. He and his wife belong to the Linwood Christian church, in the work of which he takes a most active and helpful interest, doing all in his power to promote the growth of the church and extend its influence. His life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles and the sterling worth of his character is recognized by all who know him.

JESSE FRANKLIN DONNELL, M. D.

A prominent physician of Crystal City is Dr. Jesse Franklin Donnell who has been practicing there since 1893. He has built up an extensive and lucrative general practice and is readily acknowledged one of the foremost members of his profession in Jefferson county.

Dr. Jesse F. Donnell was born at Hematite, September 10, 1868, a son of Eli Foster Donnell who is now residing in Festus. James Donnell, the grandfather of our subject, was born in North Carolina in 1786 and when just a boy removed with his parents to Tennessee. While still a young man in company with his two brothers, Eli and Thomas, he went on horseback to what is now Washington county, arriving there in 1800. Thomas became a Presbyterian minister and established a Presbyterian church at Caledonia, being the first of that denomination west of the Mississippi. He also engaged in farming. The other two brothers, James and Eli, moved to Jefferson county, James settling on the Joachim in Valle township, afterward removing to Plattin township, near Rush Tower, where he resided until his death, March 5, 1845. James Donnell was one of the foremost farmers and influential citizens of Jefferson county and his death came as a severe blow to his community. He was a veteran of the Black Hawk war, his father of the War of 1812, and his grandfather of the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandmother of our subject was born in one of the eastern states and in 1792 removed with her parents to Indiana and subsequently to Jefferson county. Her death occurred in 1839. At an early day Eli F. Donnell was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his parents but managed to obtain all of the education possible at that time. He engaged in such work as he could find and for some time hauled lead from the Washington Company mines to the Mississippi with three yoke of oxen. When twenty years of age he crossed the plains to California and was six months making the trip. For three and one-half years he remained in that state and then returned to Jefferson county by way of Central America and New York. He was extremely fond of travel and soon after his return home made a trip through Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and the territories.

On the 9th of April, 1856, Eli F. Donnell was united in marriage to Miss Laura England, the daughter of James and Margaret England of Plattin township. She died on the 11th of December, 1884, leaving seven children of whom Dr. Jesse F. Donnell is the sixth in order of birth. Eli F. Donnell resided in Plattin township until 1868, where with a brother-in-law he engaged in the wood and merchandise business in addition to farming for a period of two years. He then retired to his farm where he engaged extensively in stock dealing and raising. He is now making his home in Festus.

The education of Dr. Jesse F. Donnell was received in the public schools of Jeffer-

son county, until he was nineteen. Then he worked on his father's farm as he did also while in school. In 1889 he went to St. Louis and entered the Beaumont Hospital Medical College from which institution he was gradutaed in 1891 with the degree of M. D. He practiced at Hematite for eighteen months and took post-graduate work in Washington University Medical School in 1892, graduating in April, 1893. In the fall of that year he located in Festus where he commenced his practice and at the same time entered into the drug business with John R. Funk as Donnell & Funk. His interest in this business he soon afterward sold out to Mr. Funk aud about 1910 removed to Crystal City where he still resides. His practice has always been of a general nature and he is particularly interested in obstetrics. Dr. Donnell has attended the birth of over some two thousand children. In addition to his professional duties Dr. Donnell is president of the Donnell Milk Company of St. Louis which is a modern and sanitary milk plant conducted on a large scale. He owns the controlling interest in the Festus Drug Company, is president of the Festus Telephone Company and in the financial circles of his former home is also prominent, being vice president and director of the Farmers & Merchants Bank. He operates a plantation of twelve hundred and fifty-nine acres in Louisiana where he raises cotton as well as stock and diversified farm products.

On the 30th of December, 1912, Dr. Donnell was united in marriage to Miss Bonita H. Gulick, a daughter of William H. and Dosha (Page) Gulick, residents of Paris, Texas. Mrs. Gulick was born near Kansas City. The Pages are of English descent and can trace their family history back for more than six hundred years. They have resided in Missouri for many years. Two children have been born to the union of Dr. and Mrs. Donnell: Catherine Page and Laura Anne.

Since age conferred upon Dr. Donnell the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has served as committeeman on various committees and has been tendered many nominations, which he always refused. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, while his wife is a consistent member of the Church of Christ. Fraternally Dr. Donnell is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias having membership in Jefferson Lodge, No. 151, of Festus. His father is a prominent Mason and is a charter member of Shekinah Lodge, No. 256, of Festus. As an associate of those organizations calculated to bring about the progress and unification of the medical profession Dr. Donnell is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, which organization he is serving as president; of the American Medical Association; and the Missouri State Medical Association, and he has lectured on general medicine in one of the medical colleges of St. Louis. He is a great lover of fine horses and owns some trotters and pacers at this time. Being much interested in literature he is a great reader and acquires most of his recreation in this manner. In addition to his general practice Dr. Donnell is associate surgeon for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, local surgeon for the Frisco Railroad and the Mississippi River Railroad. As a loyal American citizen he was very active during the World war and gave of his time to service on county and local boards.

WILLIAM P. TOBIN.

Willim P. Tobin is the president of the Tobin-Hamilton Leather Company, manufacturers of sole leather and having the largest establishment of the kind in the west. The business has been built up through the enterprise and progressiveness of Mr. Tobin, who has had long experience in connection with the leather trade and who has displayed splendid powers of organization, combined with a readiness in discriminating between the essential and the non-essential in all business matters.

William P. Tobin was born and reared upon a farm near Fairport, New York, being a son of Thomas and Ellen (Hefferon) Tobin. The usual experiences of the farmbred boy fell to the lot of their son, who in the acquirement of his education attended the public and high schools of Victor, New York. He started upon his business career as a traveling salesman when a youth of sixteen years, spending two years traveling in Canada, after which he traveled for several years as a representative of the Western Felt Works of Chicago, being thus engaged up to the time when he became an active factor in the business circles of St. Louis. It was

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WILLIAM P. TOBIN

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in 1914 that the Tobin-Hamilton Leather Company, a close corporation, was organized. Something of the volume of the business and the success of the company is indicated in the fact that it covers practically the entire United States, having a branch warehouse and office in New York, from which all their eastern trade is supplied. Their line is exclusively cut sole leather. Their well-known phrase, "From the ground up," indicates at once the line of goods which they make and the initiative and progressiveness of their advertising methods. They are represented upon the road by twenty or more traveling salesmen and their factory employes number in the neighborhood of one hundred. In choosing employes Mr. Tobin reverts to the farmbred boy, whom he prefers to the boy who has been reared in the city, and he says that ninety per cent of such make good. There is something in the early rising on the farm, the necessary industry that allows of no neglected duty, that makes the farm-trained boy a most capable factor in almost any line which he chooses to enter. Mr. Tobin has not only built up an excellent force but has a splendidly equipped factory and the business is steadily developing.

On the 2d of October, 1911, Mr. Tobin was married to Miss Cora Louise Holthaus, a daughter of Edward and Emma Holthaus. Her father was born February 6, 1851, in St. Louis, and here passed away May 21, 1896. His parents were C. L. and Maria (Heintz) Holthaus, natives of Germany, whence they came to the new world in early life, settling in St. Louis, where they were married, and both passed away as victims of the cholera epidemic of 1866. Their son, Edward D. Holthaus, attended the St. Louis University and in his business career ultimately succeeded to the ownership of the factory which his father had established and successfully conducted—a factory for the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and snuff. The early training of Edward D. Holthaus well prepared him for the successful conduct and management of the business and he made for himself a very creditable place in commercial circles as a man of enterprise and progressiveness and of high character. He was a supporter of the republican party, well versed on the questions and issues of the day, and his life was at all times guided by the Golden Rule. He belonged to the Legion of Honor and was a member of the Merchants Exchange Benevolent Society. Moreover, he was a most generous man, of philanthropic spirit, giving aid wherever assistance was needed and doing everything in his power to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He was married in 1883 to Miss Emma Meinhardt, who was born in St. Louis in 1861, and they became the parents of five children: Cora, Edward, Robert, Arthur and Myrtle. The eldest daughter became the wife of William P. Tobin and to this marriage have been born three daughters, Helen, Ruth and Myrtle.

In his political views Mr. Tobin maintains a liberal attitude, his vote being directed by his judgment in regard to the capability of a candidate. He is also liberal in his religious faith. He belongs to the Sunset Hill Country Club and to the Ridgedale Country Club and his interest in the welfare and progress of St. Louis is manifest in his connection with the Chamber of Commerce. He stands in support of all that is of value to the community. In his own business career he has made steady progress, resulting from indefatigable energy and the wise utilization of his time, talents and opportunities, and his establishment is now a valuable asset among the productive industries of St. Louis.

MARTIN LINN CLARDY.

The death of a distinguished citizen not holding a public position nor the possessor of millions of dollars, in these days is only noted in a slipshod manner in the news columns of the metropolitan newspapers—perchance accompanied on the same day or day afterwards by brief, meagre and inadequate editorial notice. The papers of the neighborhood where maybe he passed nearly all of his life reprint what the big newspapers so incompletely say, without comment, and although familiar with his career, apparently seem to be unable to summarize for future time the salient events of his life and labors, the extent of his influence and the more subtle traits of his character. Thus often is lost forever by indifference the intellectual portrait of an important life. But if a man of vast wealth and possessions dies everybody takes notice and newspapers are full of comments. These observations are prompted by the apparent indifference manifested in the

press of southeast Missouri as to the death of Martin Linn Clardy, who for over forty-five years held a high and honorable position in southeast Missouri and occupied a notable place in the state. More than that he was the pride of his family and friends, an ornament of the legal profession, a leader in political affairs, prominent in congress as a statesman, and an honor to his country. It often happens that men are only known by the work with which they were last identified before death. The various vicissitudes of their career, at once an example and inspiration, are thus allowed to escape recollection. No minute inquiries are made when they should be made and many incidents in an important life are swallowed up by oblivion. Thus Mr. Clardy is referred to in some of the notices recording his death merely as a railroad attorney—as if this fully described him and his life. Undoubtedly Mr. Clardy was eminent as a railroad attorney, but he was eminent not because he had a railroad for a client but because he was eminent as a man of vast executive ability, great versatility of mind, and as a profound and philosophical lawyer. It is well to keep this in mind.

Martin Linn Clardy was born on a farm in Ste. Genevieve county, April 26, 1844, and died on July 5, 1914. He was of Kentucky ancestry. His father, Johnson B. Clardy, one of the early American pioneers, came to Ste. Genevieve county in 1825. His first education he received in the country school in the neighborhood where he was born. Undoubtedly the strength of his understanding, the accuracy of his discernment and his ambition for excellence might have been remarked from his infancy by a diligent observer. But such traces of early intellectual vigor are usually allowed to pass unobserved or at most elicit only a passing notice. We have it, however, from one who attended the same country school with him, that when a little boy in his teens he would mount a log or stump and make a speech or deliver a declamation to his fellow scholars. Thus early did he begin, maybe all unconsciously, to cultivate that suave, persuasive, convincing and logical method of public address for which he was ultimately so well known. After he left the country school, before the war, for a time he enjoyed instruction in the St. Louis University. When in April, 1861, the storm of the Civil war arose he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1863 and with that army remained as an officer in the cavalry in the trans-Mississippi department until the close of the conflict. It must have been during the war that he attended Virginia University and undoubtedly studied law there. Then he lived in the state of Mississippi, where he married his first wife. In that state, it is believed, he began to practice law. From Mississippi with his wife and family he returned to Missouri, and settled in St. Francois county in 1867 or 1868.

After the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern was first opened he had his home at Delassus, a new town just laid out near Farmington. Here he lived when his first wife died. He began to practice law after the Drake test oath was declared unconstitutional. Then he formed a partnership in the practice of law with Judge William Carter. For many years the firm Carter & Clardy was the leading law firm in that section of the state. Judge Carter and Mr. Clardy were familiar figures in all the courts of southeast Missouri. They were engaged in all important litigation. As an attorney Mr. Clardy diligently attended to the interests of his clients. When once employed in a case he never gauged his attention to it by the amount involved. This was his characteristic attitude to all business intrusted to him. His devotion to the interests of his humblest client was his introduction to great and important litigation.

As an advocate in cases before a jury Mr. Clardy had few equals. Yet he was not loud, nor boisterous, nor declamatory. Far from it. His oratorical efforts were always eminently sane. Common sense and the highest propriety distinguished his forensic pleas. It was for this reason that in the great criminal cases in which he was engaged he was so uniformly successful. But if anything he was more successful as an advocate before the highest appellate courts, the supreme court of the state and of the United States. He had a profound analytical mind, was capable of illuminating and illustrating the deepest and profoundest questions of law and with master strokes apply the law to the facts of the case. In his arguments he was slow, deliberate and methodical. He was never in a hurry and left nothing to chance, answering every important proposition but leaving all immaterial propositions in a case without notice, on which many advocates waste much time. Few members of the bar of this state victoriously established so many

doubtful and contested legal propositions and made them the settled law of the state. No man had a deeper or profounder knowledge of the swamp-land laws, nor a firmer grasp on all the intricate questions involved in the various, and often contradictory statutes, relating to this subject. To him, more than to anyone else, the final settlement of all the great questions involved in the swamp-land titles in southeast Missouri in a great measure may be attributed. By the final and speedy settlement of the questions involved in this litigation the growth and prosperity of this section was greatly promoted.

When in the zenith of his reputation as a lawyer in our section of Missouri and his reputation well established in the state, aud shortly after he married his second wife who survives him to lament his loss, he was elected as a democrat to represent his district in congress. He served for five consecutive terms, was a member of the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth congress. His services in congress were notable. He was indefatigable in promoting the interests of his district, a district with various and conflicting interests, for within his district, for instance, were located the greatest lead-producing mines in the world. Although a democrat he would not allow those interests to be injured and never failed nor neglected on all proper occasions to oppose unjust legislation affecting these interests. Nor did his zeal for his party make him blind to the merits at least of some of his opponents, for it is well known that he and the late President McKinley, when they were both members of the house, were warm and devoted friends. Made conservative by experience, he never could belong to that class of politicians who are always ready to destroy what they have neither the capacity to build up or to appreciate what has been built up and established by others. That the value of his services was fully understood is sufficiently shown by the fact that although representing a doubtful democratic district he was successfully reelected four times and was finally defeated only by a tidal wave of adverse political sentiment sweeping over the whole country. When defeated he was to some extent a national character and it was almost certain that if reelected he would become conspicuous in the national legislature. But this was not to be. No one lost more than the people of his district by his early retirement from public life. In congress he was distinguished by his modest and unassuming conduct and devotion to his duties. He was not a frequent speaker but when he spoke what he said attracted attention. It is not the frequent and uproarious speaker, always on the floor, that wields influence in a legislative assembly such as the congress of the United States.

In the political affairs of the state during this period of his life and before he became identified with a railroad system, Mr. Clardy wielded a powerful influence. More than anyone else he represented the political ideals of southeast Missouri. His devoted followers were many. He was a leader of first importance in the political conventions that prevailed before the present grab-bag system of selecting candidates for official positions was adopted—a system which crowds out of the race for promotion poor and modest and unassuming men but opens the door wide to men of wealth, and the impudent, self-seeking and loud-mouthed demagogues.

His efforts were also directed in these old conventions to secure for his party the nomination for office of able and honest men. His services to his party were fully appreciated by all interested in the success of popular government.

After his congressional career came to an end Mr. Clardy resumed the practice of law at Farmington. Like others before him, and no doubt like many that came and will come after him, he found that ten years of public life in congress had not added anything to his fortune. Pleasant though the service may be it is equally true that no one can honestly accumulate a fortune in such service. So Mr. Clardy again began to practice law. He could rely on an extensive local practice in the country but naturally thought of something more remunerative than such a practice. Hence when the position of associate general attorney of the Missouri Pacific was tendered him by Mr. Priest he accepted. He was eminently qualified for such legal service. Of a liberal and generous disposition his first aim was to establish better and more cordial relations between the people and the railroad. In every possible case it was his aim to avoid litigation. Far different from many attorneys representing railroads, whose only object seems to be to foster contention and acrimony, Mr. Clardy urged the settlement of every doubtful claim. In this way much Missouri Pacific litigation quickly disappeared from the court docket. A short time after Mr. Clardy became associate general attorney Mr. Priest was appointed judge

of the United States district court by President Cleveland and Mr. Clardy was made general attorney of the railroad. It was then that he took ground against the maintenance of an active railroad lobby at the state capital. He strongly insisted that the railroads should not be represented by an agent when the legislature was in session. His views finally prevailed and the method of secretly attempting to influence legislation by sinister methods was brought to an end. If Mr. Clardy's ideas had prevailed eight or ten years earlier much prejudice against railroads in this state would never have found footing in the popular mind. Be this as it may, this struggle in the Missouri Pacific system which finally led to the election of Mr. Clardy as vice president and general solicitor would be an interesting chapter in his life if it could be fully and truly revealed.

For several years before his death Mr. Clardy was the dominant figure in all matters appertaining to the legal affairs of the Missouri Pacific system. His counsel and advice were sought by all in charge of that great property. This year he spent no inconsiderable time in New York in consultation in regard to the legal status of its financial affairs. He had a conservative mind and was capable of evolving out of apparently incoherent subjects an organized legal entity. More than that, often his advice was sought by great and able attorneys in charge of the legal affairs of other great railway systems in the west. He intuitively understood the tendency of all the present railroad legislation and carefully shaped the course of his corporation to meet the future requirements of the people. I have often heard him say that it would be a mistake to antagonize any reasonable legislation. His idea always was to cooperate with the popular demand and by cooperation to build up a system that would conserve the interests of the owners of the railroad properties and at the same time protect the people against extortion. It was along these lines that he directed his labors but when unjust and confiscatory laws were enacted and resistance became a duty he advised legal proceedings. Only two days before his death, in view of the late decision of the supreme court of the state explaining and defining the power of the Missouri Public Utilities commission, he arranged for a meeting of the representatives of the railroads of the state at his office to consider a full presentation of the actual financial condition of the roads of the state to secure from the commission relief from the existing oppressive laws. He felt confident that with the law of the state construed as it has been construed by our supreme court the commission would give speedy relief in all proper cases and thus amicable relations at once be established between the railroads and the people. But he died before this meeting.

It will be a long time before the owners of the Missouri Pacific system will again secure a representative as wise and far-seeing in counsel, as profound in the observation of the philosophy of events, as astute and compromising in disposition and at the same time so well qualified to make the corporation popular with all reasonable and just men. And we all have to die.

After having said this of Mr. Clardy as a lawyer, as a party leader, as a member of congress, and as an employe and officer of a railroad system, it may also be said, that in all his various employment and offices he never forgot his love of the farm—that he loved agriculture and was devoted to stock raising. His farm near Farmington was his delight. Here when wearied of work he came for rest and recreation, to harvest his crops, to mow his meadows and to view his herds of cattle and his horses. Even in the midst of his arduous work he found time to attend the county fairs of southeast Missouri where he exhibited his fast horses and fine cattle. It may be his dream was finally to retire from the activities of life to his farm. But dreams, with most of us, are only "gay castles in the clouds." On the whole the character of Mr. Clardy was amiable. He had a benevolent disposition and often assisted those who had maligned him when they applied to him for aid. He never took occasion to provoke his enemies—in fact he had only such enemies as he made because of his superior merit, the bright lustre of his abilities, and the contempt with which he viewed the methods by which they expected to succeed.

He was candid and sincere in expressing his opinion, when he expressed an opinion at all. He was, however, cautious in expressing his thoughts about others but open and communicative to those who possessed his full confidence. He was a man of great equanimity and never betrayed an indecent impatience. When in consultation with others on important matters of a legal character, or involving business propositions, he would listen to all that was said by others without in-

terruption—for he was self-contained—and then expressed his views, and it is said that generally his views were adopted. He did not think so highly of himself as to believe that he could not receive light from others on subjects they had examined and observations they had made. Yet while he did not neglect the observations of others he did not blindly submit to them. In disposition he was cheerful and when at leisure anxious to promote mirth by making facetious and humorous remarks, but in a quiet, inoffensive and unobtrusive way. He was remarkable in this that he could with uncommon readiness and certainty conjecture men's inclinations and capacity by their appearance, expression and even walk. It is thus that in the selection of jurors to try causes in which he was engaged he was considered uncommonly fortunate.

He was retiring in manner, in conduct modest and unassuming. Although overwhelmed with business in the last few years of his life he was always accessible and ready to give attention to his old friends, for he was greatly devoted to his friends and ever ready to serve them.

He never advertised himself and it is remarkable that in all the various publications of the state and which from time to time are inflicted on us and from which it is almost impossible to escape, nothing can be found relating to him and his life. In the congressional directory he compressed his biographical sketch into six lines.

In everything relating to the prosperity of southeast Missouri Mr. Ciardy took a deep pride and he was a man of great public spirit. This, too, should be said, that he was gentle and refined in his conduct, that he treated all who had any business to transact with him with respect and consideration, that he never was arrogant and overbearing to those that were subordinate to him. The lady, who as his secretary for a number of years, faithfully and vigilantly assisted him in his work, as was observed, he treated with high courtesy, and all ladies that came within the sphere of his social life he distinguished by chivalrous attention. His devotion to his family was recognized by all his friends and they knew that he was faithful and loyal as a husband. But we must "All go into one place; all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again."

"An honored life,
A peaceful end,
And Heaven to crown it all."

JOHN RUSSELL FUNK.

John Russell Funk, owner and manager of a drug store in Festus, Missouri, is one of the prominent citizens of that town. He was born April 6, 1870, on the farm belonging to his father about twelve miles south of Festus in Jefferson county. He is the son of Christian Funk, who was born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1830, and came to the United States in 1835 with his widowed mother. They lived near Belleville, Illinois, for a few years and later located in St. Louis where Mr. Funk was married. In 1861 he removed to Jefferson county, Missouri, and bought a farm upon which he lived the remainder of his life. He was a progressive man of firm character, vigorous in body and mind, and became one of the most prominent men in the community. His father was Valentine Funk who was born in Germany where the Funk family had lived for many generations. Christian Funk departed this life January 4, 1918. The mother of John Russell Funk was Ernestine Kuntz, now deceased. She was of German descent and some of her forebears came from Alsace Lorraine. She was born in New York city in 1836 and moved with her family to Kentucky and later to St. Louis, where she was married. She was an earnest Christian and a good wife and mother, having reared eleven children of whom John Russell Funk was the eighth in order of birth. This good woman was summoned to eternal rest in September, 1904.

John R. Funk acquired his early education in the common schools of Jefferson county which he attended until he was twenty-two years of age, during which time he taught school two years in Jefferson county. He was graduated from the Indiana University at Valparaiso in 1893 with the degree of Ph. G. He then went to Festus where he worked as a clerk in the postoffice and the drug store from 1893 until 1897, when he went into partnership in the drug business with Dr. J. F. Donnell.

In 1900 he bought out his partner's interest in the business, and in 1908 Lee H. Smith, his brother-in-law, became his partner. They are now the owners and managers of two fine drug stores, one in Crystal City and one in Festus.

Mr. Funk was married June 25, 1902, to Agnes I. Miller, the daughter of James Miller, of Alresford, England. The Miller family are of Scotch descent, Mrs. Funk having come from England at the age of seven years with her widowed mother and sister, to Bonne Terre, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Funk have been born three children: Helen Margaret, a student of the Festus high school; and John Russell, Jr., and Barclay Lee, students in the Festus schools.

In politics Mr. Funk gives his political endorsement to the democratic party but has never sought office. He has been city collector for four years, also a member of the city council. Mr. Funk is greatly interested in educational methods and is a member of the school board. He is a director and second vice president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Festus, and is vice president of the Merchants' Association of Festus. Mr. Funk and his family are members of the Festus Methodist Episcopal church, South, where he is a member of the board of stewards and also secretary and treasurer. He has been in the past the superintendent of the Sunday school, an office which he held for six years. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the Shekinah Lodge No. 256, of Festus, in which he has held the office of senior deacon. He is a member of the Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in November, 1917. He also holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp 3163, of Festus, and the Knights of Pythias, Jefferson Lodge, No. 151, of Festus.

Mr. and Mrs. Funk are greatly interested in good literature and devote much of their time to good reading. Mrs. Funk was a student of the Marvin Collegiate Institute at Caledonia, Missouri. Mr. Funk is widely known and everywhere spoken of in terms of high regard because of his personal qualities, his business ability, his enterprise and his loyalty in citizenship. He is ever found with the leaders in support of those progressive measures which are looking to future benefit and upon all vital public questions he keeps thoroughly informed.

CLARENCE BENJAMIN FRANCISCO, M. D.

Dr. Clarence Benjamin Francisco, orthopaedic surgeon of Kansas City, was born on a farm near Unionville, Putnam county, Missouri, January 9, 1880, his parents being William J. and Frances (Todd) Francisco, who were natives of Kentucky and of Illinois respectively. His father came to Missouri in young manhood, being about nineteen years of age at the time, and settled on a farm, but soon afterward removed to Western Kansas where the conditions were those of pioneer life. He was there engaged in ranching and cattle raising in the vicinity of what is now Ingalls, Kansas. His home was originally a sod house and he met all of the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier. He served for a time as county clerk and always gave his political allegiance to the democratic party from the time that age conferred upon him the right of franchise. For years he followed farming with success and then, having become possessed of a substantial competence, returned to Lawrence, Kansas.

Dr. Francisco, of this review, shared with the family in the early experiences of the frontier and began his education in a little sod house which was the public school building of the neighborhood. Later he attended high school at Nickerson, Kansas, and through the period of his boyhood also received training in the work incident to the management and control of a cattle ranch. Later he took up the profession of teaching which he followed for three years in Reno county, Kansas, and in 1903 entered the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree, while in 1907 he won the M. D. degree. For a year following his graduation he was connected with the Ruptured and Crippled Children's Hospital in New York and later with the Carney Hospital of Boston, where he devoted his attention to orthopedic surgery. He has studied broadly along this line and his wide research and careful investigation, combined with his broad practice, have made him most skilled in the line of his specialty. In 1910 he came to Kansas City where he has since practiced as an orthopedic surgeon and

Clarence B. Lawrence

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in that connection he is serving on the staff of the Mercy, St. Joseph and Kansas City General Hospitals. He is also associate professor of orthopaedic surgery at the University of Kansas. He feels the deepest interest in his profession and is never happier than when aiding poor crippled children at the clinics of Mercy Hospital. He is prominently known in professional connections, being a valued member of the Jackson County, Missouri State and American Medical Associations and he is also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is likewise a member of the Kansas City Academy of Medicine, which draws its membership from among the eminent physicians of the city and of this organization he was president in 1916-1917. He likewise belongs to the Midwest Orthopedic Society and the American Orthopedic Society and he overlooks no opportunity that will broaden his knowledge and promote his efficiency.

In 1917 Dr. Francisco joined the Medical Reserve Corps and was commissioned first lieutenant in February of that year. He was called to active service on the 15th of May, 1917, and was sent to England on the 29th of May of the same year, being assigned to duty at the First Scottish General Hospital at Aberdeen, Scotland. He was promoted to a captaincy in July, 1917, and in November of the same year he was transferred to the American Expeditionary Force, being assigned to duty with the First Division. In May, 1918, he was transferred to the Thirty-second Division and in July, 1918, to the Thirty-fifth Division, comprised of Missouri and Kansas troops. In September, 1918, he was assigned to duty at Base Hospital No. 14 as consultant orthopedic surgeon and in February, 1919, was transferred to Base Section No. 1, with headquarters at Savina. In July, 1919, he was made consulting orthopedic surgeon for the area embracing Base Hospitals Nos. 8, 69, 88, 114, 113, 100 and 116. In February, 1919, he was advanced to the rank of major and on the 2d of May, to that of lieutenant colonel. He rendered to his country valuable service as an orthopedic surgeon, his efficiency in this field of practice standing him in good stead, when his country needed his aid. He is a member of the Fitzsimmons Post of the American Legion.

On the 16th of April, 1919, at Brechin, Scotland, Dr. Francisco was married to Miss Ethel B. Duke, this being a war romance as his bride was a Red Cross worker and X-ray operator with the Scottish Women's Hospital. She was taken prisoner in 1915 while with the Serbian troops at Brinsti by the Austrians. Later she was exchanged and in 1916 returned to Scotland, serving as a Red Cross worker at Aberdeen, for over three years, or until a month after her marriage. Mrs. Francisco is a member of the St. Andrews Club of Kansas City, and also of the Atheneum Club and has made for herself a very enviable position in the social circles of Kansas City.

Politically Dr. Francisco is a democrat but has never been an office seeker. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Lawrence, Kansas, and to the Consistory and Shrine at Kansas City. He is also a member of the University Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is actuated by broad humanitarian principles and has made his life one of great activity and usefuless to his fellowmen. The opportunity to do good is always a source of pleasure to him and his efforts have been particularly helpful in obviating orthopedic difficulties among the young.

HARRIETTE KEARNY OWEN.

Among those women who have naturally come into leadership in connection with political activity is Mrs. Harriette Kearny Owen, whose knowledge of political issues and conditions and whose carefully formulated opinions have well qualified her to become the organizer of the Women's Democratic Club of St. Joseph, Missouri, in which connection she is widely known. She makes her home in St. Joseph but was born in St. Louis February 22, 1862, her parents being Charles and Annie Sloan (Stewart) Kearny. The ancestral record can be traced back through many generations. Her father, Charles Kearny, was a son of Stephen Watts and Mary (Radford) Kearny. The latter was a daughter of Dr. John Radford and his wife Harriet (Kennerly) Radford, and John Radford was the son of William and Rebecca (Winston) Radford. This William Radford was a sergeant of the continental line in the Revolutionary war, enlisting for service at the age of seventeen years. Stephen Watts Kearny was also

but seventeen years of age when he enlisted for service in the War of 1812. He also won fame in the Mexican war, captured Santa Ana and there established a civil government. In 1846, in command of the army of the west, he marched across the country from Fort Leavenworth to New Mexico and California. It was during this march, on the 15th of August, 1846, that Major Swords, Lieutenant Gilmer and Captain Weighman joined the army and presented Colonel Kearny with his commission as brigadier general. General Stephen Watts Kearny organized the First Cavalry Regiment of the United States called the First Dragoons, of which he was lieutenant colonel.

From such an ancestry comes Mrs. Harriette Kearny Owen and the same spirit of patriotism which founded the military aid of her ancestors to their country has been manifest in her life in its different connections and environment. She attended the public schools and also the convent of the Sacred Heart of St. Joseph, Missouri. On the 8th of August, 1882, in St. Joseph she became the wife of Herbert A. Owen, a son of James A. and Agnes (Cargill) Owen. They have become the parents of the following named: James Arthur, married Pauline Burkhalter, and they have one child, James A. Owen the third; Anne Jeanette, is the wife of William Horner Cocke; Herbert Alfred, married Anna Nelson and has one child, Harriette Augusta Owen; he enlisted November 22, 1917, and was assigned to special duty April 17, 1918, with the Sixty-third Infantry, having rank of first lieutenant; Stephen Kearny, the youngest of the family, married Elsie Warren, and has one child, Agnes Jeanette Owen.

Mrs. Owen has been quite prominent in public affairs. In 1908 she served as regent of St. Joseph chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was state historian from 1911 to 1913, state vice regent from 1913 to 1915. She was also vice president of the Sterling Price Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy, from 1911 to 1920, and vice president of the James Kearny Chapter of the Daughters of 1812 of Kansas City, Missouri. Her political belief has always been that of the democratic party, and she became a member of the democratic state committee for the fourth congressional district and organized the women in fifteen democratic clubs. She is a member of the board of directors of the American Red Cross, was a member of the organizing committee of 1917, chairman of the camp service committee and chairman of the canteen service in 1918. Her greatest work was the organization and management of the Red Cross canteen in July, 1918, closing in October, 1919. The Donald Duncan canteen was said to be the best in the Southwest Division of the American Red Cross, being always ready, day or night, to serve the army or navy men passing through St. Joseph. Her religious faith is indicated by her connection with Christ Episcopal church of St. Joseph. In addition to war service she has done much humanitarian work, and she has had wide influence over public thought and opinion among the women of the state.

REV. IVAN LEE HOLT.

Rev. Ivan Lee Holt, who as educator, author and minister of the gospel has made valuable contribution to intellectual and moral progress of Missouri and the southwest, is now pastor of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal church in St. Louis. He was born in De Witt, Arkansas county, Arkansas, January 9, 1886, and is a son of Robert Paine and Ella (Thomas) Holt. Liberal educational opportunities were accorded him. He was graduated from the Fordyce (Ark.) Training School with the class of 1901 and from Vanderbilt University in 1904 he received the Bachelor of Arts degree. He studied in the University of Chicago from 1907 until 1910 and in 1909 he received from that institution the Doctor of Philosophy degree. The year 1911 was largely spent in travel and study in Europe and thus as opportunity has offered he has constantly broadened his knowledge through advanced university work.

In the meantime Ivan Lee Holt took up the profession of teaching. He was professor of Greek and Latin in the Stuttgart (Ark.) Training School from 1904 until 1907 and in 1909 he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the same year he accepted the pastorate of the University church of St. Louis, remaining therewith until 1911. For four years thereafter he was pastor of the Centenary church at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and in October, 1915, he became professor of Old Testament literature in the Southern Methodist University.

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at Dallas, Texas, and was also chairman of the theological faculty and chaplain of the University. In 1915 he was also made lecturer for the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. In 1918 he was called to the pastorate of the St. John's Methodist Episcopal church at St. Louis, where he is now laboring.

On the 6th of June, 1906, Dr. Holt was married to Miss Leland Burks, of Marshall, Missouri, and they have become the parents of a son, Ivan Lee, Jr., who was born May 4, 1913. Dr. Holt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., also to the consistory of St. Louis and to Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas, Texas. He is likewise well known in club circles of St. Louis, having membership in the Noonday, Ridgedale Country and Kiwanis Clubs and in the Missouri Athletic Association. He is also connected with the Chamber of Commerce. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He is identified with two Greek letter fraternities, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa, and he is likewise a member of the American Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis and of the Religious Education Association. He is widely known through his writings, having been a frequent contributor to magazines and periodicals, and he is also the author of a volume entitled "Some Babylonian Contract Tablets," published in 1910. He is ofttimes heard as a speaker before clubs, musical organizations and educational insitutions. He possesses marked oratorical ability, is a clear thinker, a logical reasoner and possesses broad human sympathy which enables him to understand men and their needs, so that he is able to call forth the best in the individual.

ROSCOE THOMAS BURNS, D. D. S.

A young man rapidly gaining distinction in the dental profession of Jefferson county is Dr. Roscoe Thomas Burns, who has an extensive and lucrative practice in Crystal City. He is a native of Illinois, having been born at Sparta that state, July 20, 1890, a son of John S. and Martha Jane (Craig) Burns. John S. Burns is now living on his farm near Sparta. He was born in Randolph county near Sparta in 1865, and has spent the greater part of his life in farming. In 1914 he accepted a position as manager for a feed business in Sparta and has also been agent for the Adams and American Express Companies at that place. The father of John S. Burns was John Burns, a native of the same locality as his son and of Scotch ancestry. The mother of Dr. Roscoe T. Burns was before her marriage Miss Martha Jane Craig and she is still living, making her home on the farm near Sparta. She was born in 1870, near Nashville, Illinois, the daughter of John Craig, who was born in Scotland and emigrated with his parents to this country, settling in Illinois.

Dr. Roscoe T. Burns received his education in the public schools of Randolph county, Illinois, and was graduated from the Sparta high school in 1910. The following year he took a commercial course in the same high school, after the completion of which he went to St. Louis and entered the Washington University dental department. The summers during his study at this university were spent in working and he paid his way through in this manner. In 1914 he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S. and was also vice president of his class. He immediately started into practice at Oakville, Illinois, where he remained for three months, when he removed to Festus where he is now maintaining offices.

On the 10th of January, 1920, Dr. Burns was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Crocker, a daughter of Harry Crocker of St. Louis. Her father was born in England and came to Missouri when twenty years of age. He is now manager of the Brown Storage Company of St. Louis and is a successful business man.

The political faith of Dr. Burns is that of the republican party and he was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias holding membership in Festus Lodge, No. 151, and he is likewise a Mason, being a member of Shekinah Lodge, No. 256, of Festus, of which he is junior deacon, a member of Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis, and has attained the eighteenth degree in the Scottish Rite. In the line of his profession Dr. Burns is a member of the National Dental Association and the Southeastern Missouri Dental Association.

Dr. Burns entered into the World war on the 1st of January, 1917, when he was examined at Jefferson barracks and on the 30th of July, the same year, was commissioned first lieutenant in the dental section of the medical corps. In May, 1918, he was assigned to active service at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, at the officer's medical training school and remained there but two months when he sailed for France, July 30, 1918, as a casual officer. They finally landed at La Havre, having come by the way of Liverpool, and he was sent direct to Paris. Being a casual officer he was sent to different stations and his last station was at Camp Hospital, No. 26, St. Aignon, France, where he arrived after the signing of the armistice. On the 30th of July, 1919, he left France and received his discharge on the 15th of August, 1919. He had been promoted to a captaincy which commission he now holds in the reserves. Dr. Burns is an active member of the American Legion post in Festus. The Burns family have always been patriots, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Burns having had seven brothers in the Union army. Both Dr. and Mrs. Burns are prominent in the social circles of Festus, and Mrs. Burns is a singer of note. The greater part of Dr. Burns' time is devoted to his profession, in the circles of which he is well known and highly esteemed.

JOHN HENRY KEITH.

John Henry Keith, of Ironton, prosecuting attorney of Iron county, was born November 19, 1875, on his father's farm in White county, Illinois. His father, Hutson Allen Keith, now deceased, was a native of Jackson county, Tennessee, and went with his parents to White county, Illinois, in 1854. For many years he was justice of the peace, constable and deputy sheriff in Illinois, and served in the northern army during the Civil war. He was wounded in action and was pensioned for injuries received in the service. He was a devout Presbyterian, and a leader in the religious activities of the community. In politics he was a stanch democrat. He departed this life in 1910. His father was Greene Keith, a native of Tennessee, and his father was Isaiah Keith, who was born in the Carolinas before the time of the revolution. The Keiths came from England in early colonial days and settled in the Carolinas. Their family has been noted for their chivalry and each war in the country has had a representative of them in its battles.

The mother of John Henry Keith was Sarah Jane Greer, now deceased, who was born in 1842, the daughter of Henry Greer, a farmer of White county, Illinois. The Greer family is famous for longevity, many members of the family having been more than one hundred years of age, Aquilla Greer, grandfather of Mrs. Keith, having danced at a picnic on the 4th of July when he was one hundred and five years old. The Greer family is of Scottish descent.

John Henry Keith acquired his early education in White county, where he attended school until he was about eleven years of age, when he became a student in the common schools of Ripley county, Missouri. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school, in which profession he remained for twelve years. During his last years as a teacher he took up the study of law, and in 1906 was elected judge of probate court of Reynolds county, where he had moved in 1897. He served in this capacity for four years and during this time was admitted to the bar in 1909, beginning practice in Centerville, Reynolds county. In 1915 he moved to Ironton, where he took up the general practice of law alone, continuing here since that time. In 1918 he was elected to the general assembly from Iron county, and in 1920 was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, on the democratic ticket, without opposition. He is one of the most prosperous and prominent lawyers, his practice extending to all the courts of the state.

Mr. Keith was married May 24, 1896, to Lela Lee Leslie, daughter of Dr. Frank Leslie, a well known physician of Oregon county. He was a native of Snowville, Virginia, the son of William and Martha Jane Leslie, whose ancestors came from Scotland and Ireland. William Leslie owned a large plantation where he lived with his family. The father and mother passed away when the children were all young, leaving them in the hands of a guardian. The children are all living with the exception of Frank who died at the age of sixty. R. F., or Frank, as he was better known, and a brother, A. J. Leslie, fought in the Civil war on the northern side, and were pensioners for several years. The other brothers fought on the southern side. R. F. Leslie enlisted in the Civil war in Illinois, in Company K, Thirty-third Illinois Volun-

teer Infantry, and fought for some time. He was stricken with typhoid fever and remained unconscious in a hospital for three months. When he was able to leave the hospital he went to the home of his sister, Mrs. Martha Jane Hedge, in South Bend, Indiana, where he remained until he had sufficiently recovered to enter service in the cavalry, as his limbs were affected, due to his illness, and he was no longer able to remain in the infantry. He enlisted in Company I, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. Mrs. Keith's mother was Sarah Jane Leslie, the daughter of William and Sarah J. (Wester) Leslie, who was born and reared in Johnson county, Missouri, near Warrensburg. She was the youngest of six children her mother having died when she was a baby. Their father was married again in a few years and to this union two boys were born, C. N. Wester, a widely known Baptist minister, and Amos, who resides with his wife and family upon the old home place between Warrensburg and Holden. William Wester was one of the early settlers of Johnson county, coming there from Tennessee. His wife Sarah was a very capable and gifted woman who could card, spin, and weave skillfully, as well as cook and do all of the other branches of work required of the efficient housewife. She was educated in the schools of Johnson county, and was never beyond the border of that county, until after she was thirty years of age, when she traveled extensively, residing in Iowa, Minnesota, Arkansas and the different parts of Missouri. William Wester, Jr., her brother, made several trips to California at an early date during the gold rush, and he also took a drove of mules out west and later went to South America, bringing home to Sarah as a souvenir a beaded purse and a one-fourth penny in silver, which he brought from the Isthmus of Panama. The coin and purse are now in the possession of Mrs. J. H. Keith of Ironton, Missouri. While William Wester, Jr., was on his trip west he spent his leisure time reading his Bible, and because of this laudable practice was known among the boys as "William the Missionary." He served in the Civil war, and about six months before its close he contracted the measles which proved fatal.

Mrs. Keith has lived in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas and has traveled extensively in Kansas, Indiana, Texas, Illinois and Arkansas. She was educated in the public schools of Missouri, and was graduated from the College Grove Academy at Durham, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Keith are the parents of three children. Paul Jennings Keith, who is now attending the University of Missouri, joined the navy during the World war and saw action in the submarine service. He received a Carnegie silver medal for heroism in saving the lives of two girls from drowning in 1912, when he was but twelve years of age. He was also awarded the sum of two thousand dollars for his schooling in the University. Myra Marie Keith is a student in Ironton high school. John Ralph Keith is a student in the Ironton public schools.

Mr. Keith is a Methodist and one of the trustees of the Ironton church. He has also been superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the Star of the West Lodge, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., and Midian Chapter, No. 71, R. A. M. of Ironton He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to Ironton Camp, No. 3755. Mr. Keith is very fond of music and is a very talented musician. While he was well grounded in the principles of common law when he was admitted to the bar, he has continued through his professional life, a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science, and this knowledge served him well in many legal battles before the superior and appellate courts where he has won many cases.

MATHEW JOHNS GAUSS.

Mathew Johns Gauss, superintendent of the International Shoe Company, at St. Charles, was born April 11, 1887, at San Antonio, Texas. His father was Charles Henry Gauss, a lumberman, who was born in St. Charles, Missouri, in 1845, and was a student at Yale, where he was a member of the Theta Xi fraternity. He was graduated from Washington University in 1864, previous to his taking up an engineering course at Yale. After his marriage he lived at Sedalia, Missouri, for several years, before he moved to San Antonio where his son Mathew was born. He resided at St Louis for a time and then settled permanently at St. Charles. His father was Eugene Gauss, a native of Goettingen, Germany, who came to the United States in 1831, and his father was Carl Frederick Gauss, the famous mathematician

and astronomer, a great deal of whose work is preserved in the Lick observatory in California. The Gauss family is well traced for several generations beyond Carl Frederick Gauss who was born in 1777 and passed away in 1855. The mother of Charles Henry Ganss was Mrs. Henrietta Gauss, daughter of Joseph Fawcett, who was born in Virginia, of Huguenot parents, who were married in London and came to Virginia in 1770. The mother of Mathew Johns Gauss was Charlotte Elizabeth Johns who was the daughter of John J. Johns, a large landowner and retired farmer of St. Charles county. He was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, and came to St. Charles county when he was about twenty-five years of age, having been graduated from the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. For a few years he lived with his brother who was a planter. His father was Glover Johns, a native of Buckingham county, Virginia. The first member of the Johns family came from England in 1660 and settled in Virginia.

Mathew Johns Gauss acquired his primary education in a private school at San Antonio, Texas, later attending the public schools of St. Louis, where he remained until he was about seventeen years of age. He then entered the employ of Roberts, Johnson & Rand, shoe manufacturers now a part of the International Shoe Company at their St. Charles (Mo.) plant, where he worked as assistant in the office, and has been with that company ever since. Step by step he has advanced until he has reached the office of superintendent, a position which he has held for several years. The International Shoe Company is a large concern having in its employ at St. Charles about seven hundred people.

In politics Mr. Gauss gives his support to the democratic party, and while he is not an office seeker, keeps well informed upon the questions and issues of the day. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of St. Charles in which he has held the office of deacon for twelve years, and takes great interest in Sunday school work.

JAMES LEE ROBERTS, M. D.

There is perhaps no field of endeavor in which more rapid progress has been made than in the practice of medicine, and this is largely due to the fact that various representatives of the profession have given their attention to the study of various organs and the diseases which may affect them. They have thus gained a point and degree of efficiency which could not have been secured had they continued in general practice. Nature is fast yielding her secrets to the thoroughness of the research work and investigation of physicians and surgeons, and among those who are successfully practicing as specialists in Kansas City is Dr. James Lee Roberts who is concentrating his attention upon the treatment of diseases of the stomach and intestines, his ability in this field being widely acknowledged. Dr. Roberts is a native of Kansas, his birth having occurred in Neosha Rapids, February 9, 1878, his parents being Alfred and Mary A. (James) Roberts. The father, a native of Cornwall, England, early learned the miller's trade. He came to the United States in 1845, and in 1872 removed to Kansas, becoming one of the prominent and leading citizens of Neosho Rapids. He there followed the milling business and in 1889 removed to Emporia, Kansas, where he became identified with the Emporia National Bank and other business enterprises, contributing to the growth and prosperity of the town. He was a very progressive man, actuated by a spirit of advancement in everything he undertook. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party, and he was one of its active supporters. While residing in Neosha Rapids he served as a member of the democratic central committee. He passed away in Emporia in 1906 respected and honored by all who knew him.

Dr. Roberts obtained a public school education and then entered the Emporia College from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1901. A review of the broad field of business with its varied opportunities along agricultural, commercial, industrial and professional lines led him to the determination to make the practice of medicine his life work. With this end in view he matriculated in the Louisville Medical College winning his M. D. degree in 1904. During his college days he became a member of the Phi Chi, a Greek letter fraternity. In 1905 Dr. Roberts opened an office in Emporia where he practiced until 1906 and

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then went to New York where he pursued special courses in the New York Polyclinic and other institutions relative to diseases of the stomach and intestines. In 1907 he located for practice in Kansas City and he is a member of the staff of the Swedish Hospital and is also a member of the courtesy staff of all the hospitals of Kansas City, having access to every one. He is an acknowledged authority along the line of his specialty and his opinions are sought by many other physicians. He belongs to the Jackson county, Missouri State and American Medical Associations and also the Kansas City Academy of Medicine.

In Kansas City in 1905 Dr. Roberts was married to Miss Gertrude Jordon, a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, and a daughter of Michael Jordon, a contractor. Their religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and fraternally Dr. Roberts is connected with the Masons. He votes with the democratic party but is not an active worker in political ranks. He has membership in Murray Davis Post of the American Legion for he is a veteran of the World war. On the 31st of July, 1918, he was commissioned a captain of the medical corps and was sent to Camp McClelland and Anniston, Alabama, holding stomach clinics in the base hospitals. Later he was sent to the Debarkation Hospital No. 51 at Newport News as a stomach specialist examiner for homecoming soldiers, and was honorably discharged on the 1st of June, 1919. His prominence is attested by his extensive practice and by the high regard entertained for his professional ability by his colleagues and contemporaries.

ISAAC NEWTON THRELKELD.

Isaac N. Threlkeld, attorney at law, of Elvins, was born March 14, 1872, in Perry county, Illinois. He is a son of Isaac Threlkeld, a native of Kentucky, who engaged in agricultural pursuits in Franklin county, Illinois, and passed away in 1892. His father was William Irvin Threlkeld, a farmer of Kentucky, who removed to Indiana and finally located in Illinois. The mother of Isaac N. Threlkeld was Eustasia (Anderson) Threlkeld, a daughter of William Anderson, a prominent lawyer of Mayfield, Kentucky. She departed this life in 1874.

Isaac N. Threlkeld acquired his early education in the common schools of Franklin county, Illinois, which he attended until he was about nineteen years of age, and after that he taught school for three winters, attending Ewing College of Franklin county during the rest of the year. He had been reading law and studying during his spare moments all these years and when he was twenty-one years of age he went into the law office of T. M. Mooneyhan, at Benton, Illinois. He worked on Mr. Mooneyhan's farm when it was necessary and during this time devoted much of his time to the study of law, and in 1893 was admitted to the bar in Illinois. Shortly afterward he went to Texas, as his health was very poor and secured a position in the train department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and was about to be promoted to the position of conductor, when he left the railroad company and went to Empire City, Kansas, where he was city attorney for a couple of years. In 1889 he moved to Joplin, Missouri, where he practiced alone until 1913. While in that place he was first assistant prosecuting attorney for Jasper county for four years and was secretary of the board of education of Joplin for four years. He was also chairman of the republican county central committee of Jasper county during the campaign of 1912, and in the following year he removed to Pueblo, Colorado, taking with him a splendid endorsement signed by the courts of Jasper county, and the court of appeals, testifying in highest terms of his ability and character. He remained in Colorado two years and then removed to St. Francois county, Missouri, locating at Elvins, where he has engaged in the practice of his profession alone. He has been very successful and enjoys an extensive clientage.

Mr. Threlkeld has always given his political support to the republican party, and has taken a keen interest in the affairs of the day. He has acted as special circuit judge and has presided over the circuit court at Farmington. He is now assistant prosecuting attorney of St. Francois county and is now serving as a member of the fifty-first general assembly of Missouri and has been appointed a member of some of the most important committees of that body. Mr. Threlkeld is a member of the American Bar Association and the Missouri Bar Association, and is chairman of the membership

committee of the St. Francois county chapter of the Red Cross. During the World war he was on the draft board and did much to aid the Red Cross and other war relief activities. He was a member of the legal advisory board of the county draft board, an office which necessitated his going into the homes of the men who were drafted and assisting them in their affairs. Often he entered houses that were quarantined for smallpox and other contagious diseases, that he might make out the papers for the patients. He was also a "four minute man" and was eloquent in his speeches for the cause of his country. His religious faith is that of the Christian church. Fraternally he has membership with the Masons, belonging to Joplin Lodge, No. 235, A. F. & A. M.; Consistory No. 3 of the Valley of Joplin, attaining the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He also has membership with the Knights of Pythias, at Elvins, and is a member of the Elks Lodge, No. 689, at DeSoto, Missouri.

He is a deep reader and keeps himself thoroughly informed on all subjects. He is an ardent lover of all outdoor sports and takes keen delight in hunting and fishing. His career has brought him prominently before the public and his course has been marked by a continuous progress that has resulted from broad study and close application, and the wise use of the talents with which nature has endowed him. On all political and economic questions he keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age. While he is at all times companionable and approachable his closest friends by whom he is held in high regard, are found among those men with whom association means expansion and elevation.

MAJOR ROY F. BRITTON.

Major Roy F. Britton is a member of the law firm of Barker & Britton of St. Louis, and aside from his professional connections is widely known throughout the state by reason of his support of many valuable public measures, particularly the good roads movement. Recently he was appointed a member of the state highway board by Governor Gardner and is doing active and efficient work in behalf of the improvement of public highways. He is a man who throughout his entire life has recognized the duties and obligations as well as the privileges and opportunities of citizenship. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th of March, 1881, he is a son of F. H. and Ida (Freeman) Britton, the latter now living, while the father passed away July 26, 1916, in St. Louis at the age of sixty-five years.

The son was educated in the public schools and studied law in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he won the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902, while the Master of Laws degree was conferred upon him in 1903. Following his graduation he was admitted to practice at the bar of Michigan June 21, 1902, and on the 4th of February, 1904, was admitted to practice in the courts of Missouri. In company with his brother, Robert F. Britton, he turned his attention to the automobile business, becoming secretary and treasurer of the A. L. Dyke Automobile Supply Company, which was the first house of this kind in America. In the latter part of 1905, however, he assumed the active work of his profession and from January, 1906, until December, 1912, was assistant general attorney of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company. At the latter date he became a member of the law firm of Collins, Barker & Britton and on the 1st of January, 1919, the firm became Barker & Britton. Their clientage is large and of an important character, Mr. Britton being recognized as a most able lawyer, having comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and always displaying ability in the application thereof to the points in litigation.

His law practice, however, is but one phase of his activities. He is a director of the American Automobile Insurance Company and he has become prominently known in connection with public affairs. Since attaining his majority he has been an earnest champion of the republican cause and was chosen to represent the second district of St. Louis county in the forty-sixth general assembly, where he was made a member of the judiciary, roads and highways and clerical force committees. He was very active in promoting the improvement of state roads and in shaping legislation in regard to automobile traffic. He is the author of the original state automobile law, which was passed in 1907, and of the amendment thereto, passed in 1911. In 1916 he was made the republican nominee for lieutenant governor of

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Missouri and although he failed of election he ran fourteen thousand votes ahead of the national republican ticket in Missouri, a fact indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. He was a member of the Missouri Workmen's Compensation Commission of 1911 and 1912. Perhaps his greatest public work, however, has been done in support of good roads, in which connection it is said that he has done as much or more than any one man in the state for the improvement of the highways. His known interest in this subject and the work which he had already accomplished led to his appointment in September, 1919, by Governor Gardner to the office of member of the state highway board and with his colleagues he is now devoting much attention to the construction of a state highway system in Missouri with state and federal funds.

During the World war Mr. Britton was connected with the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff of the United States Army. He was commissioned captain December 22, 1917, and was promoted to the rank of major August 1, 1918, receiving his discharge on the 7th of February, 1919. Major Britton belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri, and American Bar Associations and also has membership in the St. Louis, Glen Echo and Automobile Clubs of St. Louis. Of the last named he was secretary in 1906-7, vice president in 1910-11 and president through the succeeding year. He likewise belongs to the Century Boat Club, the Bass Island Club, the Railroad Club of St. Louis, to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and to the Masonic (32d) and Elks lodges. He is likewise identified with several civic organizations and is keenly interested in all those forces which make for higher ideals of citizenship and for more effective measures in bringing about public improvements.

WILLIAM HENRY FARRAR, M. D.

Dr. William Henry Farrar, physician and surgeon, engaged in the practice of his profession in DeSoto, Missouri, was born April 6, 1856, in Arcadia, Iron county, Missouri. His father was Dr. George Washington Farrar, a native of North Carolina, where he was born December 25, 1833. In early life he was professor of languages in the Arcadia Seminary of which J. C. Berryman was the head. He was graduated as M. D. in 1857 from the Washington University and took up the practice of his profession at Arcadia, and during the Civil war he was a surgeon in the Confederate army. He was also a farmer and slave holder. He took a keen interest in educational matters and was a regent of the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau and was a school commissioner of Iron county for many years. He was a member of the Methodist church, South, of very firm convictions, and in politics gave his lifelong support to the democratic party. His father was Miles Farrar, a native of North Carolina who was a plantation owner and a slave holder. Miles Farrar removed to Perry county, Missouri, when his son George was ten years old. The Farrar family are of old Scotch ancestry, "Silver Dick" Bland having been a student of George Washington Farrar when he was a teacher. The mother of William Henry Farrar was Harriet Pomeroy Russell who passed away in 1910. She was a native of Somers, Connecticut, the daughter of Cyrus P. Russell who was sent by the United States government to survey territory in southeast Missouri. He was rewarded by a large tract of land in what is now Madison and Iron counties. This surveying was made while Missouri was yet a territory. He drove from Connecticut to Pittsburgh and journeyed the rest of the way by water. He owned Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain. Arcadia in Iron county was formerly called Russellville in his honor, and he was the first man to discover mineral deposits in Iron Mountain.

William Henry Farrar acquired his early education in the Arcadia Seminary where his father was an instructor, and he later attended the St. Louis Medical College, now Washington University, and was graduated from this institution in 1875, but did not receive his degree of M. D. until 1877 when he became twenty-one years of age. He took up his practice at Arcadia for one year with his father, was physician and surgeon at Valles Mines for two years, and in 1879 located in De Soto where he has since remained in the general practice of medicine. He has been the resident surgeon of the Missouri Pacific ever since its hospital system was organized. He is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association and the Jefferson County Medical Association, having been president of the latter for a number of years

He was chairman of the medical advisory board of Jefferson county during the World war and took an active part in all the war drives.

Dr. Farrar was married December 20, 1877, to Margaret A. Cole, daughter of Salathiel Cole, a merchant of Jefferson county. He was a native of Kentucky, as was her mother. To this union has been born one daughter, Gertrude May, now the wife of Dr. Thomas Clayburn Blackburn who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Hickory, New York. He was a former surgeon in the United States navy. He is a nephew of Senator Joseph C. Blackburn of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn are the parents of two children, William T., and Margaret C., who are students in the schools of Hickory.

Dr. Farrar gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, though he has never been a candidate for any office. He is a member of the Methodist church. While most of his time is devoted to the interests of his profession Dr. Farrar is interested in all the sports, although he does not take part in them. The well-established family physician has a far-reaching influence for good in his community, and Dr. Farrar measures up to the highest standard in this respect. He is ever most careful and painstaking in the diagnosis of his cases and his judgment is seldom at fault.

GEORGE AUSTIN MARSH.

As superintendent of the St. Joseph Lead Company George Austin Marsh is a representative of one of Herculaneum's most important business interests. He is not a native son of Missouri, for he was born in Holden, Massachusetts, July 10, 1858, a son of Charles Wheeler and Samantha M. (Austin) Marsh. Charles Wheeler Marsh was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1829, and until his death in December, 1863, was engaged as a stone cutter and marble worker. His father was Thaddeus Marsh, a son of Hartshorn Marsh, the latter being a soldier in the Revolutionary war who participated in the famous battle of Bunker Hill. Hartshorn Marsh was a son of James Marsh whose birth occurred in 1723 and who passed away in 1764 at the age of forty-one years. The father of James Marsh was John Marsh of Medfield, Massachusetts, who was born in 1696 and died in 1769, and John Marsh's father was Joseph Marsh, born in 1670 and died in 1726. The father of Joseph Marsh was John Marsh, who was born in England and emigrated to this country, settling near what is now Boston. The mother of George Austin Marsh, subject of this review, was Samantha M. Austin, who was a native of Franklin, Vermont, and died in 1911. She was a daughter of David Brown Austin, whose birth occurred in Canada about the year 1800. Throughout his life he engaged in the blacksmith trade and farming and his blacksmith shop was located upon the boundary line between Canada and Vermont. His father was Jotham Austin, born in Rhode Island in 1760. Jotham Austin was a veteran of the War of 1812, and a descendant of Robert Austin, who was born in England about 1630 and later in life emigrated to Rhode Island. The Public Records give him as one of the sixty-five who signed an agreement September 15, 1661, for drawing lots at Westerly, Rhode Island.

The education of George Austin Marsh was received in the district schools of Holden, Massachusetts, until he was seventeen years of age at which time he entered the Worcester, Massachusetts, public schools for two years. After completing his course there he worked at odd jobs including farming, work in a woolen mill, teaching school, etc., and in 1879 entered the Worcester Polytechnic Institute from which he was graduated as a chemist in 1882 with the degree of B. S. The winter after his graduation he taught in the Boylston high school while waiting for a position with the Avery Electric Company at Littleton, Massachusetts, and he was with that company from April, 1883, until August 1885, as chemist and assistant superintendent. He then went with the Pennsylvania Lead Company at Mansfield Valley (now Carnegie), near Pittsburgh, as chemist and assayer, and for twelve years remained in that connection until the works closed. In 1897 he removed to Pueblo and became assayer and chemist with the Eilers smelting plant called the Colorado Smelting Company, and was with that company until in May, 1920, when the plant closed. In 1899 all the smelting plants were consolidated and became known as the American Smelting & Refining Company. His rise in the business world was rapid. In 1900 he had been promoted

to the position of assistant superintendent and three years later to that of superintendent of the Eilers plant. When in 1907 this plant was closed by the American Smelting & Refining Company he was transferred to the Pueblo plant as superintendent, which position he held until May, 1920, when he accepted a like position at the Herculaneum plant for the St. Joseph Lead Company. For thirty-five years he was connected with the American Smelting & Refining Company and during that time gained the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

On the 12th of May, 1885, at Littleton, Massachusetts, Mr. Marsh was united in marriage to Miss Atlanta G. Tuttle, a daughter of Deacon George W. Tuttle, a manufacturer of dining room furniture in Boston, who now makes his home in Littleton. The grandfather of Mrs. Marsh was Thomas Sparhawk Tuttle, also a native of Littleton, who took his farm from the state in the early part of the eighteenth century. In the Park Street Cemetery in Boston there is a tablet erected to the memory of William Tuttle, the progenitor of the family by that name in America who came from England about 1638. The earliest member of the Sparhawk family to come to this country was Nathaniel Sparhawk, whose birth occurred in England about 1630, and who later emigrated to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Five children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Marsh: Frances Tuttle, Austin Gerry, Caroline Lawrence, George Austin, Jr., and Helen Gardner. The eldest member of the family, Frances Tuttle, is now the wife of Edward C. Sparrow of Pueblo, Colorado, and they have become the parents of two children: Edward C., Jr., and Helen Louise; Austin Gerry Marsh married Miss Elsie Mae Cox of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and makes his home in Pueblo where he is a mining engineer and has an assay office; Caroline Lawrence Marsh married Edward P. Chapman of Leadville, Colorado, and they have become the parents of three boys: Edward P., Jr., George Marsh, and Joseph Warren; George Austin Marsh, Jr., is living at Miami, Arizona, and is married, his wife having been Miss Ruth C. Sweney. Three children have been born to their union: Ruth Atlanta, George Austin, III, and James Kohler.

Since age conferred upon Mr. Marsh the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands, although he has never taken a very active part in political affairs. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in the South Pueblo, Colorado, Lodge No. 31. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church and for many years Mr. Marsh was an elder in the Pueblo church and also in Carnegie. He was likewise superintendent of the Sunday school in Littleton and later in Carnegie. Mr. Marsh has always taken an active part in the development and improvement of the communities in which he has resided and was one of the trustees of the Teachers College at Greeley and of the State Normal school, also state director of the Y. M. C. A. of Colorado and president of the Pueblo branch of that organization. While residing in Carnegie he was a member of the school board. During the World war Mr. Marsh was a Four Minute man and took an active part in every drive. His son, Austin G., enlisted in the World war in May, 1917, as a member of the Eighteenth Engineers and went to France on the 17th of August, that year, with one of the first contingents to cross. He was in active service in France for nearly two years and had received the rank of lieutenant at the time of his discharge. For some time he had been stationed in the officers' training camp in France. Mr. Marsh is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and his wife is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Marsh is likewise a member of the Wednesday Morning Club of Pueblo and was president of the municipal child welfare work of that city in the first year of its organization. In the social circles of Herculaneum Mr. and Mrs. Marsh take a prominent part and they are recognized as progressive and representative citizens.

ERNEST LEWIS SPARKS.

Ernest Lewis Sparks, the active business manager and also the secretary and treasurer of the Courier Post Publishing Company of Hannibal, Missouri, was born August 6, 1888, in Clarence, Shelby county, this state, his parents being Samuel O. and Carrie E. (Howe) Sparks. The father is a native Missourian, his birth having occurred in Monroe county, where the mother took up her abode in early life, her natal place, however, being Canada.

E. Lewis Sparks obtained a public school education in Clarence, Missouri, and afterward attended business college in Quincy, Illinois. In 1907 he accepted a position as stenographer and clerk with the Burlington Railroad at Hannibal, Missouri, and in 1909 became associated with the Spence & Howe Construction Company of Port Arthur, Texas. In the following year, upon the death of his father, he took charge of a general merchandise store at Clarence, Missouri, of which his father had been proprietor, and in 1912 he entered upon his connection with the Courier Post Publishing Company in the capacity of bookkeeper. This company is a member of the Lee Newspaper Syndicate. Through the intervening period of nine years, Mr. Sparks has been continuously associated with this company and his present position is that of business manager, secretary and treasurer. He is now the active business manager of the paper, and its success and growth are attributable in no small measure to his efforts, capability and keen discernment.

On the 18th of October, 1912, Mr. Sparks was married to Miss Harriet Alberta Williams, a daughter of N. A. and Anna M. (Dreyer) Williams. The father was born in Hannibal and the mother in Germany but became a resident of Hannibal at an early age. Mrs. Sparks was educated in the Lutheran and public schools of Hannibal, where her parents resided from pioneer times. Her father is master mechanic with the International Shoe Company, having occupied the position since the business was established in that city fifteen years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have been born three children: Alberta Louise, seven years of age; Marion Lucia, five years of age, and Ernest Lewis, Jr., a little lad of two years.

In his political views Mr. Sparks is an earnest republican, and fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He also belongs to the Labinnah Club, the Country Club, the Rotary Club of which he is a charter member and was the first secretary, and the Young Men's Christian Association. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, and its teachings have guided him in all of the relations of life, making him a man, whom to know, is to esteem and honor.

ROSS J. REAM.

Ross J. Ream, attorney and counselor at law of Kansas City, was born upon a farm in Smith county, Kansas, June 18, 1886. He father, Andrew J. Ream, was a native of Pennsylvania and devoted his life to the banking business, which he conducted at Mount Washington for many years. He was also an active member of the Congregational church and was likewise a faithful follower of Masonic teachings. Following his removal to the west he resided in western Kansas and in Kansas City, Missouri, and there he passed away in 1919. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Cora E. Skinner, was born in Jay county, Indiana, and by her marriage became the mother of three children, of whom two are yet living, the brother of Ross J. Ream being Claude L. Ream, who is engaged in the automobile business at Independence, Missouri.

Ross J. Ream acquired his education in the schools of his native state and in the Central high school of Kansas City, in which he completed his studies in 1905. He afterward entered the University of Missouri for the study of law and won his LL. B. degree in 1910, having been admitted to the bar before the completion of his course. He then entered upon the practice of his profession alone and soon became the legal representative of twelve different insurance companies in Kansas City. He has for a considerable period acted as the representative in Kansas City and the central states for the inspection bureaus which specialize in the handling of claim adjustments, investigations and litigation for insurance companies. The services rendered to the clients of the bureau by Mr. Ream have been of an exceptionally high order. He has handled many difficult and involved cases and in so doing has shown much resourcefulness, ability and legal knowledge. He is a man thoroughly well informed in his profession and is particularly well qualified as an insurance attorney. He is attorney for the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, for the Central Business Men's Association, for the Guarantee Fund Life Association of Omaha, for the American Insurance Union of Columbus, Ohio, and for eight others.

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He belongs to the Kansas City Bar Association and has many friends among his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession.

Mr. Ream belongs to the City Club and also to the Chamber of Commerce. He is likewise an exemplary representative of Mount Washington Lodge No. 714, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to the Congregational church and he is well known in republican circles. He takes a very active part in ward politics and is frequently a delegate to conventions and an active committee worker in the interests of the party. He is well known in Kansas City both socially and in a professional way and the salient traits of his character are such as win for him warm regard.

EDMUND LUCAS ALFORD.

Edmund Lucas Alford, attorney-at-law and one of the most prominent citizens of Perry where he is engaged in the practice of his profession, was born in Madisonville, Ralls county, Missouri, February 6, 1872. His father was Edmund Alford who was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, and came with his family to Pike county, Missouri, before he reached his majority and resided on a farm near Elk Lick. He later moved to Madisonville in Ralls county, became a prominent farmer and a successful merchant and was well known throughout the community, where he died in 1885. His father was Payton Alford, who was born in Kentucky in 1785 and married Lucy Haley. He was a brigadier general in the Kentucky militia during the War of 1812, and a man actively interested in the affairs of the day. He was a slave owner and a prosperous man when he died in 1842. Two of Payton Alford's brothers fought with Jackson at New Orleans, and a third served with General Harrison in the northern campaign of 1812. The history of the Alford family has been one of distinguished service in the several wars in which the country has engaged, members of this family having participated actively in each. Payton Alford's father was Jacob Alford, who was born in Virginia in 1759 and was married to Miss Nancy Hunter in Louisa county, Virginia, March 4, 1789. He was an officer in a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war and was wounded in the battle of Brandywine. He died in Garrard county, Kentucky, in 1809. The father of Edmund Lucas Alford, who was of daring and adventurous spirit, went overland to California in the gold rush of 1849, but returned in a few years to Missouri by water, across the Isthmus of Panama and up the Mississippi river. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Elizabeth McIntyre, a native of Ohio and the daughter of Joseph and Mary McIntyre, and who now resides in Center, Ralls county.

Edmund Lucas Alford acquired his early education in the common schools of Ralls county, having been a student there until he was seventeen years of age when he took up an elective course at the University of Missouri. While yet a student at the University he taught school in Ralls county, where he held the position of county superintendent of schools, an office he retained until he discontinued teaching. He had continually studied with a view to practicing law, and did most of his early preparatory work in the law office of Governor Major at Bowling Green. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and opened a law office in 1898 at Perry, Ralls county, where he has practiced since that time. He has never been associated in a partnership, preferring to practice alone. His practice has been for years extensive, including much of the most important litigation in his own and adjoining counties. He has been employed as special counsel by the state in a number of notable criminal cases, among which may be mentioned the Watson murder case and the Johnson murder case which attracted widespread attention. Mr. Alford represents both of the large banks located in Perry and also practically every business concern in the town. While he was well grounded in the principles of common law when admitted to the bar he continued through his professional life a diligent student of those elementary principles that constitute the basis of all legal science, and this knowledge served him well in many a battle in the trial and the appellate courts, where he has won many cases.

In politics Mr. Alford is a democrat and has always been active in party work. In 1914 Governor Elliott W. Major appointed a commission with a view to eliminating from the statute law of Missouri the obsolete, conflicting, uncon-

stitutional and duplicate statutes. The commission consisted of three lawyers, and Mr. Alford was appointed on the committee with Congressman Robert Lamar of Houston and the late Senator John F. Morton of Richmond. After months of work this committee prepared one hundred and twenty-five bills for introduction in the general assembly. Each bill was accompanied by a brief showing the purpose of the bill and the argument for it, and the series of bills prepared the way for eliminating several hundred sections of law from the revised statutes, which for one reason or another had become useless. The report of this commission, known as the Missouri Statute Revision Commission, was endorsed by the bar associations of the state and by lawyers generally. It became an important part of the legal literature of the state.

Mr. Alford is a member of the Missouri State Bar Association and has taken a prominent part in many of its activities. For years he has been a member of the general council and is chairman of the committee on legal education and admission to the bar of the State Bar Association, and has been active in attempting to reform the procedure in the courts. He was a member of the legal advisory board of Ralls county during the World war and was most generous with his time to this and other war activities. For several years Mr. Alford has been a member of the board of education of Perry and during his incumbency the Perry high school has attained a very high position, being known as one of the best high schools in the state. He has served as mayor of Perry, a position which he filled capably and well.

On May 12, 1898, Mr. Alford was married to Lida M. Armstrong, the daughter of Dr. Edward Armstrong of Perry. Dr. Armstrong was one of the most prominent physicians in this section, and was fomerly a Confederate soldier with a brilliant war record. He died at Perry in 1901. Her mother was Alice Ringo Nelson, a daughter of Dr. Nelson of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Alford has been born one son, Edward Lucas Alford, whose birth occurred in 1902, and who is now a student in Culver-Stockton College.

Mr. Alford is a member of the Christian church at Perry, and is always ready to support any worthy cause for the upbuilding of the welfare of the community. He is an ardent sportsman and a baseball enthusiast, though his business takes so much of his time that there is very little left to devote to the various pursuits of pleasure. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, with membership at Perry. Mr. Alford holds to high ideals in the practice of his profession and adheres rigorously to its severest code of ethics. He enjoys the confidence of the courts and of the lawyers of the state, his reputation as a lawyer having been won through an honorable earnest course of conduct, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

LOUIS BOEGER.

Louis Boeger, president of the North St. Louis Savings Trust Company and as such a respected figure in the financial circles of St. Louis, is also widely known because of his active work in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. The interests of his life are evenly balanced, making his a well rounded character. He was born at Bay, Gasconade county, Missouri, October 13, 1866, a son of Simon and Charlotte Boeger. The father was a successful business man at Bay, Missouri, for many years and still resides there at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His wife, however, passed away when seventy-eight years of age.

In the acquirement of his education Louis Boeger attended the public schools of his native city and continued his studies in the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri, and in a commercial college of St. Louis. When a youth of eighteen years he took charge of his father's mercantile interests at Drake, Missouri, and also became postmaster and telegraph operator there. Subsequently he purchased his father's business at Bay, Missouri, and conducted the store for three years, on the expiration of which period he came to St. Louis. Here he engaged in the retail shoe business at No. 2610 North Fourteeenth street and afterward he opened a store at Grand and Hebert streets, carrying an extensive and attractive

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stock of shoes and men's furnishings. From the beginning of his commercial career his success has been of a most substantial character and, advancing step by step, he occupies today a prominent position in the mercantile and financial circles of the city. In 1909 he became one of the organizers of the North St. Louis Savings Trust Company, which was capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars with a surplus of ten thousand dollars and now has a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars and has paid a ten per cent dividend annually for a number of years. Recently, at an expenditure of eighteen thousand dollars, the banking institution was thoroughly modernized and has taken on an aspect that makes it equal to that of any banking institution of its size in St. Louis. Whatever Mr. Boeger undertakes he carries forward to successful completion and he has become an active factor in the capable and profitable conduct of various business concerns. He is a stockholder in the Peters branch of the International Shoe Company and is the vice president, one of the directors and a stockholder of the Bayer Steam Soot Blower Company and the Bayer Valve Company. He is likewise connected with the Jefferson Mutual Fire Insurance Company as one of its directors and in all things he displays sound business judgment, keen sagacity and indefatigable energy, his cooperation ever constituting a valuable contributing element to the success of the different business interests with which he has become associated.

At St. Louis, on the 29th of January, 1904, Mr. Boeger was married to Miss Mary A. Finck, who was born at Linn, Osage county, Missouri, and their children are three in number, Herbert, Walter and Louis, aged respectively fourteen, twelve and nine years.

Mr. Boeger is a member of the board of curators of Marvin College at Fredericktown, Missouri, and also of Central College at Fayette, Missouri. For twelve years he has been the treasurer of St. Paul's Methodist church, which position he is still filling. He has done most effective and earnest work in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association and has been president and director of the North Side department and has also served on the state board of directors of the association. For twelve years he has acted as chairman of the North Side department and the organization has recently completed a splendid building at the northeast corner of Grand and Sullivan avenues, which was erected at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. Marked improvements have been made in the organization through the untiring efforts of Mr. Boeger, whose plans are well formulated and, put into practical execution, reach a successful conclusion. He is also treasurer of the state committee of Y. M. C. A. of Missouri and one of board of directors of St. Louis Y. M. C. A. He belongs to the Riverview Club and the Chamber of Commerce. While an able business man, he has never failed to recognize his duties and obligations in other connections and has labored earnestly for civic betterment and the introduction of higher ideals among the young.

ARCHIE WAYNE THOMPSON.

Prominent in the financial circles of Crystal City is Archie Wayne Thompson, cashier of the Crystal City State Bank. He was born in Conneautville, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1884, a son of Charles Henry and Clara Bell (Houghtaling) Thompson. The father is now living in Conneautville, Pennsylvania, actively engaged in the lumber business. He was born in Crawford county. He has held many local offices, has always been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and is a thirty-second degree Mason. Clara Bell Houghtaling is the daughter of Nathaniel Page Houghtaling, a retired farmer now living in Conneautville, who served in the Union army during the Civil war. He is now seventy-nine years of age and his wife is seventy-seven, and they are respected citizens of Conneautville. The paternal grandmother is also living and is eighty-three years of age.

In the acquirement of an education Archie W. Thompson attended the public schools of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, until he was eight years of age at which time he entered the Conneautville schools. He left high school when seventeen years of age, and entered Clark's Business College. After completing his commercial course he worked in a chair factory at Conneautville for about a year, but in 1913 removed to Crystal City and accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Crystal

City State Bank. In 1915 he was made assistant cashier of the bank and in 1919 was elected cashier, which position he still holds, to the great satisfaction of the bank and its patrons. Mr. Thompson is also secretary of the board of directors. The bank was organized on the 15th of November, 1911, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars and a surplus of two thousand dollars. The capital stock has since been increased to twenty thousand dollars and the surplus and undivided profits are nearly thirteen thousand dollars. The bank proved to be a success from the start and its total resources have reached two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

On the 15th of February, 1918, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Josephine S. Otto, the daughter of Joseph Otto, deceased, who was for many years a successful miller at Conneautville, Pennsylvania. Her father was born in Germany and emigrated to this country, settling in Pennsylvania, when a young man.

Since age conferred upon Mr. Thompson the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party, although he has never been very active in its interests and has neither sought nor desired public office. The religious faith of both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the activities of which organization they take a prominent part. Fraternally Mr. Thompson is a Mason, holding membership in Western Crawford Lodge, No. 258, of Conneautville and Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis, and he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite.

Mr. Thompson saw active service in the World war. On the 28th of May, 1918, he was inducted into the service and sent to Camp Dodge at Des Moines. He was assigned to the Three Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Field Artillery and promoted to the rank of first-class private. He remained at Camp Dodge until August 24, 1918, when he sailed for France, landing at Liverpool. He spent some time at La Havre and was then sent to Les Martres de Veyre, in which latter place he remained until December 15, 1918. On the 8th of January, 1919, he sailed for home and received his discharge on the 5th of February. He was acting supply sergeant during his enlistment. Mr. Thompson is a prominent member of the American Legion, Pueblo-Vaughn-Wideman Post, No. 253, of Festus.

For recreation Mr. Thompson turns to music of which he is a great lover, and he also spends much time in reading. He is most happy when in his own home and is devoted to his business interests.

WILLIAM ROBERT DONNELL.

Prominent in the financial circles of Festus is William Robert Donnell who is cashier of the Citizens Bank at that place. He is a native son of Missouri, his birth having occurred near Bailey Station in Jefferson county, January 4, 1846. His parents were William A. and Emma (Edwards) Donnell, both natives of Jefferson county. The birth of William A. Donnell occurred in 1817 southeast of De Soto. He engaged in farming all of his life and died a well-to-do and influential man on the 31st of March, 1873. He married Emma Edwards, a member of a very old and distinguished family, and to them ten children were born of whom William Robert Donnell is the sixth in order of birth. The death of Mrs. Donnell occurred in 1873 at the age of ninety years, she being at the time of her demise one of the oldest women in the county. The paternal grandfather of our subject was James Donnell, who was one of the signers of the original petition for the statehood of Missouri, his name being easily readable on that document preserved in the Jefferson Memorial Library, and further mention of whom may be found in the review of Dr. Jesse F. Donnell on another page of this work.

The education of William Robert Donnell was obtained in the schools of his county and from 1870 until 1890 he served continuously as county clerk of Jefferson county. The following year after the expiration of his term of office Mr. Donnell entered the Citizens Bank of Festus as cashier, which position he still retains to the complete satisfaction of the bank and its patrons.

It was on the 19th of December, 1866, that Mr. Donnell was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Belle Berry, a daughter of Willis G. Berry, a farmer of Jefferson county. Her father was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and came to Missouri as a

young man, settling in Jefferson county. An uncle of William Robert Donnell, Thomas L. Donnell, married a sister of Margaret Belle Berry's mother. The mother of Mrs. Donnell was Sarah McCormack. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Donnell eight children have been born, four of whom are now living: Sarah Emma, now the wife of Ford S. Dodds, a train dispatcher on the Reading Railroad at Philadelphia. They are the parents of two boys, Robert and Frank, both of whom served in France during the World war; William R. Donnell, the second member of the family, is cashier of the Bank of Hillsboro and he has served his county as treasurer for two terms. He married Miss Gertrude Holmes; Laura Bell is the wife of D. P. Parhan, a teacher in the Chicago public schools. They have one son, Edwin Ware, aged sixteen years, a musician of much ability. The second son of the family, James L. Donnell, is collector of Jefferson county and is making his home in Hillsboro. For some time he worked in the bank in connection with his father. He married Miss Georgia Renner of Stoddard county and has become the father of three children: William Robert, Elizabeth Belle, and Margaret Ann.

Mr. Donnell has always given his allegiance to the democratic party in the activities of which he takes a prominent part. He is a consistent member of the Festus Methodist Episcopal church and has served as steward at different times. In his younger days he also served as superintendent of the Sunday school. In his capacity as cashier of the Citizens Bank Mr. Donnell is brought into contact with the public and has many friends who appreciate his true personal worth. He is always interested in the development and improvement of his community and is a progressive and representative citizen of Festus.

LEE ELSWORTH MONROE, M. D.

A prominent physician and surgeon of Bonne Terre is Dr. Lee Elsworth Monroe, who is in charge of the Bonne Terre Hospital conducted by the St. Joseph Lead Company. He is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Eureka, February 27, 1885, a son of Lee Ernest and Mary (Brown) Monroe. The father was born March 3, 1859, a son of James H. and Caroline (Coleman) Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Monroe had separated prior to his birth and he was born on the old homestead of his grandparents on the maternal side, William H. and Hardenia (Goodwin) Coleman, natives of Virginia. This homestead is situated on the bluffs of the Missouri river in the northern part of St. Louis county. Lee Ernest Monroe was eight years of age when his mother married Thomas B. Locke and they removed to Wild Horse creek where he attended school until he was seventeen years of age. For one year he attended the University of Missouri and then deciding on a professional career entered the St. Louis Medical College, from which latter institution he was graduated March 3, 1880, on his twenty-first birthday. On the 7th of September, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Brown and they became the parents of two children: Dr. Lee Elsworth Monroe, the subject of this review; and Mrs. John A. Rusk, the wife of Dr. J. A. Rusk of Linneus. Dr. Lee Ernest Monroe enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He was ever ready to give a helping hand to the needy and to promote every good cause for the town in which he had made his home for over thirty years. His death, which occurred as a result of paralysis August 16, 1914, was the occasion of deep bereavement throughout the community, for he was readily acknowledged a representative citizen. He was prominent in Masonic circles and was a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Monroe survives him and is making her home in Eureka. The grandfather of Dr. Lee E. Monroe was killed on the battlefield during the Civil war while in the service of the Confederate army. President James Monroe was a direct ancestor of Dr. Monroe. Mrs. Mary (Brown) Monroe was a daughter of John Brown, a native of Allenton, at which place Mrs. Monroe was born. Her father was a farmer of note and was also of much political prominence. During the Civil war John Brown served in the Union army. His father was Stephen Brown, a native of Virginia, who moved to Missouri about 1810.

The education of Dr. Lee Elsworth Monroe whose name initiates this review, was obtained in the public schools of Eureka until he was graduated from the Kirkwood high school with the class of 1902. For two years he attended the University

of Missouri and then deciding to take up medicine as his life work entered the Washington University, from which latter institution he was graduated M. D. in 1907. For the two years following his graduation he was an interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, subsequently removing to Kansas City where he had charge of the Missouri Pacific Hospital for three and one-half years. At the termination of this time he went to Bonne Terre to take charge of the Bonne Terre Hospital conducted by the St. Joseph Lead Company, and in this connection he has remained.

On the 27th of April, 1910, Dr. Monroe was united in marriage to Miss Vere Paul, daughter of Alfred P. Paul of Kansas City, a retired merchant. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Solomon Paul.

Since age conferred upon Dr. Monroe the right of franchise he has given his support to the democratic party. He has never taken an active interest in politics, preferring to devote his time to the study of his profession. Fraternally he is a Mason, having membership in Samaritan Lodge, No. 424, of Bonne Terre. He is a member of the Missouri Consistory of St. Louis and has obtained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Shrine of Ararat Temple, Kansas City. Dr. Monroe is likewise a member of the Elks, being prominent in the activities of Lodge No. 26, of Kansas City. In September, 1918, he received the commission of lieutenant in the medical corps of the United States army and served until December 24, 1918. He was stationed at Ft. Riley and at the New York Neuro-Surgical school, and was for a brief time stationed at Camp Upton. In connection with his profession he belongs to the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the American Legion, Bonne Terre Post. Most of Dr. Monroe's work is along surgical lines and he has the care of the five thousand men working for the lead company.

Dr. Monroe is interested in everything relating to the welfare and progress of the community. He makes his professional duties his chief interest and keeps abreast with the times in everything pertaining to advancement in medical and surgical practice.

WILLIAM C. HOWARD.

William C. Howard, president of the Howard Motor Company of Kansas City, was born in Boone, Iowa, October 27, 1883, his parents being William H. and Mary B. (Carroll) Howard. The father was engaged in the lumber business at Boone and at Burlington, Iowa, devoting his life to the quiet pursuits of his business interests.

William C. Howard attended the schools of Burlington, Iowa, and at eighteen years of age engaged in the hardware business there. He afterward became connected with the packing business in that city and was a representative of the firm of Balch & Company for five years, during which time he worked his way upward from a minor position to that of manager. In a word he is a self-made man, for he started out in business life empty-handed and with no special advantages, but through persistent effort and energy and through increasing ability he has steadily advanced until he now occupies a high position in the business circles of Kansas City. He initiated his connection with the motor car business when he became city salesman for the Peerless Motor Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and later he became associated with the Hupp Motor Company as assistant sales manager. In 1915 he removed to Kansas City and has since been at the head of the W. C. Howard Motor Company, handling the Lexington and Hupmobile cars. He conducts both a wholesale and retail business, which he established in a small way but now occupies most extensive and attractive quarters at No. 1900 McGee street. He is likewise at the head of the Howard Oklahoma Motor Company of Oklahoma City, where he also handles the Hupmobile and the Lexington cars. He excels in business management and salesmanship and his activities have always been characterized by square dealing.

In 1904 Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Augusta E. Neugebauer, of Burlington, Iowa, representative of a prominent family there. That Mr. Howard is a man of generous spirit is shown by his liberal aid and assistance to the new St. Luke's Hospital and also by his recent activitles in behalf of a salary raise for the

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teachers of Kansas City. In politics he is an ardent democrat whose influence is valuable to his party, and he is ever ready to use his influence in behalf of his friends. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Catholic church and he also belongs to the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Kansas City Club and the Meadow Lake Country Club.

WILLIAM EVERETT CROW.

William Everett Crow, editor and proprietor of the Jefferson County Republican, was born September 3, 1866, in Perry county, Missouri, on his father's farm near Perryville. He is the son of David W. Crow who was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, at the Old Watermill of his grandfather, January 4, 1842, was educated for the ministry and ordained in 1881 in Warrensburg, Missouri. In 1849, his father brought the family to Missouri by wagon from North Carolina, and they settled on a farm in Perry county, Mlssouri, when David W. Crow was only seven years old. After David W. Crow became a minister he preached steadily for forty years, until his retirement in 1918. He was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of De Soto for fourteen years, and this was his last charge. He was school commissioner in Perry county for eight years and from 1894 to 1900 was presiding elder of the St. Louis district. He was pastor at Joplin, Missouri, five years, was a member of the St. Louis conference and a delegate to the general conference at Chicago in 1900. Rev. David W. Crow served as a private soldier in Company E, First Missouri Light Artillery in the Union army of the Civil war. He was wounded and taken prisoner in the Red River Expedition. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic from the time of its organization. He was married December 3, 1865, to Rebecca Bollinger, a daughter of Moses Bollinger, born in 1820, a native of Bollinger county, Missouri. The county was named for the family. Moses Bollinger's father was Daniel Bollinger, a native of the same county. Major Bollinger brought a family of twelve boys and a girl from North Carolina and settled in Cape Girardeau county. He was a miller and millwright and constructed the first four flour mills built in Missouri. He was a man of wealth and influence, having been a member of the first Missouri legislature. The Bollingers are of Dutch ancestry. Rev. David Crow has a brother and sister living: Albert T. Crow, a retired farmer of Perry county, Missouri; and Mrs. Martha A. Cecil of Dunklin county, Missouri. David Crow's father, Richard Crow, a native of North Carolina, was a linen weaver. He became a Methodist Episcopal minister in 1839 and preached until he passed away in 1858. Both father and son were pioneer preachers of great energy and earnestness. The father of Richard Crow was also Richard Crow, a native of the north of Ireland, a Protestant who was compelled to leave Ireland. He came to North Carolina in 1780, in about the end of the Revolutionary war. He married Nancy Ware, a woman of Scotch descent, who was a fellow passenger on the ship coming to the United States.

William Everett Crow acquired his early education in the common schools of Perry county until he was eighteen years of age, when he attended the school of Marble Hill, called Mayfield-Smith Academy, for one year. The following year he worked on the farm and in 1884 was given a position in the office of the Vindicator at Bloomfield, Stoddard county, Missouri, and remained in this position seven years, learning the printing and publishing trade. In 1890 he removed to De Soto and became foreman of the newspaper called The Facts. He purchased this paper after its consolidation with a publication at Hillsboro in 1895, and it was printed under the name of the Jefferson County Republican, and he has been sole owner ever since. He also bought the plant and job business of that paper. Under his direction the circulation has grown from six hundred to over two thousand editions and the job business is now the largest in the county.

William Everett Crow was married April 28, 1894, to Bessie J. Butler, a daughter of Benjamin F. Butler and Jennie (Reppey) Butler. Mr. Butler was a native of Jefferson county and his grandfather owned the land where De Soto is now situated. He was a captain in the Union army in the Civil war and his father was William Butler who was born in Jefferson county. He was the son of Edmund Butler a native of Massachusetts who moved to Missouri in 1775. To Mr. and Mrs.

Crow were born eight children: Lulu S. Crow, an accomplished musician, is employed in the Missouri Pacific auditing department; Harry S. Crow is also employed in the Missouri Pacific auditing department. He was eighteen years of age when he enlisted and went overseas to fight in the World war, in which he took part in twelve engagements and was gassed. He was a corporal in the Forty-second Heavy Artillery and when the armistice was signed had passed his examination for a commission as lieutenant. He went through some of the great battles and finished at the Samour officers training school in France. He enlisted April 6, 1916, and was discharged in March, 1919; Ralph E. Crow is employed in the Missouri Pacific shops; David Benjamin Crow, George A. Crow, and William Robert Crow are all students in school at De Soto. Richard Paul and Harold Edwin Crow are twins, and were born August 4, 1916.

Mr. Crow gives his political support to the republican party and is actively interested in the affairs of that party, although he has never held an elective office. He has served on the state republican committee and was publicity director of the state committee in the campaign of 1907. Mr. Crow was postmaster of De Soto eight years from 1896 until 1904, having been appointed by McKinley and Roosevelt. He was city clerk for four years, president of the board of education three years and also conducts a general insurance agency. He is a member of the De Soto Methodist Episcopal church where he holds the office of steward. Fraternally he has membership with the Masons, De Soto Lodge No. 119, the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arch Lodge No. 47, the Elks No. 689, of De Soto, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. For ten or twelve years he was secretary of the Southeast Missouri Press Association, and is a member of the International Typographical Union, No. 513, of De Soto. Mr. Crow is very much interested in literature, is an omniverous reader, and when his work does not demand all of his attention finds recreation in athletics, taking a keen delight in hunting. He has been very active in promoting the interests and upbuilding of his city and county. He conducts his paper in a capable manner and it is now one of the best publications in that section. Mr. Crow is a popular man of fine business ability, unassuming but forceful, and his many friends consider his opinions in connection with both public and private affairs of great value and worth.

GEORGE M. SHANKLIN.

George M. Shanklin, starting out in the business world in the humble position of shoe cutter, has constantly been reaching up to something higher and better in a business way until he has through merit, ability, determination and force of character reached a position on the board of directors of a shoe manufacturing concern doing an annual business of thirty-two million dollars. He is now leather buyer for the Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis and such an achievement should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to all. He was born in St. John, New Brunswick, March 3, 1877, and is a son of John J. and Fannie H. (Wetmore) Shanklin, who removed to Amesbury, Massachusetts, about 1888 and thence came to St. Louis in 1907. The father was for years a sea captain but in Amesbury was identified with the carriage making industry. He is now eighty-one years of age and is still an active factor in the business world, being at the present time associated with the Brown Shoe Company. His wife passed away October 22, 1906.

George M. Shanklin was educated in the public schools of St. John, New Brunswick, and of Amesbury, Massachusetts, pursuing his studies to the age of fourteen years, when he began providing for his own support by working in a shoe factory in the latter city, there learning the shoe cutter's trade. He was industrious and ambitious, however, and these qualities brought to him advancement from time to time.

On the 21st of December, 1899, Mr. Shanklin was married to Miss Edith M. Clarke, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and following his marriage he located in that place, where he resided for two years. In 1901 he removed to St. Louis and became a foreman in the shoe house of La Prelle, Williams & Company. Three years later he became connected with the Brown Shoe Company in the same capacity and in 1910 he was made superintendent of the business and for the past eight

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years has been style man and upper leather buyer for the company. In 1916 he was elected a director of this company, whose sales in 1919 amounted to thirty-two million dollars. Great indeed is the contrast between his present position and that which initiated his business career, and when one understands that back of him has been no outside influence to win him promotion there comes a recognition of his individual worth and ability, manifesting itself in a laudable ambition and unflagging perseverance, with a mastery of every task assigned him.

Mr. Shanklin and his wife have a daughter, Laura Mildred, and the family are members of the Central church, founded by the late Dr. William J. Williamson. Mr. Shanklin is also a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Cosmos Lodge No. 282, A. F. & A. M., and to Missouri Consistory No. 1, A. & A. S. R. He is also a member of the Kirkwood Country Club.

EDGAR E. WHITESIDE, M. D.

A prominent physician of Elvins is Dr. Edgar E. Whiteside, who was born on his father's farm on Loutre Island, Montgomery county, July 22, 1871. His father, John Clark Whiteside, died in 1908 at the age of seventy-five years. John C. Whiteside was born near Big Spring, Montgomery county, in 1833, and was throughout his life engaged as a practicing lawyer and farmer, being successful in both lines of occupation. His education was received at Central College, Fayette, and he did his law reading by himself. For some time he served as probate judge and county judge and was county superintendent of schools for several terms. He was a stanch supporter of the democratic party and was a leader in the activities of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father of John C. Whiteside was Major Holland Whiteside. A twin brother of Dr. Edgar E. Whiteside, Edwin E. Whiteside, is a physician practicing in St. Louis, specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat. During the World war he served with the American forces overseas. Another brother is Rev. Warren T. Whiteside, who was born in Montgomery county in 1869. Warren T. Whiteside received his education at Central College from which institution he received the degree of A. M., and Vanderbilt University of Tennessee, receiving the degree of A. B. and also the degree of B. D. He is now in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church at Terrill, Texas, which has a membership of over one thousand. He is serving his fourth year with this charge and is readily acknowledged one of the ablest and most prominent ministers of the denomination. The mother of Dr. Whiteside was Louise Marion (Davis) Whiteside, born in 1838 at Marthasville, Missouri, and she passed away in 1889. She was the daughter of Jonathan Davis, a farmer.

Professor J. L. Whiteside, a graduate of Central College is at present dean of Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Kentucky. H. A. Whiteside is a prominent citizen of Fayette, Missouri, and was formerly a banker and stockman.

The early education of Dr. Edgar E. Whiteside was received in the academy of Central College and after completing his preparatory course he entered Central College from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1897. In 1901 he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. For several years he was professor of mathematics and modern and ancient languages at the Northwest Missouri College and spent one term at the Macon District Academy. In 1906 he was elected president of the Kentucky Wesleyan Academy near Winchester, a position which he held for two years. At this time Dr. Whiteside determined upon a medical career and as a result entered the St. Louis University Medical School where he remained from 1908 to 1910. He then entered Washington University and in 1912 was graduated with the degree of M. D. After the usual period of interne work in some of the large hospitals Dr. Whiteside went to Greenville where he practiced for five years, in which time he built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and then removed to Elvins. In Elvins he is engaged in general practice and actuated by a laudable ambition has already in his professional career won a creditable name and position.

On the 24th of August, 1894, Dr. Whiteside was married to Miss Katherine Twist, a daughter of James B. Twist whose death occurred in 1887. For many years Mr. Twist was engaged in the mail service. To the union of Dr. and Mrs.

Whiteside, five children have been born: Miriam, Lucille, Katherine, Marjorie, and Victor Eugene, all of whom are attending the public schools of Elvins with the exception of Marjorie.

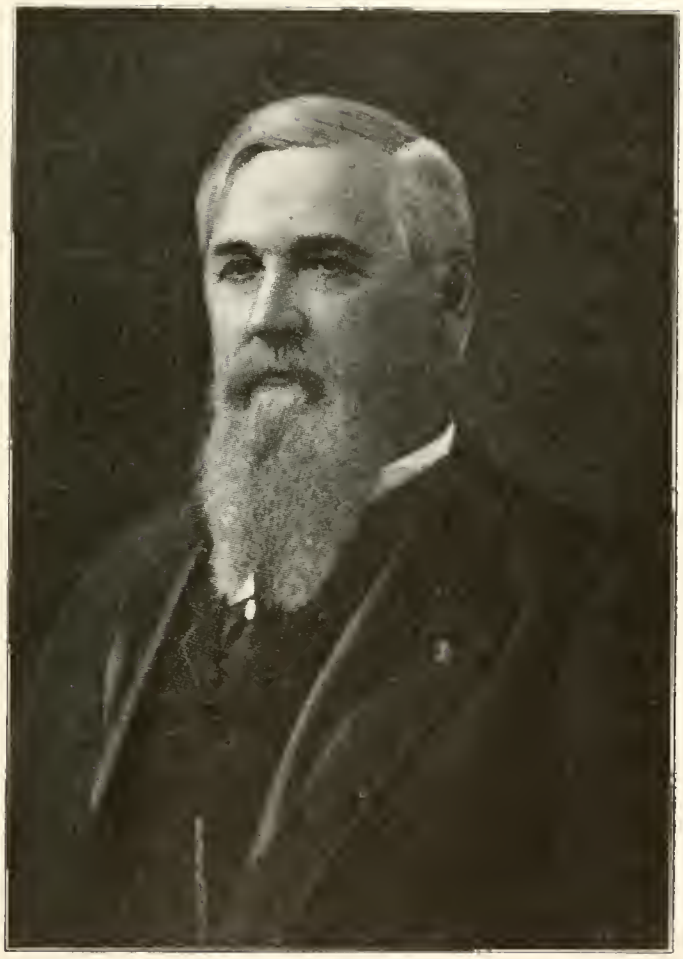
Since age conferred upon Dr. Whiteside the right of franchise, he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party. For one term he served as coroner of Wayne county. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist Episcopal church in the activities of which he takes a great interest as a teacher in the Sunday school. Dr. Whiteside has much literary ability and his artistic instinct has descended in a marked degree to his son. Dr. Whiteside is familiar with all the modern scientific methods of medical and surgical practice and enjoys the high regard of colleagues and contemporaries in the profession, who attest his ability and his loyalty to the highest professional standards.

SAMUEL WESLEY FORDYCE.

That the sources of our power lie within ourselves is demonstrated in the career of Samuel Wesley Fordyce, the measure of whose greatness is seen in thousands of miles of railroad, in banks and business enterprises which he established, in public activities which he instituted and political policies which he formulated. His notably broad vision found expression in practical effort for the embodiment and adoption of high ideals in connection with the development and upbuilding of the country. His breadth of view not only saw possibilities for his own advancement but for the country's development as well, and his lofty patriotism prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former. Mastering the lessons of life day by day, his post-graduate work in the school of experience at length placed him with the men of eminent learning and ability and it was said that he was the counselor of every president from Lincoln down to the time of his death, which occurred on the 3d of August, 1919, when he had reached the age of seventy-nine years. The great majority of men of his age and of his wealth would have retired from business long years before, but he remained an active factor in the world's work to the end, his counsel and advice being continuously sought in matters of far-reaching importance.

Samuel W. Fordyce was a native son of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Guernsey county on the 7th of February, 1840, his parents being John and Mary Ann (Houseman) Fordyce, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was descended from Scotch and Dutch ancestry, the Fordyce family being founded in America by his grandfather, Samuel Fordyce, who was born in Armoy, Antrim, Ulster, Ireland, in 1735 and, leaving the Emerald isle, established his home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1775. There he passed away in 1824. The maternal grandfather, emigrating from Holland, took up his abode in the Keystone state only a little later.

Samuel W. Fordyce was one of a family of ten children. His early youth did not foreshadow his future greatness, for his boyhood was spent in the usual manner of the lads of the period, devoted to the acquirement of a common school education. He was, however, ambitious to advance his knowledge and eagerly embraced the opportunities offered in that direction. After leaving the public schools he attended Madison College at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and subsequently became a student in the North Illinois University at Henry, Illinois. He then returned home and when twenty years of age first became connected with railway interests, in which limitless field of labor he was destined to win distinction and greatness. His original position, however, was a humble one, being that of station agent on the Central Ohio Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. With the outbreak of the Civil war, all business and personal considerations were put aside and he joined the Union army as a member of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. While he enlisted as a private, he was soon made second lieutenant and later was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant of Company B, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. His next promotion in 1863 placed him in command of Company H and a few months afterward he was made assistant inspector general of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland and assigned to the Second Cavalry Division under the command of General George Crook. He participated in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga under General Rosecrans, and under General Buell took part in



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the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, Kentucky, together with other engagements of minor importance. His courage and valor were manifest in the fact that he was always in the thickest of the fight, being three times wounded and three times captured by the enemy, though he never served a day's imprisonment, having the good fortune to be recaptured twice, while once he succeeded in making his escape.

While a northern man, Mr. Fordyce following the close of the war sought the business opportunities of the south and was long a leading and influential factor in that section of the country. Such were his personal qualities and characteristics that he commanded the respect and confidence of all wherever he went and left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the various communities in which he resided. He became one of the organizers of the banking house of Fordyce & Rison at Huntsville, Alabama, and while there residing played a most important part in the development and upbuilding of the northern section of that state. He was president of the first Agricultural Fair and Mechanical Association at Huntsville and he also assisted in financing the North & South Alabama Railway from Decatur to Montgomery, Alabama, now a part of the Louisville & Nashville system.

When Mr. Fordyce's health became impaired through close confinement he removed to Arkansas in January, 1876, establishing his home in the mountains near Hot Springs. He at once recognized the value of that locality as a health resort and that Hot Springs today is a health city of world-wide reputation is due perhaps more to the influence and efforts of Mr. Fordyce than any other individual. He was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill in the United States congress settling the matter of title to four sections of land which had been in dispute for sixty years. It was also through his influence that General John A. Logan, then United States senator, introduced the bill for the erection of the finely equipped Army and Navy Hospital on the government reservation at Hot Springs. His financial support was back of the building of the leading hotels and opera house of Hot Springs, of the establishment of the water, gas and electric light works, of the building of the street railway system and the promotion of other public enterprises. Both Dallas and Denison, Texas, too, benefited greatly by his efforts, for he financed and had constructed the first cotton compress in those two cities.

It would be impossible for a man of Mr. Fordyce's ability not to visualize the opportunities of the southwest. He felt that this great section of the country must eventually become a thickly settled district whose resources would be utilized by thousands and thousands, and he knew that the first step in this direction must be the building of railroads. The greater part of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway mileage was built under the management of Mr. Fordyce, and though discouraging circumstances were continuously to be met, he persevered for sixteen years in the construction and development of this road. He was also vice president and treasurer of the Texas & St. Louis Railway for three years ending in April, 1885, and he then served as receiver for the road until May, 1886. With the reorganization under the name of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway, he served as president from 1886 until 1889. Again he acted as receiver of the road for a year, and with the reorganization under the name of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, he served as president from 1890 until 1898. In 1899 his superior ability in connection with railway management and control led to his appointment as receiver of the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railway and he became president of the road in 1900 under its reorganized title of the Kansas City Southern Railway. The years 1900 and 1901 were largely devoted to the construction of the Little Rock, Hot Springs & Western Railway and he subsequently aided in the building and financing of the St. Louis Valley line, now a part of the Missouri Pacific system. His other activities included cooperation in the building and financing of lines now operated by the St. Louis & San Francisco system, also the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, the Illinois, Indiana & Minnesota Railroad, the Appalachicola & Northern Railroad in Florida, the St. Louis & El Reno Railroad in Oklahoma, the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico in Texas, besides being one of the underwriters of the Fort Worth & Denver, now a part of the Colorado Southern system. In all it is estimated that Mr. Fordyce built, financed or assisted in financing at least twenty-four thousand miles of railway. His ability as an executive was so generally recognized by his associates that while he was president of the St. Louis Southwestern, Mr. Fordyce was chosen by the unani-

mous vote of all the lines comprised in the Southwestern Traffic Association as chairman of its executive board. This association represented practically the entire movement of traffic from the Atlantic seaboard to all points west of the Mississippi, to California and old Mexico, and so wisely did Mr. Fordyce discharge the duties of the important office that on his retirement in 1898 he was presented with a set of resolutions, engrossed on parchment, approving the uniform fairness of his rulings. This confidence was not confined to his associates alone but was shared by his subordinates and employes, as is evidenced by the fact that, while strikes prevailed on nearly all other railroads, the men under Mr. Fordyce relied on him to protect their rights and never once found occasion for striking.

Extensive and important as were the interests of Mr. Fordyce in the matter of railroad building and management, he nevertheless found time for cooperation with many other business interests and in fact was the promoter of various projects which were of greatest benefit in the development and upbuilding of the Mississippi valley and the southwest. He was one of the organizers and directors of the St. Louis Union Trust Company and represented the directorate of the Laclede Light & Power Company of St. Louis and the Jefferson Hotel Company. He was vice president of the Arlington and New York Hotel Companies of Hot Springs, Arkansas, was president of the Hot Springs Water, Gas and Electric Light Companies and of the Hot Springs Electric Street Railway Company. He was a director of the Illinois, Indiana & Minnesota Railroad, of the Appalachicola & Northern, the Kansas City Southern, the Little Rock & Hot Springs Western and was chairman of the executive committee of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico; a director of the American Rio Grande Land & Irrigation Company of Texas, operating the largest irrigation canal system in the United States; and president of the Houston Oil Company.

Mr. Fordyce was also a most potent factor in shaping political history. Although a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war, he was a democrat in his political views and took active part in reconstruction work in the south following the close of hostilities between the two sections of the country. He was also a member of the state committee in 1874, when, for the first time after the war, the entire democratic ticket was elected in Alabama. His influence in politics in Arkansas was perhaps even greater. He acted as a delegate to the state convention of 1880, when a nominee for governor was chosen, and was a delegate to the state judicial convention of 1884. He was a member of the democratic national committee of Arkansas from 1884 until 1888 and a delegate to the national democratic convention of 1884. He was made a member of the committee that notified Cleveland and Hendricks of their nomination for the offices of president and vice president of the United States and in 1892 was delegate at large to the democratic national convention, in which he was made chairman of the committee on permanent organization. He declined to act as a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1896 and called a meeting of the sound-money democrats at Little Rock and headed a delegation to the Indianapolis gold standard convention, where he acted as a member of the platform committee. He was often solicited to become a candidate for governor and to accept the nomination for United States senatorship, but he consistently declined, as it was no part of his program to fill political offices, feeling that he could do a greater service to his country in the development of its natural resources and the upbuilding of its industrial, commercial and financial greatness. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of political leaders of both parties and, by reason of his wide knowledge of conditions, President Hayes sought his advice concerning the nomination of a cabinet member who would be acceptable to the people of the south. Mr. Fordyce recommended John Hancock, then congressman from Texas, who, however, declined the honor, much to his subsequent regret. Later President Harrison sought his opinion concerning appointment to his cabinet and Mr. Fordyce named General John W. Noble, who was afterward made secretary of the interior. Mr. Fordyce enjoyed the personal friendship and confidence of President McKinley, who would have made him ambassador to Russia, but he declined the proffered honor. He was a warm friend of General Grant, in which connection it was told of him that at Pittsburg Landing, General Grant was seated on a horse which became unruly and threw him. Mr. Fordyce, then serving as lieutenant, recaptured the horse and assisted the commander to remount. Several years later, when in Washington, he met the then chief executive on the street and saluted him. President Grant returned the salute, saying: "I remember you

well. You helped me manage my horse at Pittsburg Landing." Mr. Fordyce was equally widely known among the distinguished captains of industry, leaders of finance and others prominent in connection with the history of the country and he stood as a man among men, honored by all.

It was in Huntsville, Alabama, during his residence there immediately following the close of the Civil war, that Mr. Fordyce formed the acquaintance of Susan E. Chadick, a daughter of the Rev. William D. Chadick of that place, who entered the Confederate army as a chaplain and when discharged was colonel of his regiment. The marriage of Mr. Fordyce and Miss Chadick was celebrated on the 1st of May, 1866. They became the parents of two daughters and three sons, and four of the family are yet living. Jane is the wife of Colonel D. S. Stanley, of the quartermaster general's department, U. S. A. John, a prominent engineer of Hot Springs, Arkansas, was superintendent and engineer of construction work at Camp Pike, Arkansas, during the war, while later he was promoted to the rank of major and brevetted lieutenant colonel, U. S. A. He was sent to St. Louis as chief engineer to the railroad administration for special service in connection with the Mississippi River and Warrior River Railroad Transportation. William C. is a banker and financier, and S. W. Fordyce, Jr., is a member of the St. Louis bar.

Mr. Fordyce was at one time commander of the Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion of America and he was a member of the St. Louis, University, Bellerive and Noonday Clubs of St. Louis. Perhaps no better indication of his high standing and of the honor everywhere entertained for him can be given than in the statement that his honorary pallbearers embraced some of the most distinguished and prominent men of St. Louis and elsewhere, including John J. O'Fallon, Wells H. Blodgett, William H. Lee, John F. Lee, B. F. Edwards, Frederick W. Lehmann, Captain W. R. Hodges, Lyman T. Hay, Festus J. Wade, Dr. D. S. H. Smith, N. A. McMillan, R. McKittrick Jones, Edwards Whitaker, Murray Carleton, Walker Hill, Sam Lazarus, B. F. Bush, J. M. Herbert, Jackson Johnson, Paul Brown, William McChesney, Clarence H. Howard, Rolla Wells, James E. Allison, Lawrence Pierce, Julius S. Walsh, Albert T. Perkins, Harry B. Hawes, Paul W. Brown, Frank Carter, John G. Lonsdale and Edward Pryor. One of the St. Louis papers said editorially of Mr. Fordyce: "But it was as an empire builder, a farsighted financier and an individual with infectious enthusiasm that he gained his greatest prominence. He was famous as a steadfast friend and he found friends in all classes of society and treated them in his own inimitable way, whether they happened to be presidents, cabinet officers, renowned bankers or some companion of his youth who had become entangled in the meshes of the law. Some of his reminiscences recently appearing in America at Work, a St. Louis periodical, are self-revelatory beyond the run of recollections. Franklin himself was never franker than Colonel Fordyce in relating personal experiences. He had such a zest in life and such a confidence in his own integrity as to make his autobiography real. Long ago he reached the age at which men of his manifold investments usually retire, but he kept in the harness because he enjoyed his work and because his associates were reluctant to lose his counsel and the benefit of his stimulating personality. Although he had done much and his possessions were vast, Colonel Fordyce was most appreciated for what he was, an unspoiled man among men." He was indeed one who never lost the human touch and to the end of his days he judged men not by wealth but by their worth. He placed no false values on life, his broad vision enabling him to put a correct estimate on all those things which go to make up life activities. He attempted important things and accomplished them, and the progress of the world was promoted thereby. Many decades will have passed ere the influence of Samuel W. Fordyce and his work will cease to be felt as a potent force for good in the world's work.

Upon the death of Colonel Fordyce the following resolutions were passed by the Kansas City Southern Railway Company:

WHEREAS, Colonel Samuel W. Fordyce has long been a member of the Board of Directors of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, at all times serving the interests committed to him with ability and foresight, prudence and fidelity, and

WHEREAS, affable in manner, equable in temper, effervescent in humor, gentle in sympathy, circumspect in judgment, and conciliatory in method, he won the

regard of many, challenged the admiration of friends and forestalled the criticism of adversaries; and

WHEREAS, in time of national peril, he relinquished civil pursuits, became a soldier, and acquitted himself with honor; and

WHEREAS, clear in his vision, he penetrated the future; tireless in his energy, he attempted much; indomitable in his courage, he surmounted obstacles; by constructive genius and administrative skill, he achieved material prosperity and contributed in a conspicuous degree to the well being of a wide area; and

WHEREAS, he departed life at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on the afternoon of August third, nineteen hundred and nineteen, in the eightieth year of his age;

RESOLVED, that the members of this Board, in sorrow for the death of Samuel W. Fordyce, and moved by sympathy towards the bereaved, record the high esteem in which he was held, and pay tribute of respect to his memory; and

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Board, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

SAMUEL WESLEY FORDYCE, JR.

Samuel Wesley Fordyce, Jr., was born at Hot Springs, Arkansas, August 11, 1877, the youngest son of Samuel Wesley and Susan E. (Chadick) Fordyce. He prepared for Harvard at preparatory schools in St. Louis, entered Harvard in 1894 and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1898. He received the degree of LL. B. at the St. Louis Law School, a department of Washington University, in 1901. He began the practice of law in that year. On January 1, 1908, he formed a partnership with John H. Holliday and Thomas W. White, with which firm he is still associated.

Mr. Fordyce was married in 1901 to Miss Harriet Frost, the youngest daughter of General Daniel M. Frost, C. S. A. His practice has been varied but of later years has been confined generally to corporate matter, which fact has frequently required him at different times to be a director or official of various corporations. His relation to some of them has been as follows: president and general counsel, Pierce Fordyce Oil Association of Texas; vice president and general counsel, Tennessee Central Railroad Company; director and counsel of Broadway Savings Trust Company of St. Louis; director and counsel of Commonwealth Trust Company of St. Louis; and director of Atlas Portland Cement Company, Provident Chemical Works, National Light & Power Company, Missouri Transmission Company, Missouri Gas & Electric Company, Nashville Terminal Company, Temtor Corn & Fruit Products Company, Missouri State Life Insurance Company, United Drug Building Company, Mamolith Carbon Paint Company and others.

Mr. Fordyce is a democrat in politics but has not sought or held public office. In 1916 he was chairman of the Missouri finance committee of the democratic national committee, and in 1920 treasurer of the eleventh district democratic congressional committee. During most of the year 1918 and until March, 1919, he was counsel of the War Finance Corporation, which was formed by act of congress to make advances to industries, the operations of which were considered essential to the prosecution of the war with the central powers. In 1920 he was appointed special assistant to the attorney general to assist in enforcing the decree obtained by the United States against the packers but declined to serve.

Mr. Fordyce is very much interested in agriculture and live stock raising and lives for a large portion of each year on a farm in St. Louis county. During the winter he lives at 35 Vandeventer place, St. Louis. He is a member of several clubs in St. Louis, New York and Washington, and is a member of the American, Missouri and St. Louis Bar Associations.

EUGENE HASTINGS BULLOCK, M. D.

The fact that Dr. Eugene Hastings Bullock was born in a log cabin on a farm in Donlphan county, Kansas, amid most humble surroundings has been no bar to his advancement since he started out upon his professional career. His natal day was September 26, 1867, and now at the age of fifty-three he is enjoying an extensive

DR. EUGENE H. BULLOCK

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practice that has come to him in recognition of his developed powers in the field of medical and surgical practice. He is a son of Willis W. and Cynthia (Hastings) Bullock, both of whom were natives of Franklin county, New York. The father followed farming in the Empire state until 1865, when he made his way westward to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, traveling by train to that point and thence overland to Doniphan, Kansas. On reaching the Sunflower state he purchased land, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of the district and going through all of the hardships occasioned by droughts and the grasshopper scourge. Many difficulties and obstacles confronted the family, but nevertheless the father persevered in his efforts to make a good home for the family and to provide them with liberal educational opportunities.

Dr. Bullock attended the country schools and afterward followed teaching in the rural schools for three years. It was his desire, however, to become a member of the medical profession and with this end in view he began reading under the direction of his brother, Dr. F. E. Bullock, who has practiced successfully in Forest City, Missouri, for forty years. Later he entered the Ensworth Medical College and Hospital at St. Joseph, Missouri, and was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1891. He then located for practice in Forest City, where he remained for three years and then removed to St. Joseph, where he opened an office and continued in general practice for some time. He was also very active in civic affairs especially in support of measures for the improvement of sanitary conditions, and for twelve years he filled the office of pension examiner. His activity also extended to the church and he was a helpful member and steward in the Gooding Methodist Episcopal church. All through this period he remained an active and successful member of the profession. In 1916 he was appointed to the State Hospital for the Insane at St. Joseph, and in that connection did much original research work in mental and nervous disorders. It was he who introduced the use of the Wasserman tests in that institution.

In 1917 Dr. Bullock was appointed by Governor Gardner to the position of commissioner of reclamation, his duties being in connection with the development of hitherto unused land, and for the promotion of intensive farming and the production of more food crops among the farming people of the state made necessary by the war. In 1918 he was appointed by Mayor Cowgill, a director of the public health service of Kansas City, all these appointments coming to him unsolicited. He has proved most efficient in the latter office as he had in the former position which he had occupied, and today Kansas City is enjoying the best health service work that it has ever known. He has established clinics in a general hospital and also in connection with the Junior Red Cross service, and has succeeded in introducing the public health survey into the good graces of many of the most successful and eminent physicians of the city. At the same time Dr. Bullock conducts an extensive private practice, specializing on the elimination of all toxic conditions which cause rheumatic, mental and nervous disorders. He is neurologist on the staff of the Kansas City General Hospital and he is the owner of the Kansas City Hydro-Therapeutic Institute. In all of his practice he is prompted by a broad humanitarian spirit. He has given every possible assistance to suffering and disabled discharged soldiers at his institute, administering to them without charge if necessary, and thus doing everything in his power to restore the veterans of the late war to normal physical and mental condition. Dr. Bullock is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and also belongs to the United States Health Association and is assistant collaborating epidemiologist for the United States public health service for Kansas City. He is also state registrar for vital statistics for Kansas City.

Dr. Bullock has been married twice. He wedded Miss Edna Davis of Doniphan, Kansas, and they had two daughters, one of whom is living, Mrs. C. D. Hausener of Kansas City. For his second wife Dr. Bullock wedded Meulah Devorss of St. Joseph, a daughter of David Devorss, who was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, and was a son of Joseph Devorss, Sr., one of the early circuit riders of the state. Her father was a contractor and builder of St. Joseph, and had the contract for the construction of the St. Joseph stock yards. He is now living retired, making his home with Dr. and Mrs. Bullock in Kansas City. There is one child of this marriage, a daughter, Elizabeth.

Dr. Bullock is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all those forces which make for a better city and for higher civic standards. His co-

operation can be counted upon to further every measure for the public good, and his work as a physician has been one of extreme benefit to his fellowmen, for, added to his broad scientific attainment there is a deep human sympathy that reaches out in helpfulness to all who need medical attention. His close study of mental and nervous disorders has enabled him to do much excellent work in the treatment of cases of that character, and his efforts have been particularly helpful in regard to returned soldiers.

CARY LEE BARNHART.

Cary Lee Barnhart was for thirty-five years prominently identified with the wholesale grocery trade of St. Louis and then retired from active business in 1910, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of a rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved. Integrity and enterprise were salient features in his career. He at all times kept in touch with the trend of modern commercial activity and held as well to the highest standards and commercial ethics, basing his success upon constructive measures, his path never being strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes.

Cary Lee Barnhart was born in Independence, Missouri, May 2, 1846, his parents being Robert and Mary Susan (Randolph) Barnhart. In the acquirement of his education he attended the academy at Weston, Missouri. Throughout his business career he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity for legitimate advancement and in 1875 became associated with his brother, William Randolph Barnhart, in organizing the Barnhart Mercantile Company for the conduct of a wholesale grocery business. He was made vice president of the new organization, with which he was identified for thirty-five years, retiring from active trade in 1910. In the meantime the business had steadily developed to large proportions and had brought to its stockholders a very substantial financial return. The success of the undertaking was attributable in no small measure to the efforts and ability of Cary Lee Barnhart, whose thoroughness, close application and unremitting industry constituted a stable foundation upon which to build business advancement.

In Kansas City, Missouri, December 28, 1876, Mr. Barnhart was married to Miss Ann E. Woodson and they became the parents of seven children, of whom four, Cora Meade, Robert, Randolph and Everard, have passed away. Those still living are: Susan Randolph; Sallie Carter, now the wife of O. A. Bainbridge, of St. Louis; and Francis Lee, at home.

At the time of his demise Mr. Barnhart was one of the oldest members of Tuscan Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M. He had attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and was very active in Masonic circles. He was also a member of the Kentucky Society of St. Louis. A lover of the great outdoors, he took his recreation on his farm of two hundred acres which he owned and operated in Jefferson county a few miles south of the city. For thirty years the family resided in their pleasant home on Bartmer avenue, which Mrs. Barnhart still owns. Her husband's death occurred on the 16th of February, 1916. Her son Francis Lee saw service in the World war and was injured in the battle of the Argonne forest, taking part in that most stupendous drive, which constituted the real check to the German advance toward Paris. Mrs. Barnhart and her family are highly esteemed in St. Louis, where they have a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

WALTER WILLIAM WIEMAN, D. D. S.

Walter William Wieman, D. D. S., who is engaged in the practice of his profession in De Soto, Missouri, was born on his father's farm in Franklin county, Missouri, December 1, 1894. He is the son of Richard Wieman who lives in St. Louis, where he is connected with the United Railways. He was born in Franklin county on the old Wieman farm in 1860. The mother of Walter William Wieman was Elizabeth Goessling, a daughter of William Goessling, a Presbyterian min-

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ister of St. Louis who served in the Union army during the Civil war as a private. He later removed to Franklin county where he passed away.

Walter W. Wieman acquired his early education in the common schools of Franklin county, and later attended the public schools of Washington, Missouri, until he was sixteen years of age. He completed his public school education in the Soldan high school of St. Louis, graduating in 1914. He then became a student at the Washington University from which he was graduated in 1917 with the degree of D. D. S. After a few months practice at Pacific, Missouri, he enlisted in the army in December, 1917, but was not called for service until the following July, when he was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, where he was placed in the officers training school. His commission as first lieutenant was never acquired owing to the signing of the armistice at that time. His two brothers, Harry and Clarence, were first lieutenants and served in France in the infantry. Mr. Wieman was discharged from the army December 16, 1918, and took up the practice of his profession in De Soto where he has since remained. He is a member of the American Legion post at De Soto and was the first commander of the post. He is now the vice commander.

Mr. Wieman was married November 26, 1919, to Miss Myrtle M. Kramer, a daughter of Harry G. Kramer, who is connected with the furniture firm of Troelich & Dunker. He was born in St. Louis and his wife, Hulda Peding was also a native of that city. Mr. Wieman is a member of the Kings Highway Presbyterian church of St. Louis and in politics gives his support to the republican party, although he has never sought office. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to the De Soto Lodge, No. 119, and he is a member of the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity of Washington University. Mr. Wieman keeps in close touch with the progress continually being made by the profession, through his membership in the National Dental Association, the State Dental Association, and the Southeastern Missouri Dental Association. His personal qualities have gained for him a wide popularity wherever he is known, and his constantly increasing skill and ability due to his broad study, place him in the front rank of the dental profession.

CHARLES OLIVER LARUE.

Charles Oliver LaRue, president of the LaRue Printing Company of Kansas City, and one of the leaders in local political affairs for several years who left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the legislation of his community, came to the Mississippi valley from Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Harrisburg, December 21, 1874. His parents were Solomon and Sarah (Elecker) LaRue, who were also natives of Harrisburg. The father devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and merchandising, owning considerable farm land in the vicinity of Harrisburg. He was also deeply interested in educational affairs and the public schools found in him a stalwart worker, always standing for advancement and improvement in all things worth while.

Charles O. LaRue obtained his education in the public schools which he attended until the age of sixteen. On the 1st of April, 1890, believing there were greater opportunities for a young man to establish his future in the west he came to Kansas City, and here secured both manual and clerical work and during the evening hours attended school. He afterwards went on the road for Swift & Company as relief man in various territories and later was with the National Refining Company, in which connection he worked his way upward to the position of manager of the Wichita branch. Later he returned to Kansas City and was employed on the official county paper of Kansas City, Kansas, for a time, but was desirous of engaging in business on his own account. He had only a few hundred dollars but borrowed more capital and established a printing office in March, 1896, which has since been developed until it is now one of the largest in the southwest, enjoying a high-class trade and winning patronage by clever advertising, by letters sent out which awaken interest and support, and in other original methods. He is also a director in the Graphic Arts Organization, Printers' Trade Employers Association, Chamber of Commerce, Homestead Savings and Loan

Association, Kansas City Nevada Consolidated Mines Company and Employers Association.

In August, 1901, Mr. LaRue was married in Kansas City to Miss Caroline Setzler, and they have two children: Gladys Edie and Marjorie Gail.

He has long taken a keen interest in public affairs which has been manifest in many connections. Since attaining his majority he has supported the republican party, and from 1916 until 1920 as a result of a republican nomination he represented his city in the upper house of the general assembly and was one of the organizers of the anti-boss movement, putting forth strenuous and effective efforts to clean up Kansas City. He became a charter member of the Law Enforcement League and has been very active in all the movements which makes Kansas City an ideal place in which to live. During the war he represented the printing crafts on the Kansas City branch of the American Protective League. He took an active part in all drives financially to support the government and to promote the interests and welfare of the soldiers in camp and field and is a most active worker for the good roads movement; and indeed there is no enterprise or project put forth for the benefit of city and state to which he does not give his earnest endorsement and active support.

In the club circles of the city Mr. LaRue is well known, belonging to the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Kansas City Club, the Kansas City Ad Club, the Knife and Fork Club, the City Club, Mission Hills Country Club, Kansas City Anglers Club and others. He is also serving on the executive committee of the Business Men's District League and is an associate member of the Real Estate Board. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, and to the Hospital Day Association, and there is no good work done in the interest of charity or religion that seeks his aid in vain. He is one of the trustees in the Liberty Memorial and has taken an active part in promoting the association, not only being a large contributor thereto but donating his service to the prosecution of the work. The many sterling traits of his character are attested by all with whom he has come in contact and many tangible evidences are forthcoming concerning his public spirit, his devotion to the general good, and his capability, resourcefulness and reliability in business and home circles.

ROBERT BEVERLY PRICE.

Interwoven with the history of the Boone County National Bank is the biography of Robert Beverly Price, the distinguished citizen who has made the bank one of the foremost financial institutions of the central west. The activities and public service of Mr. Price are not confined to the special interest of banking, in which he has been a leader for over a generation, but have embraced much more. The history of Columbia—its growth in business, its widening influence as an educational center, its social and intellectual life—may not be written with justice and comprehension except large chapters therein be given to the record of the contributions to Columbia of this eminent and honored citizen. More than sixty years ago Robert Beverly Price had laid the foundations of a character which has ripened through the stress of wars and panics and has developed into a life that is as much a part of the things which Columbia cherishes permanently and with pride as the bank building which stands as his monument.

Robert Beverly Price was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, October 17, 1832. His father, Dr. Edwin Price, was a practicing physician. Two sisters and one Like so many other Virginians of his day, Doctor Price heard the call of the west, "the land of opportunity," and with his wife and four children started westward. He led the caravan on horseback, although he weighed nearly three hundred pounds; then followed the family in a large elliptical spring carriage and after these, wagons of the old style filled with household goods necessary for housekeeping at the end of the journey. In this order they crossed the historic Blue Ridge through the Cumberland Gap, and after a long and tedious journey through a new and unbroken country reached St. Louis, then a small river town. From this point the caravan of the Prices followed the Old Trails Road through Columbia to

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Fayette, where the family, locating, lived until 1837. Then they moved to Brunswick, and there Doctor Price devoted his life to his profession and to farming on a large scale.

When Robert Beverly Price had reached the age of eighteen his father decided that he should have the best education the state afforded. He sent him to Columbia, and on March 8, 1850, he became a student at the University of Missouri. Columbia was then a small town of about twelve hundred inhabitants and the university had but one building, of which only the old columns remain today. Not more than one hundred and twenty students were in attendance, but from the stories that Mr. Price still delights to recall of his school-days it seems that this small student body more than did its part toward rousing the town.

In this present day of "specializing" it is interesting, in view of Mr. Price's success as a banker, to consider his university course. He specialized in engineering and geology, and was an apt student in both. The careers of many eminent men who started life at occupations other than those by which they ultimately became famous all go to show that Mr. Price was not alone in proving that there are exceptions to the old rule that as "the twig is bent, so the tree is inclined." His first employment was as a draftsman for the State Geological Survey, under Prof. G. C. Swallow and in this capacity he showed marked ability. Sketches that Mr. Price made in his leisure hours, done in India ink, are still to be found in the homes of some of the "befo' de wah" families in Columbia, and they indicate an artistic ability and appreciation of things beautiful that one who did not know him well would never suspect in the successful banker of today. One of the sketches, a view of North Eighth street from the window of the hotel, which then occupied the corner where the Boone County National Bank now stands, has been reproduced over the mantelpiece in the new bank, and will be a familiar scene to many Columbians of the older generation.

Four years Mr. Price spent with the Geological Survey and during that period he married. His father-in-law, Moss Prewitt, a merchant, had for the convenience of his customers, opened a small banking department in his store. Mr. Price, seeing the need of the town and county, formed a partnership with Mr. Prewitt and in 1857 opened the banking house of Prewitt & Price on the site now occupied by the Peck Drug Store. He was active in the business from the beginning and naturally the institution soon became known as "The Price Bank." After sixty years it is still "The Price Bank." R. B. Price has been its active head through all that time. For more than sixty years he has been the confidant of the people of Boone county, honored and trusted by them. He has been told of their hopes, their ambitions, their dreams; when they were successful he helped them to reinvest their money; when they were on the brink of failure he has saved them when he could. He was always counted upon for sound business advice and heard their stories of misfortune with deep sympathy and understanding. In the troublous times of the Civil war, in order to save from hostile armies and predatory bandits money intrusted to him, he buried it. Through all the years he has never violated a confidence or a trust; holding the respect of the community, ever faithful to the interests of his depositors, and, always and everywhere, a courteous gentleman.

Mr. Price's bank has ever been his pride but he has not let it absorb all of his business attention. At one time he also conducted one of the largest farms in the county. He once owned the Wabash Railroad line between Columbia and Centralia. In conjunction with W. T. Anderson he built and operated the first electric lighting and waterworks system in Columbia. Though always taking a keen interest in politics he never sought political preferment outside his own county, though for many years he served as county treasurer. For more than forty-six years he has been treasurer of the University of Missouri and often has helped to tide the institution over financial difficulties. When younger he was considered a crack rifle shot and hunting was his favorite pastime. He has always been a patron of the fine arts and possesses many paintings of merit, his chief treasures in this line being those painted by his personal friend, Gen. George C. Bingham, the most famous Missouri artist. In 1891, in company with his wife, he made an extended European tour and found keen enjoyment in visiting the great picture galleries of the continent and the battle fields where history had been made. He reads much and widely. No one in Columbia is so well acquainted with the works of the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, and he can quote, with exactness, many of Burns' poems from memory. He possesses a real sense of humor and is a charming conversationalist. Mr. Price has

never outlived his love of a good horse and up to comparatively recent years his erect figure on his favorite mare, "Lady Vanity," a noted horse show winner, was a familiar object on Columbia streets.

Mr. Price has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Emma Prewitt, by whom he had two children, Edwin M. Price and Mrs. W. H. (Emma B.) Willis, both of Columbia. His first wife died on March 8, 1859. He married on May 1, 1860, Miss Evelyn Hockaday, of Fulton, Missouri, and by her has had one child, Mrs. Florence P. Blair, of Chicago. All of his children and his wife are living. Though an attendant upon the Presbyterian church he has not confined his financial aid to that church alone but nearly every church in town and many in the county have been the recipients of his bounty. To the colleges for women, to the university, to all enterprises that have tended to make Columbia a better place in which to live, he has been liberal in his support.

Mr. Price is a man of striking appearance. Over six feet tall and with the carriage of a West Pointer he does not look his eighty-seven years. For this he gives credit to regular habits and to his garden, for he has always been an enthusiastic gardener. Columbia and Boone county have every right to be proud of this man. He has generally been able to foresee the future and to build for it. Because of his progressive spirit, his sound judgment and the high plane upon which he conducts his business, he has the esteem and confidence of the leading men throughout the state and far beyond its borders. He has never been afraid at any age to "dream dreams and see visions" and his present magnificent banking home is the result of one of these dreams.

That Mr. Price enjoys the esteem of his fellow-citizens—the home folks who know him best—was amply illustrated by the banquet that was given him on his eighty-fourth birthday, October 17, 1916, by one hundred and fifty business and professional men of Columbia. The speakers at this banquet paid a most fitting tribute to his long and honored career and to his influence in the community. At the close of the banquet he was presented with a resolution, signed by all present, which is treasured by Mr. Price far above any material thing. This resolution gives an appreciative and merited estimate of Mr. Price's life and character as regarded by the men among whom he has lived:

"To R. B. Price on his eighty-fourth birthday:

"Sir: For more than sixty years you have had a prominent place in the life of this community. By your devotion to your calling you have made yourself indispensable. By your sincerity and honesty, you have made yourself respected. By your unshaken fidelity to the many and great trusts reposed in you, you have made yourself honored. And by the strength and uprightness of your character, you have inspired confidence in others. To all of which we, your fellow citizens, sincerely and cheerfully bear testimony while we still walk the long path together. May you continue your work to the last with a fine courage and a wholesome joy and with an ever increasing faith in Him who is the source of all our blessings and the Father of all."

ROBERT COXWELL.

In 1873 Robert Coxwell founded the present business of R. Coxwell and Son, dealers in furniture and also embalmers and undertakers, being the first business of its kind in De Soto county. Until March 1, 1888, Mr. Coxwell conducted the business alone, but on that date his son, Ernest Shadrach, became of age and was taken into the business as a partner. The business has grown to immense proportions and is the largest of its kind in the district.

Robert Coxwell is a native of England, his birth having taken place in Colaton Raleigh Devon, on the 31st of January, 1844, a son of Shadrach and Anna (Sellek) Coxwell. Shadrach Coxwell is now deceased. He was born in Dowland, Devonshire, England, and throughout the latter part of his life engaged in the floral business. His early life was spent in farming. Shadrach Coxwell was originally a member of the Church of England but in later years adhered to the faith of the Plymouth Brethren church, as did his wife. His father engaged in farming in the same county throughout his lifetime and was a prominent citizen of the com-

munity. The mother of Robert Coxwell was before her marriage Anna Sellek, and is now deceased. She was born on Colaton Raleigh and was the daughter of Francis Sellek, a farmer of Devonshire, who served in the yeomanry for many years. The father of Francis Sellek took an active part in repelling an invasion by Napoleon. The residents dressed a number of women in the uniforms of the British soldiery and stood them along the top of the cliffs so that the French would think the place was garrisoned. The ruse proved successful and the French made no attempt to land although they stayed off the coast for two weeks. In the meantime the men, headed by the father of Francis Sellek, made real plans for defense.

The early education of Robert Coxwell was obtained in the public schools at Countess Wear, to which place his parents had removed when he was but five years of age. He later entered the Central school of Exeter and graduated from the Training College at that place when he was but fifteen or sixteen years of age. After putting his text-books aside he entered into the furniture business with an uncle, William Sellek, with the idea of succeeding him in this line of work. However, after two or three years Robert Coxwell left his uncle and removed to Bristol and thence to London, engaging in cabinet work in both places. Not liking London he left England in 1871 and came to America, landing in Boston. In searching for a friend who had preceded him to this country, he came to Jefferson county where he decided to settle. He chose De Soto as a suitable location and in 1873 founded the first furniture store there, and the concern is now known as Robert Coxwell & Son. For many years Robert Coxwell was prominent in the financial circles of De Soto.

In 1886 Mr. Coxwell was united in marriage to Miss Martha Bement, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bement of Maryland, North Devon near Barnstaple. Mrs. Coxwell passed away on the 9th of October, 1900, her death causing deep grief throughout the community where she had so many friends. Three children were born to this union: Ernest Shadrach, Metford Sellek, and Henrietta. Henrietta is now the wife of Samuel M. Stern and they make their home in California where Mr. Stern is engaged in the coach and carriage painting business at San Diego. They are the parents of one child, Dorothea, the wife of a Mr. Joyce by whom she has one son; Metford Sellek Coxwell was born in England on the 31st of August, 1868, and died July 1, 1903, at De Soto. For many years preceding his death he was cashier of the Peoples Bank of De Soto, and his widow who was before her marriage Miss Cora Allen, is still living, making her home in Rolla.

Ernest Shadrach Coxwell was born on the 14th of January, 1867, at Exeter, England, and was five years of age when he was brought by his parents to the United States and his home in Missouri. His early education was received in the De Soto public schools and in due time he entered the Southwestern Business College at Springfield, where he took a business course. On the 1st of March, 1888, his twenty-first birthday, he was made a partner in his father's business, the firm becoming known as Robert Coxwell & Son. He is director and manager of the De Soto Telephone Exchange and is now director in the Peoples Bank, taking his father's place. For twenty-four consecutive years he has been a member of the De Soto school board, district No. 73, and was also president of this board for a number of years. Ernest S. Coxwell has always given his allegiance to the republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Congregational church of which he has been trustee for a number of years and oue of the deacons for the past three years. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to De Soto Lodge, No. 119, and has been a Knight of Pythias since 1888, having membership in Royal Arch Lodge of De Soto. He is likewise a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. On the 16th of April, 1890, Mr. Coxwell was united in marriage to Miss Effie Poole, the daughter of Albinus Poole, a farmer of Carroll county, Maryland, and a member of the well known Maryland family of that name. Three children have been born of their union: Rhoda, now the wife of Wilfred Zollman, an electrician of De Soto, and the mother of one child, Martha; Robert Poole Coxwell; and Ernest Gerald Coxwell, who received his education in the public schools of De Soto and is now associated with his father in business. He married Miss Emily Hamilton of De Soto and they have two children. Robert Poole Coxwell graduated from the De Soto high school and then spent two years in the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago. Completing his course there he went into the telephone

business in De Soto in which connection he remained until May, 1918, when he entered the army and left for France in August of that year. He was a member of Field Artillery 339 of the Eighty-eighth Division and served with them until February, 1919, at which time he was mustered out. Robert Poole Coxwell has never married.

Robert Coxwell, whose name initiates this review, is a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands. He has neither sought nor desired public office, preferring to devote his entire time to his business affairs. He has been prominent in the activities of the Congregational church and is now serving that organization as deacon. For nearly forty years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school, ever since the organization of the church in De Soto, and many times has represented the church at the national conventions. Mr. Coxwell has so directed his efforts and activities as to make action count for the utmost in the ultimate attainment of success and he has won the confidence, goodwill and high regard of all with whom he has been associated.

JOSEPH SAMUEL CARR.

Joseph Samuel Carr, well known in the financial circles of St. Louis as the cashier of the Chippewa Bank, was born in Howard county, Missouri, November 11, 1877, his father being Dr. Washington Means Carr, for many years a practicing physician of Howard county, devoting his entire life to professional activities. He was born in 1853, a son of John Henry and Frances (Pulles) Carr, and was but thirty-two years of age when he passed away in 1885. He was descended from one of the old families of Virginia, where his ancestors had lived through several generations. In early manhood he had married Bettie Rice, a daughter of Silas and Mary Elizabeth (Robinson) Rice and a native of Kentucky.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Joseph Samuel Carr pursued his early education in the common schools of Howard county and afterward attended the normal school at Kirksville and at Stanberry, Missouri. When a youth of sixteen he initiated his banking experience and has since steadily figured in financial circles in Missouri, making notable progress in his chosen field of labor. After a brief experience he was made assistant cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Center, Missouri, and when nineteen years of age was advanced to the position of cashier, remaining with that institution until 1905, when he removed to St. Louis. In the following year he organized the Chippewa Bank, of which he was elected cashier and one of the directors. He has been largely instrumental in making this bank one of the important units in the St. Louis banking system. It was established on a safe basis, has been conducted along conservative lines and the policy which has always been maintained has brought to the concern an amount of business that makes it one of the prosperous and growing banking institutions of the city. Mr. Carr's success is due largely to the fact that he has always continued in one line of business and has thoroughly mastered it. He has comprehensive knowledge of banking in every department and this enables him readily and correctly to solve the intricate problems which continually arise in connection with the conduct of an extensive and growing banking institution. His political views are in accord with the principles of democracy and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Christian church.

RICHARD FRANCIS.

Richard Francis, cashier of the Bank of Herculaneum, at Herculaneum, Missouri, was born in Bonne Terre, St. Francois county, Missouri, May 4, 1888. He is the son of Mathew Francis now deceased, who came to the United States from England when he was a young man. He first lived in New York city and then in Murfreesboro, Illinois, and later settled in Bonne Terre where he was engaged in the stock and butcher trade. After he had gotten settled in this country he sent for his widowed mother and his brothers and sisters. The mother of Richard Francis was Carrie House who was killed in an accident in Bonne Terre when her

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son Richard was quite young. After her death he was reared by his grandmother who passed away in 1919 at the age of ninety-three.

Richard Francis acquired his early education in the public schools of Bonne Terre. He remained in school until he was sixteen years old, a junior in high school, and entered the meat and stock business with his two brothers in Bonne Terre, under the firm name of A. and H. Francis. For six years he continued in this business, buying and selling stock until 1911 when he removed to Herculaneum and entered the employ of the Bank of Herculaneum. In 1913 he was elected cashier and director and has since continued in the service of this bank, with the exception of one year when he was cashier of the Bank of Elvins. The Bank of Herculaneum was founded in 1910 with a capital stock of $10,000. The capital stock has not changed but the surplus and undivided profits are $17,000. The total resources have reached $200,000. The president of the Bank of Herculaneum is C. H. Dormeyer of Herculaneum.

Richard Francis is a member of the Congregational church and is president of the Young Men's Bible class of the Herculaneum Methodist church. He gives his political endorsement to the republican party and while he has always been interested and active in local affairs he has never sought nor desired office. Fraternally he has membership with the Masons, Shekinah Lodge, No. 256, of Festus, R. A. M., Uel Chapter of Bonne Terre, the Missouri Consistory of St. Louis, No. 1, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, Moolah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at St. Louis, the Hiram Council of St. Louis, the Knights of Pythias, Mineral Lodge, No. 96, of Bonne Terre, and of the Red Men, White Crow Tribe, No. 199, of Herculaneum. He also has membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Rising Star Lodge, No. 392, of Bonne Terre, and holds the position of past grand master of that lodge. Mr. Francis also belongs to the American Bankers Association, the Missouri Bankers Association, and the Missouri Athletic Association of St. Louis. He is also a member of the St. Louis Automobile Association.

Mr. Francis is a great lover of good music and plays the cornet in the band. He takes a keen interest in good sportsmanship and devotes much of his time to motoring, baseball and football. He has made for himself a creditable place in business circles and in the regard of his fellowmen who recognize in him a citizen of sterling worth and a business man of thorough reliability.

JAMES M. HUSTON.

James M. Huston was formerly secretary of the board of education of the city of Maysville and was also county agent of Dekalb county, but moved to Platte City December 1, 1920, and is now county agent of Platte county. In fact he is one of the prominent and best known young men of northwest Missouri. He was born upon a farm at Sweet Springs, Missouri, February 20, 1892, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Huston, of that place. His father is an extensive landowner and has very successfully followed agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life.

Mr. Huston of this review was graduated from the high school of Pueblo, Colorado, and later attended the University of Missouri at Columbia, from which institution he was graduated in 1914 with the Bachelor of Science degree, having completed the course in agriculture. Following his graduation he taught school for a time at Craig and at Trenton and later was appointed district agent, with jurisdiction over Atchison, Andrew and Nodaway counties, his office being at Maryville. He was also county agent of Dekalb county, having been appointed to this position in August, 1918, but is now county agent of Platte county. Dekalb county is one of the few in Missouri that has a farmers' loan bank and agency and Mr. Huston was instrumental in having this established. He is closely studying every question that bears upon the welfare and progress of the farmer and has done splendid work in this connection.

Mr. Huston was united in marriage to Miss Lucy B. Johnson, of Linn county, Missouri, a daughter of Judge Henry B. Johnson, representative of an old and prominent family of that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Huston now have two children, Dorothy, and James M., Jr.

Mr. Huston is a democrat in his political views but has never sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon the development of the agricultural interests of Missouri. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, loyal to its teachings, and is also a faithful follower of the Episcopal church. His work has been of great benefit to his fellowmen along various lines and is particularly helpful in bringing about improved conditions among the farmers of the state.

MAJOR HARRY LLEWELLYN GOODWIN.

Major Harry Llewellyn Goodwin, veteran of the World war and treasurer and general manager of the Atlas Cereal Company in Kansas City, was born in Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas, July 31, 1878, his parents being Thomas Jefferson and Jane (Morris) Goodwin, both of whom were natives of Wales, whence they came to the United States in early childhood. The father was about nine years of age when he crossed the Atlantic and after attaining his majority he engaged in merchandising in the state of New York, while still later he became a coal operator at Hannibal, Missouri. In 1870 he removed to Burlington, Kansas, where he had very large interests in mines and in financial and mercantile concerns, being connected with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. As the years passed he so directed and extended the field of his business operations that he became a wealthy man. Moreover, he was prominent in public affairs and held every town and county office that he could be induced to accept. He gives his political support at all times to the republican party. In 1888 he removed to Chicago and for several years was connected with the large mercantile house of Siegel, Cooper & Company. He still makes his home in that city but is now living retired from active business. His religious faith is that of the Welsh Presbyterian church.

The mother of Major Goodwin died when he was but eight months old and his father afterward met reverses in 1888, so that the son was early thrown on his own resources. As a boy he came to Kansas City and sold newspapers and later he traveled over the country as a model newsboy with Alexander Hoagland, the newsboys' friend, because he knew the Lord's Prayer. In those early days of hardships he often slept in the newspaper and fire engine houses. Later he worked as an office boy in a grain broker's office and afterward for a telegraph company as messenger boy. It is an old saying that blood will tell, and though his financial resources were extremely limited, Major Goodwin came from an ancestry that made him ambitious to win advancement and in due course of time he obtained a ward school education, the means for which were provided through his own labor. He worked for the packing houses for many years, being employed by the Swifts, Cudahys and Armours, and thus he learned the packing business. During the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago he was employed as night clerk in the Great Northern Hotel and during that time attended the LaSalle University, where he pursued a course in law. He then returned to Kansas City and for three years was a law clerk in the offices of Ess, Block & Georgeon and later with Beebe & Watson. His law course and law work were pursued with but one idea, however, in mind—that of becoming a success in commercial lines. He spent fourteen years in connection with the packing business and it was he who put the Old Dutch Cleanser on the market for the Cudahy Packing Company through his judicious and original advertising methods and progressiveness and initiative in the management of that department of their business. He was at length made western sales manager for the Toledo Computing Scales Company, having charge of all the territory west of the Mississippi river, with twenty-six men under his direction. He was recognized as a very efficient and high pressure salesman and would contract with a company to put a commodity on the market within a certain time. It was also Mr. Goodwin who opened up the butter and butterine business for the Cudahy Packing Company. He was also treasurer of the first advertising agency in Kansas City, Missouri, recognized by the Quoin Club of New York. He organized the American Farm Gate Company, originators of the first galvanized and self-lifting steel gates for American farms, which the company patented. Mr. Goodwin was vice president and general manager of this company until the business was sold to the steel trust. He then went to Chicago as director of sales for the Woods Motor Vehicle Company and succeeded in making the Woods the

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most popular electric car in America. For a period of time he was sales promotion manager for the Gossard Corset Company of Chicago, originators of front-lace corsets, and later he returned to Kansas City as efficiency engineer. He became a representative of the Merry Optical Company and visited all the steel plants, giving lectures to employes on the prevention of eye accidents in the industries. A recital of what he has attempted and accomplished—for he never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose—indicates that Major Goodwin is indeed a dynamic force in the business world. He seems with almost intuitive perception to recognize the value of organization and the opportunities of any business situation and he has the ability to instruct the public and create desire for any article.

At the outbreak of the World war Mr. Goodwin gave his services to the government in connection with the work of perfecting non-breakable lenses for gas masks and perfect aviation goggles. He originated the "Protexwel" and "Resistal" goggles, which were adopted and used by the United States army. In 1918 he was commissioned a captain in the aviation section of the army, doing work at the Research Laboratory at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, on Long Island, in connection with eye protection and breathing apparatus. He also went to various fields to instruct in the uses of protective measures. Upon his discharge from the service he was given the rank of major in the United States Reserve Corps, Quartermaster's Division, in recognition of the valuable aid which he had rendered to the government in perfecting devices of the greatest worth to the soldiers on the battle front.

Major Goodwin is also president of the Blue Jay Coal & Mining Company, now developing two thousand acres of coal lands near Pleasanton, Kansas. He is also president of the Mid-Continent Land Company, now developing a new town on the Kansas City Southern Railway in Bates county, Missouri. He is likewise the president of The Peg-O-Way Company, originators and manufacturers of games. In 1919 he became general sales manager for the Atlas Cereal Company and in 1920 was made treasurer and general manager.

In 1900, in Kansas City, Major Goodwin was married to Miss Bertha Louise Merry, who was born in Norwalk, Ohio, a daughter of Charles Lawrence and Jessie (Wickham) Merry. The father was born August 25, 1852, and passed away May 1, 1920. The mother, who was born in Norwalk, Ohio, passed away in February, 1909. In young manhood Charles L. Merry engaged in the jewelry business in Pennsylvania and also at Norwalk, Ohio, but later became associated with the Julius King Optical Company of New York. In May, 1890, he came to Missouri as a representative of the firm, locating with a branch at Kansas City. Later he took over the branch under the name of C. L. Merry and in 1899 he incorporated the Merry Optical Company, which now has twenty-one branches and is today the largest distributing company of this character carrying on business in the United States. To Major and Mrs. Goodwin have been born four sons. Lawrence Merry was a student of the Telliride Association, a preparatory school, specializing on diplomatic and practical training work of every kind. This school is located in California. After attending there he continued his education in the University of Missouri and then entered Princeton University of New Jersey. The second of the family is Harry Llewellyn, Jr., the name of Llewellyn being derived from the last independent ruler of Wales. The other sons are Frederick Merry and Robert Merry.

Major Goodwin is a Master Mason, also a prominent Consistory Mason and was given by the late Colonel James Gardner Stowe, thirty-third degree, a gold diamond-studded medal for his active service in the Scottish Rite bodies. He is also a life member of the Mystic Shrine and is likewise identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is an active republican and a man of high civic standards, his one desire being to assist in making Kansas City the cleanest and best city in the country by having the highest possible civic standards. In the year 1912, he was the nominee on the Missouri republican ticket for the Missouri state senate from the sixth district of Missouri. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and was active in connection with the industrial branch of that organization. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and his connection with social organizations makes him a member of the Blue Hills Country Club, the Auto Club, the Kansas City Club, the American Legion and the Military Order of the World War, the last named organization being composed entirely of officers. He is likewise a director of the American Corn Millers Federation and a member of the National Poultry, Butter & Egg Association, while in the year 1905 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London,

England. He finds his chief recreation in horseback riding. Major Goodwin has been characterized as "a doer of things." He is extremely forceful and resourceful, ready to meet any emergency, and his adaptability at all times enables him to make the best of every situation and use his opportunities to the utmost, while his labors have at all times been a most potent factor in the development of commercial interests.

ALFRED NORMAN ENGLE.

Alfred Norman Engle, member of the firm of John R. Evans & Company, leather manufacturers of Philadelphia, is manager of the St. Louis house of the firm, which takes care of their western trade. Forceful and resourceful, he has become a most potent factor in the extension of the business interests of this concern in the west. He was born in Mount Holly, New Jersey, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Hollingshead) Engle, the former a New Jersey farmer.

Alfred Norman Engle was reared upon the home farm and educated in the district schools, dividing his time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. When twenty years of age he entered the employ of John R. Evans & Company of Philadelphia as a stenographer and was advanced through various promotions as he mastered the duties entrusted to him, coming more and more into positions of trust and responsibility until he was made a member of the firm. About 1903 he was sent upon the road as a traveling salesman and in this capacity demonstrated his ability to such a point that on the 4th of May, 1906, he was sent to St. Louis to establish a western branch house. As manager thereof he built up an extensive business and on the 1st of January, 1919, he became a member of the firm. The first year's business of the St. Louis house amounted to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, while in 1919 the total of business done exceeded seven million dollars, and the entire business of John R. Evans & Company in 1919 amounted to more than twenty-five million dollars.

On the 25th of July, 1904, Mr. Engle was married to Miss Anabel Taylor, of Hartford, New Jersey, and they have become the parents of two children, Willis Taylor and Norma. In religious belief Mr. Engle adheres to the faith of his forefathers, that of the Society of Friends or Quakers. His political allegiance has been given to the democratic party until the present year and he is now maintaining an independent political attitude. He belongs to the Sunset Hill Golf Club, the Kirkwood Country Club, the Missouri Athletic Club, the Riverview Club and the St. Louis Yacht Club, of which he is the commodore. He has thus been accorded wide social prominence, while in the business circles of St. Louis he has become a dominant factor, his influence extending widely in commercial circles through the western country. His success is due largely to the thoroughness with which he has mastered every phase of the business and to the fact that he has never dissipated his energies over a broad field, but has concentrated upon a single line, continuing throughout his entire business career in connection with the company by which he was first employed. Studying every phase of the business and thus becoming familiar with principle and detail, he has been enabled to develop its western interests to a point of magnificent proportions and is himself recognized as a dynamic force in the commercital circles of the Mississippi valley.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH EDGAR.

William Randolph Edgar, attorney at law of Ironton and for twenty-two years president of the Iron County Bank, was born September 17, 1851, in Tipton, Iowa. The family is of Scotch descent, the ancestry being traced back to Edgar of Kiethock, named Alexander Edgar and known as "Sandy." The family was established in America, near Rahway, New Jersey, in 1720. The great grandfather and the grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. William Randolph Edgar, the father of him whose name introduces this review, was born in Rahway, New Jersey, July 4, 1804. He removed to Ohio, and was married in Warren county, that state. In 1835 he became one of the first settlers of Iowa, and in 1866 became a resident of Ironton, Missouri. He died in 1879, at the age of seventy-five years. One of his sons, James Edgar, became a member of Company A, Fifth Iowa Infantry in

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the Civil war, and was killed in the hattle of Iuka in 1862, when but seventeen years of age.

William Randolph Edgar, who was born in Tipton, Iowa, began his education in the public schools there, and won the Bachelor of Arts degree on graduation from Arcadia College in 1870. He then became a law student at Washington University, and won his LL. B. degree in 1875 after which he returned to Arcadia College as a teacher for two years. He was then superintendent of the high school at Ironton for 1877-8, and in the latter year was elected prosecuting attorney of Iron county, serving in that capacity until 1885 when he resigned to become receiver of the United States Land Office, with headquarters at Ironton, through appointment of President Cleveland, serving in that position for four years. He has continued more or less actively in the practice of law, recognized as one of the able attorneys of his section of the state, and for twenty-two years has been president of the Iron County Bank, the oldest bank in the county founded in 1896 with his father-in-law, Isaac G. Whitworth, as president. The bank is capitalized for ten thousand dollars, has a surplus of nineteen thousand dollars, and its resources are over two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Edgar has always given his political support to the democratic party, is a recognized leader in its ranks in the state and for twenty years was chairman of the democratic central committee of Iron county, retiring in 1910. He has also been a member of the state democratic committee from the district. Aside from his service in the land office he was for ten years mayor of Ironton, and for several years president of the school board. In fact he has heen associated with many of the activities which have been vital forces in the upbuilding and progress of Ironton. He comes of a family that has adhered to the Presbyterian faith, and he belongs to Star of the West Lodge, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been past master since 1880, while for twenty years he served as high priest of Midian Chapter, No. 71, R. A. M. of Ironton.

On the 5th of October, 1880, William R. Edgar was married to Sarah P. Whitworth, daughter of Isaac G. Whitworth, who was born in Georgia in 1816, a son of Winston Whitworth. Isaac G. Whitworth was for many years a merchant of Ironton, as well as the first president of the Iron County Bank, and departed this life February 8, 1908, in his ninety-third year.

William R. and Sarah P. (Whitworth) Edgar have five children: Maude, who is the wife of Colonel T. H. Jackson of the U. S. A. Engineers, and a graduate of West Point, now stationed at Camp Grant, at Rockford, Illinois; William R. Edgar, Jr.; James D. Edgar, who was first lieutenant in the Thirty-second Engineers, having served a year in France, and is now first lieutenant Thirtieth Infantry, United States Army; Mary C., the wife of A. W. Harlow, superintendent of the Southern Surety company, at St. Louis, Missouri; and Robert Lee Edgar, who is a student at Washington University.

William Randolph Edgar, Jr., was born in Ironton, May 24, 1885, and acquired his early education in the public schools, being graduated from the Ironton high school in the class of 1901. He accepted a position with the Iron County Bank as assistant cashier, there remaining for the following five years. After that he was chief clerk in the law department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at St. Louis for about three years, during which time he attended the Benton College of Law, and also studied privately, being admitted to the bar in December, 1910. In April, 1911, he began practice with his father at Ironton, as Edgar & Edgar. In 1914 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Iron county on the democratic ticket, and was reelected in 1916 and 1918, serving for six years when he voluntarily retired. He was chairman of the local draft board for the duration of the war and took part in all the war activities, having charge of the speakers in all the war drives.

Mr. Edgar was married November 22, 1911, to Mary A. Roehry, the daughter of Anton and Emma (Mark) Roehry. Her father was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and came to Missouri in 1871 when he was twenty-two years old. Her mother was born in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar have one child, William Randolph Edgar, born August 25, 1912.

Mr. Edgar gives his political endorsement to the democratic party and has always been active in its interests. He is past master in Star of the West Lodge, No. 133, A. F. & A. M. of Ironton; and is high priest of Midian Chapter, No. 71, R. A. M. of Ironton. Mrs. Edgar is a member of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Edgar is a member of the Circuit Bar Association, and the firm of which he is a member is the leading law firm of the circuit. Earnest application and continuous effort in the exercise of his native talents have won Mr. Edgar and his son prestige as lawyers, a fact which is highly complimentary, for no bar has numbered more prominent and gifted men. Their practice is extensive and of an important character, and they are remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which they prepare their cases. At no time have their readings been confined to the limitations of the questions at issue. They have gone beyond and compassed every contingency providing not alone for the expected but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them.

KIPP D. CROSS.

Kipp D. Cross is a prominent attorney of Savannah who represents one of the old families of Missouri, represented for a number of generations in this state. He was born September 19, 1874, in Clinton county, Missouri, and is a son of John A. Cross, whose ancestors came over on the Mayflower from England. The mother's people came from Kentucky at an early day. John A. Cross is the oldest active practitioner at the bar of Missouri, having attained the age of eighty-two years, and he is recognized as one of the greatest criminal lawyers in the northwest section of the state. He has five sons, all of whom have become active representatives of the bar. In his political views John A. Cross has long been a democrat.

Kipp D. Cross completed his preliminary education in the Lathrop high school and following his graduation therefrom he attended the Kansas City Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. D. He was then admitted to the bar in 1900 and practiced law for a time in Kansas City. Later he removed to Savannah, where he has since built up an extensive practice and is today recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Andrew county. In fact he is known throughout northwestern Missouri as a most able and distinguished criminal lawyer. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care and his ability is widely recognized. In addition to his private practice he is attorney for the Wells-Hine Trust Company of Savannah.

Mr. Cross was married in Clinton county, Missouri, in 1894, to Miss Adelaide M. Burns, a daughter of John Burns and a member of one of the oldest families of Missouri. Mr. Cross is a democrat but has no political aspirations. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Savannah. His connection with the Elks is with the lodge, No. 40 at St. Joseph. He is also a member of the Southern Methodist church and in these connections are found the rules which govern his life and shape his relations with his fellowmen. Well known as a representative of one of the old families of the state, his course has added luster to an untarnished family name.

EDWIN REES MORRISON.

Edwin Rees Morrison, a strong and representative member of the Kansas City bar, at which he has practiced since 1901, was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, September 3, 1878. His father, John G. Morrison, was a native of Morgan county, Illinois, and he, too, became a lawyer, practicing at Jacksonville until 1884, when he removed to Nebraska, finally settling in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he continued in the active practice from 1889 to his death which occurred in 1900. During the Civil war he was a member of the One Hundred and First Illinois Infantry. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church and the salient qualities of his character won for him high regard. He wedded Mary Rees, who was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, and passed away in 1887. Three children were born of this marriage. Edwin R., Estelle R. and Beverly L., who died while young. In 1889 Mr. John G. Morrison married Mrs. Ella K. Smith of Lincoln, Nebraska, and of that union one child was born, Ella K.

Edwin R. Morrison was but a young lad when the family removed to Nebraska

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and he became a pupil in the public schools of Lincoln. He afterward pursued a preparatory course and then continued his studies in the University of Nebraska until graduated in 1898. Preparing for the bar he was graduated in 1901 with the LL. B. degree. The same year he was admitted to practice in both the courts of Nebraska and Missouri. He entered upon the active work of the profession in connection with Judge Porterfield, of Kansas City, and was afterward with the firm of Rozzelle & Walsh. Later the firm became Walsh & Morrison and the partnership was continued until January 1, 1909. Then for a time Mr. Morrison was alone in practice and in 1913 entered upon his present partnership relations, being senior member of the firm of Morrison, Nugent & Wylder, with offices in the Scarritt building. They have a large practice and from the outset of his career Mr. Morrison has displayed energy and application combined with speed and accuracy in the dispatch of legal business, keen analysis and sound judgment. He is resourceful in negotiations and in the handling of cases both in and out of court. He is a persuasive, logical and convincing speaker but does not depend particularly upon oratory in the trial of his cases.

On the 15th of December, 1903, Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Louise Tukey, daughter of A. P. Tukey, of Omaha, Nebraska. Their three children are: Elizabeth T., eight years of age; John Allan, a lad of six; and Louise M., who is but four.

Mr. Morrison is a member of the University Club, the Kansas City Club, the Blue Hills Golf Club and of several Greek letter fraternities, including the Alpha Tau Omega, the Theta Nu Epsilon and the Phi Delta Phi. He largely turns to golf for recreation from onerous professional duties. In politics he is a republican with independent tendencies. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Along strictly professional lines his connection is with the Jackson County, the Missouri State and the American Bar Associations. His military record covers service in the Spanish-American war as second lieutenant and subsequently as first lieutenant of the Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

HENRY S. FERGUSON.

For thirty-nine years Henry S. Ferguson has been a resident of Kansas City and is now at the head of an important business enterprise as president and manager of the United States Water & Steam Supply Company. He was born upon a farm in Whiteside county, Illinois, February 28, 1851, and is a son of Andrew S. and Zerelda (Brock) Ferguson. The ancestry in the paternal line comes from Scotland. His father was a successful farmer and for many years was a member of the board of supervisors of his county. Before removing to Illinois he lived in Washington county, Indiana, and he spent the greater part of his life in the middle Mississippi valley, passing away at the age of seventy-three years, while his wife died in Sterling, Illinois, at the age of seventy-five. Their family numbered ten children and to them the parents gave excellent educational opportunities. In his political views the father was a republican, always loyal to the party because of his firm belief in its principles. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church and he served as one of the trustees in the church organization of his home community for many years.

Henry S. Ferguson was reared upon his father's farm with the usual experiences of the farm-bred boy. He supplemented his rural school training by study in the high school at Sterling and when twenty years of age he started upon his business career as an employe in a hardware store at Morrison, Illinois. The thoroughness and capability which he displayed led to his admission to a partnership in the business after two years. The firm of which he thus became a member made a specialty of handling windmills and pumps in addition to their line of hardware and Mr. Ferguson became deeply interested in that particular branch of the business. Eight years later he came to Kansas City, in charge of a branch of the United States Wind Engine & Pump Company of Batavia, Illinois. After ten years the business was taken over by the United States Water & Steam Supply Company, of which Mr. Ferguson has continuously been manager, while for the past twelve years he has also been president. Throughout all the intervening years since his

arrival Mr. Ferguson has continued at the same location and as the years have passed his patronage has steadily increased, making his one of the most extensive and important business enterprises of this character in western Missouri. For the past ten years he has been a director of the Inter State National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri.

At Morrison, Illinois, Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage to Miss Jennie S. Pearson, a daughter of T. R. Pearson. While they have no children of their own, they reared an adopted daughter who is now Mrs. F. J. Murdock, of Kansas City. Mrs. Fergnson is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Ferguson belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party, which he has frequently represented in various conventions as a delegate. Their home, Walnut Ridge Hereford Farm, is situated just south of Swope Park, in one of the attractive residential sections of the city. For more than a third of a century Mr. Ferguson has been an interested witness of the growth and progress of the city and has taken a helpful part in promoting many projects for the public good. At all times his aid and assistance can be counted upon for any measure of value in municipal affairs and he has rejoiced greatly in what has been accomplished to make this one of the most beautiful and attractive cities on the American continent.

E. W. HUNTER.

E. W. Hunter was born in Wellsville, Missouri, August 7, 1870. His father, Andrew Jordan Hunter, was born November 18, 1833, near Americus, Montgomery county, Missouri, and in 1857, removed to Wellsville, where he engaged in business and farming until his death in 1900. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted with the Union army and served for a period of three years. His father, Ephraim Hunter, son of Peter Hunter, who fought in the Revolution, was born in North Carolina and in 1814 came to St. Louis; four years later he removed to Montgomery county, Missouri. Peter Hunter lived to the advanced age of one hundred and four years and was the father of seven sons, all of whom became prominent and progressive farmers. The Hunter family is of German extraction.

The mother of E. W. Hunter, Melissa J. Stone, was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1842, the daughter of Harrison Stone, a native of the same place. The Stone family originally settled in Virginia, whence they removed to Kentucky and about 1850 came to Missouri and settled in Montgomery county.

E. W. Hunter obtained his education in the common schools of Montgomery county until he was seventeen years of age. He then put his textbooks aside and worked out on a farm, buying a farm of his own at the age of twenty-one years. For four years he cultivated his land and then went to Wellsville and entered the Blattner Brothers mercantile store as clerk, a position which he held for a period of four years, or until he was twenty-nine years of age. He then went into business for himself and conducted a grocery store at Wellsville for six years, in which venture he proved quite successful.

In 1906 Mr. Hunter was nominated by the republican party for county clerk and in November was elected for a four year term. So successful was he in filling this office, that in 1910 he was reelected. In 1914 he was again nominated for this same office but in the election was defeated by two votes. However, in 1918 he was nominated and received the election, being the only man to be elected county clerk of Montgomery county for three terms.

On October 20, 1916, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Alma G. Davis, a daughter of John William Davis, a contractor of Colorado. Her father was born in Montgomery county, a son of John Wesley Davis, a farmer of Montgomery county. John Wesley Davis was born in Indiana and came to Missouri when a young man. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hunter, John Standhardt, was born in Saxony, Germany, and came to the United States at the age of fifteen years. He landed at New Orleans, worked his way up the river and took up land which he still owns in Montgomery county. Mr. Standhardt makes his home in Montgomery City. Mr. Hunter has three children by a former marriage, all of whom are grown: One son, Wilfred Andrew Hunter, is located at Bonne Terre, Missouri, since his return from service in the American army.

Since age conferred on Mr. Hunter the right of franchise, he has given his allegiance to the republican party, in the interests of which he has always taken an active part. He has, however, never been a candidate for any office except that of county clerk.

BENEDICT PETER WENTKER, M. D.

Dr. Benedict Peter Weutker, physician and surgeon, engaged in practice in St. Charles, was born in Henderson, Minnesota, June 29, 1874. His father, Benedict Wentker, a native of Westphalia, Germany, came to the United States in 1851 when sixteen years of age, and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained for six years. He then removed to Richmond, where he was at the time of the surrender of the city in the Civil war in 1865. From there he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and after a few months settled permanently in Henderson. He was a shoemaker and merchant and worked at his trade until he passed away, January 8, 1899. Mr. Wentker was an industrious, hard-working man, who took an active interest in the affairs of the day. In politics he supported the democratic party and held several local offices, being foremost in affairs of interest to the community. The mother of Dr. Wentker was Anna Luettmann who was born in Westphalia also but met her husband in Baltimore where they were married. She passed away October 17, 1917. The early education of Dr. Wentker was acquired in the public schools of Henderson, and he was graduated from the high school in 1890. For two years he engaged in business with his father and then took up the study of medicine. He attended the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, which is now part of the St. Louis University, and was graduated as medical doctor in 1900. He practiced in Alexian Brothers Hospital, at St. Louis for one year, and then located at Brighton, St. Louis county, where he remained a year before he settled at St. Charles, where he has since practiced. He is also now president of the Central Trust Company.

Dr. Wentker was married June 10, 1903, to Mary Theresa Schreiber, the daughter of Bonaventure Schreiber of Wurttemberg, Germany, where his daughter was born. She is the sister of Barney Schreiber, the well known turfman. Dr. and Mrs. Wentker have four children: Joseph Bonaventure, who is a student at Chaminade College; Carl Benedict, also a student at Chaminade College; Clara Frances, who attends St. Peter's school at St. Charles; and Genevieve Elizabeth, who is also a student at St. Peter's school.

Dr. Wentker is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church and has membership with the Knights of Columbus, of St. Charles, Missouri, and is a member of the National, State and County Medical Associations. He has been president of St. Charles County Medical Association. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party, but has never sought office, as he prefers to concentrate his efforts and attention to his profession. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and today he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his county. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of the community, and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and cooperation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country, or advance its development.

WILLIAM E. ARTHUR.

William E. Arthur, editor and proprietor of the Crystal City Press, and one of the most prominent residents of Crystal City, was born July 8, 1861, on a farm near Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, where General Grant was born. His father was George Arthur, a native of Wales, who came to the United States with his parents when he was a child. He engaged in farming and passed away when his son William was three years old. The mother of William E. Arthur was Elizabeth Parks Arthur, a native of Ohio who departed this life in 1895.

William E. Arthur received his early education in Brown county, Ohio, and

Champaign county, Illinois, becoming a resident of the latter county when he was six years of age. After he left school he worked on a farm for two years and then obtained a position in the office of the Tolono Herald, Tolono, Illinois, where he remained four or five years, learning the printing and publishing business. He then went to Chicago and other cities and worked in various newspaper and job offices and in 1892 moved to St. Louis and there acquired valuable experience in his trade. In 1917 he removed to Crystal City and bought the Crystal City Press from R. G. Townsend who founded the paper in 1916 and had ever since been the editor and proprietor. The paper and the business have grown from practically nothing to the best equipped plant in the county. The circulation of the Press has more than doubled since Mr. Arthur has been in charge of it, and the job business has increased fourfold, which speaks well for the present editor and manager.

Mr. Arthur was married November 7, 1891, to Miss Isabel C. Bushnell, daughter of William Bushnell of New York city, now deceased. The Bushnell family is of English descent. Mr. Arthur is a stanch supporter of the republican party and has always been active in the interests and affairs of that party, though he has never been an office-holder or a candidate. Fraternally he has membership with the Masons, Shekinah Lodge, No. 256, of Festus. He is a member of the Missouri Press Association and has been secretary of the Crystal City Library Association since its organization. He is one of the organizers and is director and president of the Crystal City Savings and Loan Association. Mrs. Arthur is a public accountant of much capability and is also musically inclinded. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur were both very active during the World war, Mrs. Arthur having been auditor of the women's council of defense of St. Louis and was treasurer of the Soldiers and Sailors Club of St. Louis.

Mr. Arthur is justly accorded a place among the prominent and representative men of Crystal City, for he belongs to that class of men whose enterprising spirit is used to advance the general good and promote public prosperity and his strong personality inspires the friendship of those who know him.

JESSE F. BOND, M. D.

Dr. Jesse F. Bond, physician and surgeon of St. Louis, with offices in the Century building, was born in Union City, Tennessee, October 20, 1880. His father, the late R. T. Bond, was also a native of Tennessee and belonged to one of the old families of Virginia of Scotch descent that was founded in America by three brothers at an early period in the settlement of the new world. He was a direct descendant of Patrick Henry. R. T. Bond became a successful farmer and stock raiser and was thus a substantial citizen of the community in which he made his home. He served in the Civil war with the Ninth Tennessee Regiment of the Confederate army, with the rank of sergeant, and was with his command throughout the entire period of hostilities. He was wounded on eight different occasions and at the battle of Shiloh was taken prisoner. On one occasion he was shot through the lungs and left to die, but a soldier comrade found him, rescued him and for days fed him on roasted corn, thus saving his life. He lived to enjoy many more years of activity and usefulness, passing away in April, 1912, at the age of seventy. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Betty Harrison, is also a native of Tennessee and her family were likewise from Virginia. She still survives her husband and makes her home in Union City, Tennessee. By her marriage she became the mother of four sons and three daughters.

Dr. Bond is the youngest of the family and was educated in the public schools and in Obion College at Troy, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. Later he was employed by the Frisco Railroad as a member of the surveying corps, engaged in road construction. He continued in the railroad service until 1908 and throughout the entire period was with the Frisco system. After his work with the surveying department he became a passenger conductor and thus served from 1901 until 1908, but it was his desire to enter upon a professional career and he then took up the study of medicine, being graduated from the medical department of the St. Louis University with the class of 1912. He at once entered

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upon active practice in St. Louis, where he has continued since, meeting with very substantial success, for he is most thorough and painstaking in all his professional work and discharges every duty with a sense of conscientious obligation. He served from 1915 until 1920 as assistant surgeon in the Alexian Brothers Hospital and was then made associate surgeon. He is also connected with the St. Louis University as assistant in surgery. He utilizes every means to advance his efficiency and promote his knowledge and he keeps in close touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress through his membership with the St. Louis Medical Society and the Missouri State Medical Association.

On the 27th of February, 1901, at Potosi, Missouri, Dr. Bond was married to Miss Nettie Davidson, a native of this state and a daughter of Benjamin and Lenora (Cook) Davidson. To them were born two children, Fred Russell and Dorothy Lenora Bond, both born at Cape Girardeau.

Dr. Bond has an interesting military chapter in his life history. He was a member of Company I of the Sixth Missouri Regiment during the Spanish-American war and for six months was on active duty in the Cuban campaign, becoming a corporal. During the recent World war he served on the draft board in the thirteenth ward of St. Louis. Fraternally he is connected with Magnolia Lodge, No. 626, A. F. & A. M., and has also taken the consistory degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry. Dr. Bond deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. He started out in the business world in a humble capacity but was actuated by a laudable ambition and his success is attributable solely to his own efforts. While attending the university he retained his position with the railroad and made two hundred and eighty-eight miles every other night when a school student. The determination and force of character which he thus displayed gave guarantee of his professional success. His is a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, and constantly reaching toward higher standards and ideals, he has made a most creditable name and place in professional circles in his adopted city.

ROBERT JACKSON FLICK.

Robert Jackson Flick, president of the Franklin Ice Cream company, of Kansas City, was born in Salem, Ohio, May 10, 1875, his parents being Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth (Lipsey) Flick, the former a native of Liverpool, England, while the latter was born in Damascus, Ohio. The father came to the United States when a boy of twelve years and afterward engaged in farming in Salem, Ohio. He became a prominent and influential citizen of his community, was active in the ranks of the republican party and belonged to the Masonic fraternity and to the Disciples church. When civil war was declared his patriotic spirit was aroused in behalf of the Union and he joined the Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, with which he did active duty on southern battlefields.

Robert J. Flick spent his boyhood days upon the home farm, attending the district schools and working in the fields through the summer months. He afterward went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was a high school pupil, and later he entered the University of Nebraska in 1891, winning his Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation of the class of 1895. He displayed the elemental strength of his character by working his way through the university and he was a popular as well as a capable student, being an active member of the football and baseball teams. During his college days he knew General Pershing intimately. Following his graduation he accepted a clerical position in the office of the secretary of war at Washington, D. C., but in 1900 returned to Lincoln and there engaged in a small way in the manufacture of ice cream under the name of the Franklin Ice Cream company. Through hard work and close application, indefatigable energy and sound judgment, he built up the business to substantial proportions. In 1909 he removed to Kansas City, where he is still conducting his interests under the name of the Franklin Ice Cream company. The plants of the company are thoroughly sanitary in every particular and thoroughly up-to-date in their equipment. The ice cream manufactured by the Franklin Ice Cream company is considered the best in the city. The business is today one of extensive proportions for the company has plants in Lincoln, Nebraska, in Kansas City and in Tonganoxie, Kansas,

and supplies dealers throughout Nebraska, Missouri and eastern Kansas. Aside from his connection with the Franklin Ice Cream company, he is president of the Missouri Dairy company, conducting a wholesale and retail dairy business and is a director of the Mid-west Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

While in Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr. Flick was married to Miss Grace A. Ashton, whose father was a dealer in wholesale plumbing supplies and prominently identified with the commercial interests of his city. Mr. Flick belongs to the Kansas City Club, the Hill Crest Country Club and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an active and helpful member of the Chamber of Commerce and he is regarded as one of the leaders of the republican party in Kansas City, taking a most active interest in promoting the work of the party and advancing its success, yet he has never been an office seeker. Having intimately known General Pershing since 1891, Mr. Flick was sent by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce to invite the general to visit Kansas City and acted as his personal escort. During the war he was closely associated with all the campaigns to support the war activities and was appointed by the war department to supply Camp Funston and Fort Reilly, Kansas, with all dairy products and superintended the erection of all plants to handle and house dairy products. His wife also assisted in other ways in war work. In days of peace Mr. Flick is equally loyal in his support of interests pertaining to the welfare of city, state and country, and is an active member of the Rotary and City Clubs. His business and political activity have brought him a wide acquaintance and he is highly esteemed wherever known.

A. L. BOUDIN.

Courtesy and consideration of patrons combined with executive force and administrative ability have won for A. L. Boudin his present place of prominence in the financial circles of Kansas City, where he is well known as the president of the Union Avenue Bank of Commerce. He was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1876, and came to Kansas City in 1880 with his parents, so that his residence here covers a period of more than four decades. He is a son of John Theodore and Elizabeth (Johnson) Boudin. The father was a native of France and came to the United States in 1865, residing in the east for a period of fifteen years, after which he sought the opportunities of the middle west and took up his abode in Kansas City. He devoted his active life to the tailoring business but is now living retired.

A. L. Boudin, after attending the high school of Kansas City, started out to earn his living as messenger boy of the Union Avenue Bank of Commerce. His duties included cleaning windows and other janitor service as well as acting as messenger around the bank. However, he scorned no honest work and early resolved that he would thoroughly learn the business and win promotion through industry and capability. He did not hesitate to perform any task that was assigned him and early recognized the fact that a modern philosopher has expressed, "Success does not depend upon a map but upon a time table." He made himself useful and won promotions from time to time, steadily advancing through intermediate positions until, in 1912, he was made cashier, while in 1914 he was elected to the presidency of the institution which he had entered in a most humble capacity. An analyzation of his career proves conclusively that it has been his industry and faithfulness that have brought him to his present position of executive control, where he is shaping the policy of the bank. He has always recognized the fact that the bank that most carefully safe-guards the interests of depositors is the institution most worthy of patronage, and he has done everything in his power to make the Union Avenue Bank of Commerce a most substantial and reliable concern, at all times tempering progressiveness with a safe conservatism. One who has had opportunity to watch his career speaks of him as a "clean cut gentleman who in his bank deals with all classes, treating them all alike, or perhaps giving more consideration and courtesy to the small depositors and more assistance to the poor woman than those for whom he handles large accounts."

In Kansas City in 1903 Mr. Boudin was married to Miss Jennie M. Goodwin,

a native of Tennessee, and they have become parents of a daughter, Virginia Louise. Mr. Boudin belongs to the Milburn Golf Club and greatly enjoys a game on the links. Politically he maintains an independent course but is never neglectful of the duties of citizenship, cooperating heartily in all carefully sought out plans and measures for the public good. He was very active in all of the drives during the World war and served on various important committees and boards which contributed in maintaining the home line while America's four million soldiers were on the battle fronts of Europe. All who know of his career cannot but admire the man, and all who have watched his progress and know of the methods which he has pursued entertain for him the highest respect.

PARHAN POSTELL CALLAWAY.

Entering the profession of teaching in early manhood, Parhan Postell Callaway has made valuable contribution to the educational progress of Missouri. For the entire period he has been connected with the schools of the state and in 1920 accepted the superintendency of the schools of Moberly. He was born in Marshfield, Missouri, July 27, 1882, and is a son of J. P. and Martha M. Callaway, the former a farmer of Webster county.

After completing a high school course at Seymour, Missouri, in 1903, P. P. Callaway attended the Springfield State Teachers' College at Springfield, Missouri, and won the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy in 1908. Further study brought to him the Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Missouri at Columbia in 1912 and he has also taken post-graduate work at Columbia University in New York city. He began teaching in connection with the rural schools of Webster county, there remaining from 1902 until 1906. For several years his periods of teaching were alternated by periods of study. In 1908 he became principal of the schools of Grandin, Missouri, where he remained for two years, and from 1912 until 1915 he had the superintendency of the schools at Paris, Missouri. In the latter year he was made state high school inspector, a position which he occupied until 1917, when he was appointed state teacher-training inspector and filled that position for two years. In the scholastic year of 1919-20 he was principal of the Milton Moore school at Kansas City, Missouri, and then accepted the superintendency of the schools of Moberly, where he is now located.

Throughout his entire professional career Professor Callaway has held to the highest educational standards and has initiated various improvements in the schools through his work as a teacher and inspector. During the year 1919-20 he was a member of the executive committee of the Missouri State Teachers Association and was chairman of the committee on organization for the reorganization of the teachers of Missouri. He is now the secretary-treasurer of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers Association, president of the City and County Superintendents Association, State of Missouri; and president of the Moberly Community Teachers Association. He is putting forth most earnest and effective effort to promote the highest ideals and introduce the most advanced standards in educational work and the many official positions to which he has been called in teachers' organizations indicate the high regard which is entertained for him by his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession. Mr. Callaway belongs to the Phi Delta Kappa fraternity.

In his native city on the 20th of August, 1914, Mr. Callaway was married to Miss Eva Mackey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mackey, of Visalia, California. They now have two interesting little sons, Claude and Paul Gordon Callaway.

HERMAN PAYNE HARBISON.

Herman Payne Harbison, president of the Harbison Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, has in this connection developed a business of substantial proportions in jobbing implement supplies. He was born January 7, 1876, in Kansas City and is a representative of one of the oldest and best known families of this state. On

the 4th of June, 1812, Missouri was organized by congress with a governor and general assembly, and Mr. Harbison believes that his great-grandfather in the maternal line, John Howard, was the first territorial governor of what is now Missouri. Howard county was organized in November, 1815, at the meeting of the territorial legislature. In the meantime, the president of the United States had appointed William Clark of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition as governor and he entered upon his duties in July, 1813. John S. and Susan (Payne) Harbison, parents of Herman Payne Harbison, were both natives of Kentucky and came to Missouri in 1869. Here the father engaged in the practice of law and was recognized as an able member of the bar.

Herman P. Harbison obtained his education in the public schools of Kansas City until he had completed a year's work in the high school. At the age of sixteen, he started to provide for his own support by entering the employ of the Richard & Conover Hardware Company, with which he remained until he had saved fifteen hundred dollars from his earnings. He was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and practiced economy and industry until he was able to turn his attention to the implement supply business. He was then a young man of twenty-three years, and he entered into a partnership with Frank B. Modica, the business being carried on under a firm relationship for sometime but in 1903 it was incorporated as the Harbison & Modica Manufacturing Company. The following year Mr. Modica passed away, and Mr. Harbison then purchased his interest in the business, which he conducted under the same name until 1909, when the present style of the Harbison Manufacturing Company was adopted. The company is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and has seventy-five employes. The business is a growing one and the patronage is now very extensive. Mr. Harbison's two brothers are associated with him in the business. The older of these is James Howard Harbison, who was born December 1, 1878, and who was married November 10, 1908, in Kansas City to Miss Ethel C. Kaufman. He is the secretary of the company. The other brother, John Stanley Harbison, was born February 7, 1880, and was married in June, 1912, to Miss Helen Parker in Kansas City. His connection with the company is that of treasurer.

In June, 1901, Herman P. Harbison was married to Miss Anna C. Robertson, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Payne, her middle name and that of her father being derived from the fact that they are representatives of the Payne family, to which belonged John Howard Payne, the writer of Home Sweet Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harbison are members of the Central Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Harbison is serving as elder and in the work of which he takes active and helpful part. He is well known in social affairs of Kansas City, having membership in the Mid Day, Knife & Fork and Mission Hill Clubs. He delights in a game of golf, to which he turns for diversion when leisure permits. He is connected with the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all the well defined plans and purposes of that organization for the city's upbuilding, the improvement of business conditions, the extension of trade relations and the promotion of high civic standards. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party but he has never been ambitious to hold office, as he has always preferred to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs. He is a man of keen foresight and early recognized the opportunities along the line of his present business. When a boy in the employ of the Richard & Conover Hardware Company he set his ideal and has ever worked toward his objective. He is steadily developing his business along constructive lines as the result of his able powers of organization and his executive force, and he now occupies a most creditable place in connection with the manufacturing interests of his native city.

MILTON ANDREW ROMJUE.

Milton Andrew Romjue, serving for the second term as member of congress and a resident of Macon, was born at Love Lake, in Macon county, Missouri, December 5, 1874, and is a son of Andrew J. Romjue and a grandson of John H. Romjue. The Romjue family is the only one of the name in America and his great-grandfather led the La Fayette expedition in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, John H. Romjue, was born in Kentucky, December 20, 1803, and was reared in that

state. He received good educational advantages for his day and in early life learned the cabinet-making trade. He was early thrown upon his own resources from the fact that his father, Dr. John H. Romjue, who was at one time a wealthy physician, was forced to pay a financial obligation of forty thousand dollars for friends for whom he had gone security. Thus it was that John H. Romjue, Jr., was compelled to take up life's business activities at an early period. He had no financial resources when he came to Missouri, but as the years passed he won a place among the leading and prosperous farmers and stock growers of Scotland county and was also recognized as one of its most prominent and influential residents. For some time he served as judge of the county court and likewise filled other public positions of honor and trust with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In 1858 he removed to Macon county, where he purchased land and was again actively connected with agricultural interests, whereby he won success. He passed away in Macon county in 1878, having for a number of years survived his wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Speer and who died in 1857. They were parents of twelve children, this number including Andrew J. Romjue, who was born in Scotland county, Missouri, August 4, 1840. After there attending the common schools he assisted his father in the farm work and continued to make his home in Scotland county until 1867, when he removed to Macon county, where as the years passed he became extensively engaged in farming and dealing in live stock, while his business integrity and enterprise won him not only success but also the respect and confidence of those who knew him. He married Susan E. Roan, whose birth occurred in Randolph county, Missouri, February 6, 1843, a daughter of John Roan, who in 1836 made the journey on horseback from North Carolina to Missouri and took up his abode in Randolph county where he lived for a decade and then removed to Macon county where he and his wife spent their remaining days. The Roan family is one of the oldest in the United States and was founded in America in 1643 by a progenitor who settled in Virginia. There were three branches of the family, one settling in the north, one in the south and one in the west. John Roan of the family to which Mrs. Romjue belongs was a member of congress and at the same time William Roan was a member of the house of representatives and later became a member of the United States senate. On the family record appear the names of a long line of judges and it was one of these jurists who tried the Frank case at Atlanta, Georgia. Another of the Roan family became governor of Tennessee and in the states of Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina the family has been represented upon the supreme or appellate bench. The youngest Roan was the youngest Liberty bond buyer in Washington, D. C., during the World war and his picture was used on posters in that city as a boom to the Liberty loan.

It was in Macon county that Mrs. Susan E. Romjue was reared aud educated. Andrew J. Romjue passed away April 27, 1904, and his widow afterward became a resident of Atlanta, Missouri. Fraternally he was a Mason and politically a stanch democrat but never an office seeker. To him and his wife were born nine children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being: William H.; James F.; Edgar; Eudora F., the wife the U. F. Ketchum; Milton A.; Price; and Josie B., the wife of Hershel M. Goodding.

On the old homestead farm where his birth occurred Milton Andrew Romjue was reared and after attending the public schools of Macon county became a student in the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, where he spent three years. He prepared for a professional career as a law student at the University of Missouri and was graduated with the highest honors of his class in June, 1904, the LL. B. degree being at that time conferred upon him. Upon examination before the supreme court at Jefferson City in the same month he was admitted to the bar of the state and to the federal bar at St. Louis. He early developed oratorical ability of high order. While a student in the Normal School at Kirksville in 1899 he won the declamatory medal and the following spring won the honors in the oratorical contest between the debating societies of the school. In 1900 he represented Kirksville in the oratorical contest participated in by representatives of the three normal schools of the state at Cape Girardeau and succeeded in carrying off the honors for the school he represented. He and his brother Price were students at Kirksville at the time of the cyclone which swept that place on the 27th of April, 1899, thirty-one persons being killed. They were driven for a distance of sixty yards and were covered with debris, and it was thought they also had

lost their lives, but both fully recovered from their injuries within a few weeks. While in the law school Judge Romjue was valedictorian of his class and delivered the class oration at the graduating exercises. He had also been president of his class in the junior year. Before his admission to practice he had devoted three years to teaching in the public schools, thus providing funds necessary for his university course. He entered upon the active work of his profession in Macon and no dreary novitiate awaited him. Notwithstanding the fact that advancement at the bar is proverbially slow he soon gained a good clientage and has ever conducted his legal business with marked success. In 1906 he was elected judge of the probate court of Macon county and in November, 1910, was reelected to that position, so serving until January 1, 1915, when he retired from office as he had entered it—with the confidence and regard of all concerned.

On the 11th of July, 1900, Mr. Romjue was married to Miss Maud N. Thompson, who was born in Macon county and is a daughter of Dr. L. M. and Alice (Nickell) Thompson, well known residents of that section of the state, her father being a successful physician of Macon county. Judge and Mrs. Romjue have one son, Lawson Rodney, who was born May 6, 1907. In religious faith Judge Romjue and his wife are connected with the Baptist church. He is identified with the Phi Delta Phi, a college fraternity, and the Phi Lambda Epsilon of the Missouri University. He is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias and in Masonry has attained the Knight Templar degree. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he has used his oratorical ability in large measure to further the interests of democracy during various campaigns. In August, 1916, he was nominated for congress after a hot contest, his opponents at the primary being C. F. Carter, Sidney Roy, Nat M. Shelton and John A. Whiteside. At the November election he defeated his republican opponent, Dr. E. S. Brown, and in August, 1918, was again nominated and at the ensuing election carried nine out of the ten counties in the first congressional district of Missouri, while in his home county—Macon—he received a vote of twenty-two hundred and sixty-eight against two hundred and sixty-eight for his opponent. He was reelected to congress in November, 1918, winning a very handsome majority. In the first primary out of thirty-seven precincts in the county he carried thirty-six. This is indicative of his personal popularity with the people among whom he has lived and to whom his life is as an open book. They are familiar with every phase of his career and know that at all times his record has measured up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. He has used his legislative prerogatives in support of many progressive measures, especially during the momentous period in which he has served, covering America's entrance into the World war and the entire period in which the United States was supporting the allies in the attempt to defeat the militarism of Germany.

JUDGE EDGAR BAILEY WOOLFOLK.

Since 1912 Edgar Bailey Woolfolk has been circuit judge of the thirty-fifth circuit, embracing St. Charles, Lincoln and Pike counties, and he makes his home at Troy except when away on his judicial duties. He is a native son of Missouri, having been born at Flint Hill in St. Charles county, November 22, 1865. His parents are Richard A. and Mary E. (Allen) Woolfolk, who are residing at St. Charles. The father is in his eighty-seventh year and is still hale and hearty. Throughout his entire life he has engaged in farming, in which occupation he has won a substantial amount of success, and he is now living retired, enjoying the reward of his own diligence and labor. He was born in St. Charles county, a son of Richard A. Woolfolk, Sr., who was born in Owensboro, Kentucky. About 1835 the latter removed to Missouri and bought a farm near Flint Hill. The mother of Judge Woolfolk is a daughter of John Bailey Allen, a lawyer and merchant at Flint Hill, who was born in Virginia but in early youth came to Missouri. Mrs. Woolfolk was born near Flint Hill, St. Charles county. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children, all of whom lived to maturity with the exception of twins who died in infancy. Edgar B. Woolfolk was the second in order of birth. One brother and six sisters are still living: Lizzie, who is now

the wife of Charles Spain of St. Charles; Lula, the wife of Le Roy Swearingen of Danville, Kentucky; Mary, who is now Mrs. Robert Colyer and resides in Somerset, Kentucky; Alfred, who is a railroad engineer and lives in Danville, Kentucky; Pearl, now Mrs. Don Richter of Effingham, Kansas; Bessie, the wife of Richard Taliaferro, of Atkinson, Kansas; and Florence, who is teaching in the St. Charles public schools. The progenitors of the Woolfolk family in America were Richard and Robert, our subject being descended from the former. They came from Wales in 1700 and settled in Virginia, from which state the family removed to Kentucky and later to Missouri.

In the acquirement of an education, Edgar Bailey Woolfolk attended the public schools of St. Charles and Lincoln counties and the Troy Collegiate Institute at Troy, Missouri, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. After putting his text-books aside he taught for some time in the Lincoln county schools, and spent his spare time in studying law with Norton & Dryden of Troy, one of the best known and representative law firms in that section of the country at that time. On examination Mr. Woolfolk was admitted to the bar April 1, 1889, before Judge Elliott M. Hughes, at Troy, and he immediately entered upon general practice. For some time he practiced in Troy, building up an extensive and gratifying clientage and he was soon appointed to the position of assistant prosecuting attorney for Lincoln county, under Nat C. Dryden. For two years he served in that capacity and in November, 1889, was elected prosecuting attorney for Lincoln county and was reelected two years thereafter, being the first incumbent of the office to succeed himself, and this precedent has not since been broken. His terms as prosecuting attorney having expired he again resumed his practice, forming a partnership with Frank Howell under the name of Woolfolk & Howell, in which connection he continued for four years. He was afterward associated with the late Charles Martin, as Martin & Woolfolk, for five years and then became a member of the law firm of Avery, Young & Woolfolk. He severed this connection after about five years and became a partner of Clarence A. Cammon as Woolfolk & Cammon. Mr. Cammon is now parliamentarian of congress. This partnership lasted until 1912, at which time Mr. Woolfolk was elected judge of the thirty-fifth circuit court embracing St. Charles, Lincoln and Pike counties. In 1918 he was reelected to this office without opposition for another term of six years. He was a member of both the fortieth and forty-first general assemblies. He was the author of joint and concurrent resolutions amending the state constitution providing for the majority verdict of juries in civil cases.

It was on the 25th of November, 1891, that Mr. Woolfolk was united in marriage to Miss Mary Norton, a daughter of William M. Norton, of Troy, Missouri, and a brother of Richard H. Norton, the well known lawyer. William M. Norton was born in Lincoln county, and his father, Elias Norton, a native of Indiana, came to Lincoln county as a young man. Her mother was Lucy Carter and her maternal grandmother, Mary McConnell. Through her maternal grandfather Mrs. Woolfolk is descended in a direct line from Captain Thomas Carter of Lancaster county, Virginia, who located there in 1630. His wife was Katherine Dale, a great-granddaughter of Sir William Skipwith, whose lineage is traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. From her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Woolfolk is descended from Lieutenant Colonel Walter Chiles, who came to Jamestown, Virginia, some time prior to 1838. He was a burgess from Charles City county in 1842, and from James City county in 1845-46-49. He was chosen speaker of the house of burgesses in 1852 and was a member of the council in 1851. From her paternal grandfather she is descended from George Garlan, a Quaker, who purchased his land from William Penn while still residing in Ireland. In 1687 he removed with his family to America, settled on Brandywine creek and became colonial governor of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania legislature for a number of years. Her ancestor on the paternal grandmother's side was Joseph Wood, a colonial judge of Maryland, who loaned the constitutional congress eight thousand dollars in silver "to fight for independence." Mrs. Woolfolk is a member of the National Society, Daughters of the Revolution, having at present proven seven lines of Revolutionary service, and she is also eligible to membership in the Daughters of 1812 through the service of her great-grandfathers Milton Ferneyhough and John McConnell. One child, Norton Allen, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Woolfolk on the 14th of June, 1906, and is now attending Troy

high school. Mr. Woolfolk has also reared three nephews, sons of Elias T. and Laura Norton, caring for them from an early age. They are: William H., who is now studying medicine; Edgar W., who is attending the University of Missouri; and Richard C., who is a freshman in the University of Missouri.

Since age conferred on Mr. Woolfolk the right of franchise he has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also superintendent of the Sunday school, which position he has held for a number of years. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Troy Lodge, No. 34, and is likewise a member of the Missouri Consistory, No. 1, of St. Louis. The other fraternal affiliation of Judge Woolfolk is with Troy Lodge, No. 68, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand. Besides his professional duties, he has always taken much interest in agricultural matters and looks after his own farm, which is located at Brevator, Missouri. He is a sincere student of soil conditions and crop raising. Judge Woolfolk is a man of progressiveness and true personal worth and fortunate indeed is Lincoln county in having him for a citizen.

FREDERICK BENJAMINE DeTIENNE.

Frederick Benjamine DeTienne is engaged in the real estate and farm loan business as the president of the DeTienne Investment Company of Vandalia. He also has other important business connections whereby his annual income is materially increased, and in all things he has displayed enterprise and progressiveness. He stands as an example of that class of American business men who without advantages at the outset of their careers nevertheless achieve success through the utilization of every opportunity. Mr. DeTienne was born in a log cabin in Audrain county, Missouri, April 14, 1879, and is a son of Henry P. and Mary J. DeTienne, both of whom were natives of Belgium. The father was born about ten miles from the battlefield of Waterloo and when a youth of thirteen years came to the new world, while his wife reached America when a little maiden of ten summers. Both became residents of Audrain county, where they continued to make their home until called to their final rest. The father was a farmer by occupation and passed away in 1894, at the age of fifty-four years, while his wife survived until 1900 and was fifty-seven years of age at the time of her demise. Various representatives of the family still remain in Belgium and a number did valiant service in the Belgian army in the recent World war.

Frederick Benjamine DeTienne pursued his education in the Kirksville Normal School after attending the rural schools near his father's home, and in 1900 he completed his normal course by graduation. He then took up the profession of school teaching, which he followed at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month, and he further improved his own education by attending school between terms. He utilized every advantage and opportunity that would gain him a start in life. In early manhood he was employed as a bank clerk in the Commercial Bank of Vandalia at a salary of but ten dollars per month, but his industry and fidelity won him recognition and he was promoted eventually to the position of cashier. Later he turned his attention to the real estate and farm loan business, in which he is now engaged, and in this connection he has secured a large clientage, his business being one of extensive proportions, bringing him substantial profits. His interests have been organized under the name of the DeTienne Investment Company, of which he is the president. He is also the president of the Wells-DeTienne Abstract Title & Guaranty Company of Hannibal, Missouri.

At Vandalia, on the 11th of October, 1904, Mr. DeTienne was married to Miss Etta Turner, daughter of John F. Turner, of Vandalia. Her parents came to Missouri from Virginia and trace their ancestry back to the Revolutionary war period. Mr. DeTienne was reared in the Presbyterian church but attends the Methodist church with his wife. He belongs to Vandalia Lodge, No. 491, A. F. & A. M., and also to Vandalia Chapter, No. 125, R. A. M., and is a loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of the craft. Though reared in the republican party, he is now a supporter of democratic principles and for twelve years served on the democratic county central committee and for two years on the state central committee. He has thus been active in framing the policy and shaping the destinies of the democratic party in

the state. It is characteristic of him that he never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose and this determined spirit has been manifest in his political and public service as it has in the conduct of his private business affairs.

JAMES N. BEERY.

James N. Beery, member of the Kansas City bar, was born in Platte county, Missouri, December 14, 1893, and is a son of Nicholas and Ella (Hartman) Beery. In the paternal line he comes of French ancestry, the Beery family having settled in Philadelphia at an early period in the colonization of the new world. The mother's people were early colonists from England. Both his father and mother's families became pioneer residents of Missouri and the grandfather, Peter S. Beery, was an army surgeon in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry and lost his life at the battle of Wilson Creek, where he was buried.

In the acquirement of his education James Nicholas Beery attended the public schools of Kansas City and Central High School then, determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he entered the Kansas City Law School, from which he was graduated in 1917. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has since followed save for the period of his service in the World war. He joined the United States navy and attended the officers' school, University of Washington, at Seattle, Washington. He is now a member of the American Legion James Cummings Post, Kansas City, Missouri, an exclusive naval organization. Since his retirement from the navy he has devoted his attention to general practice and his clientage is steadily growing in volume and importance. He has qualities that indicate that his future career will be well worth watching.

In politics Mr. Beery maintains an independent course, closely studying the vital questions and issues of the day and casting his ballot according to the dictates of his judgment. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is well known in Kansas City, where he has spent the greater part of his life, and the many sterling traits of his character are indicated in the fact that his stanchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present. He is a member of the law firm of Prince, Hamilton, Harris & Beery of Kansas City, Missouri.

BENJAMIN HILL.

Benjamin Hill, vice president, superintendent and general manager of the Farber Fire Brick Company at Farber, Missouri, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 19, 1883, his parents being Wilhraham and Esther (Shenton) Hill. The mother passed away in England, December 18, 1919, and the father, still residing in that country, is now in charge of the interests of the Wharncliffe Woodmoor Colliery Company of Carlton, Yorkshire.

Benjamin Hill acquired his early education in the public schools of Yorkshire, England, and in the Woodbrook Sellyoak College. He also attended the London School of Mines, from which institution he received the degree of mining engineer upon graduation with the class of 1907. In the following spring he came to the United States, arriving in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of April, 1908. He then went to Witt, Illinois, where he was employed by the Burnwell Coal Company as a mining engineer. In January, 1909, he removed to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and in subsequent years held many important engineering positions with various mining corporations. For a year or more he acted as general manager for the New Mexico Fire Brick Company at Gallup, New Mexico, and thus his attention was directed to another field of business activity. In June, 1914, he went to California to take charge of the Clarke silver mines in the Mojave desert and subsequently returned to Santa Fe. In 1915 he became a resident of St. Louis and was given charge of the mines of the Laclede-Christy Clay Products Company, with which he was thus connected for fifteen months. On the expiration of that period he purchased the Lawder-Peterson coal mines at Farber and converted these into a clay mine, organizing the Farber

Clay & Mining Company which is a two hundred thousand dollar corporation. He then built the present Farber fire brick plant, one of the important industrial plants of Missouri. He became the vice president and general manager of the company, which began production in May, 1918, and now ships its products to all parts of the world. The business within this short space of time has become one of very extensive proportions and back of its success lies the broad engineering knowledge and wide business experience of Mr. Hill, whose thorough equipment insures the continued success of the undertaking.

Mr. Hill was married to Miss Nellie Florence Kinman, of Clay Center, Kansas, who passed away in Sante Fe, New Mexico, May 18, 1915. The two children of this marriage are Helen Irene and Benjamin, Jr. Mr. Hill is a member of the Quaker church. He belongs also to the Masonic lodge, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Travelers Protective Association. His political support is given to the republican party and for five years he was county engineer of Santa Fe county, New Mexico, but otherwise has held no positions of political preferment. Coming to America in search of opportunity he has had no difficulty in gaining lucrative positions which have led eventually to the establishment of a business of which he is now one of the chief owners and directing officials—a business that is not only contributing in large measure to individual success but also to the prosperity of the district in which it is located.

HON. JAMES HENRY WHITECOTTON.

Missouri has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar and in almost every city and village of the state are men capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with the ablest in the land. Among those whose records have been a credit to the legal history of the state is James Henry Whitecotton, of Paris, who for a third of a century has engaged in law practice and for the past decade has maintained an office in both Paris and Moberly. He was born in Ralls county, Missouri, June 9, 1855, his parents being George A. and Mary Z. (Spalding) Whitecotton. On both sides his ancestry is traced back to revolutionary times. His paternal grandfather, James Whitecotton, and his maternal grandfather, John Spalding, were both soldiers of the Revolutionary war and the former was granted a pension by a special act of congress when he was eighty-seven years of age. Both were representatives of old Virginia families. George A. Whitecotton and his wife were natives of Kentucky and came to Missouri with their respective parents in childhood days, the father in 1830 and the mother in 1817. Both families settled in Ralls county, Missouri, and George A. Whitecotton became a saddle and harness manufacturer in Cincinnati, Missouri, continuing in business at that point up to the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Subsequently he resided upon a farm, giving his attention to agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days.

James H. Whitecotton pursued his early education in the district schools of Ralls county and afterward attended the Van Rensselaer Academy of that county. He next became a student in the Kirksville Normal and afterward entered the Missouri State University for the study of law, winning his LL. B. degree in 1886. Before preparing for the profession, however, he engaged in teaching for twelve years, entering upon that work in 1874. He taught school for a time, then attended college and by teaching and other labor paid his own way through college and the university. While still engaged in teaching he began reading law, utilizing every leisure moment in that way. Subsequent to his graduation and admission to the bar in 1886 he entered upon the practice of law in Paris, Monroe county, where he has since remained, and within a comparatively short time he has become one of the foremost representatives of the legal profession in his section of the state. He has extended his labors during the past decade to Moberly, dividing his time between the two offices which he maintains in Moberly and Paris. His clientage has long been of a distinctively representative character, connecting him with much of the important litigation heard in the courts of his district.

Mr. Whitecotton was married in Albany, Gentry county, Missouri, in 1879, the lady of his choice being Miss Zora A. Wilson of that place, a daughter of Andrew and Mary A. (Hart) Wilson. They have become the parents of four children, of whom three are yet living, namely: Dayse, the wife of David M. Proctor, a promi-

nent attorney of Kansas City; Tilden A., who is operating his father's stock farm of three hundred and sixty acres in Monroe county; and Elizabeth, who resides at home. Mrs. Whitecotton and her daughters are members of the Baptist church.

Mr. Whitecotton belongs to Moberly Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also to Moberly Lodge, B. P. O. E. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and in 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Monroe county, which office he filled for four years. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability and his devotion to the general welfare, elected him as representative to the state legislature in 1896 and he was reelected to the office until he had served for six terms, or twelve years, the longest continuous service of one man in the history of the Missouri assembly. For four years he was speaker of the house, filling that position during the whole of Governor Dockery's administration, and again his history was unique in that particular inasmuch as this was the longest continuous period filled by any one speaker of the house. His rulings were fair and impartial and added to the high reputation which he had already won as a man devoted to the public welfare who in his entire career has placed the general good before partisanship and the welfare of the state before personal aggrandizement. Men may differ from him as to policy or belief but they never question the integrity of his position and even those most strongly opposed to him entertain for him the highest respect.

REUBEN BARNEY, JR., M. D.

Familiar with the latest scientific researches and discoveries which have to do with medical and surgical practice, Dr. Reuben Barney, Jr., is recognized as one of the ablest physicians and surgeons of Chillicothe and his life record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for Dr. Barney has won wide recognition for his professional attainments in the city where his birth occurred. He was born January 9, 1869, his parents being Dr. Reuben and Mattie (Prindle) Barney. The father was long a leading member of the medical profession and passed away in Chillicothe, July 15, 1903. The family has long been represented in America. Members of the family served in the Revolutionary war and Dr. Barney of this review now has in his possession a gun which was carried by one of his ancestors in the battle of Lexington. From that time to the present the family has been represented in all of the wars in which the country has engaged.

After attending the public schools of Chillicothe, Dr. Barney continued his education in St. James' Military Academy at Macon, Missouri, and then in preparation for his professional career entered the medical department of the University of Kansas City. He next went east and matriculated in the Bellevue Medical College of New York city, which conferred upon him the M. D. degree.

Upon returning to his old home Dr. Barney at once opened an office and through the intervening period has enjoyed a large practice of a very important character. He has ever held to the highest professional ethics and standards and throughout the entire period has put forth every possible effort to promote his efficiency through wide reading of the best medical literature. He has served as coroner and as county physician and for some time was president of the board of health of Chillicothe. He was likewise made surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and he is likewise the physician for the Industrial Home for Girls.

In Chillicothe, Dr. Barney wedded Miss Anna R. Reynolds, daughter of R. W. and Mildred (Towner) Reynolds. They have become the parents of two children, Reuben Reynolds and Olive, the latter now the wife of R. F. Adams, of Chillicothe. The son acquired his early education in the schools of Chillicothe, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school and then entered the Missouri State University, where he was a student when the troops were sent to the Mexican border. He enlisted, becoming a non-commissioned officer, and in the spring of 1917, having volunteered for service in the World war, he received his orders and went to Camp Funston in April as sergeant of the Motor Corps, there remaining for a little more than a year. He was then detached and sent to Jacksonville, Florida, where he received a commission as second lieutenant and took a company to France, remaining overseas until July, 1919, receiving his honorable

discharge on the 17th of that month. He is now engaged in the lumber business in Portland, Oregon. He had a cousin, Mortimer Barney, a son of M. D. Barney, who was educated in the Chillicothe high school and enlisted in the artillery, serving for about twenty months in France and participating in the most notable engagements in which the Americans took part. He then returned and in July, 1919, received his discharge. He thus manifested the same patriotic spirit which has characterized the country through successive generations whenever the country was in need of military aid.

Dr. Barney has always been interested in military affairs and was one of the organizers of the Leach Rifles, which became Company H of the Fourth Missouri National Guard. Upon the organization of the company he became first sergeant and was later transferred to the regimental staff, being commissioned assistant surgeon of the regiment. In his political views Dr. Barney has always been a republican but has never sought or desired office. However, he has been a member and secretary of the board of regents of the Kirksville State Normal School and has been professionally connected with the Girls' Home and also has been examiner of pensions. He belongs to the Missouri Vineyard Company and is secretary of the Masonic Temple Association, while in religious belief he is an Episcopalian. He belongs to the Livingston County Medical Society, of which he has been the president, the Grand River Medical Society, of which he has also served as president, the Missouri State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He holds to the highest professional ethics and standards and puts forth every effort that will promote his efficiency in the line of his chosen profession. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, esteem him very highly and he is regarded as one of the leading physicians of his part of the state.

DAVID W. NEWCOMER.

It was a matter of deep regret to his many friends when David W. Newcomer passed away, for he had endeared himself to all with whom he had come in contact and he possessed a social, genial nature that made his companionship most agreeable. He was born in Pennsylvania and passed away in Kansas City when fifty-five years of age. He had come west in 1885 from Mount Morris, Illinois, to which place he had removed with his parents in his boyhood days. After coming to Kansas City he was for a time engaged in the sash and door business and in 1893 he established an undertaking business, which gradually developed to one of large proportions. His interests were at first conducted under his own name and are still being carried on under the name of D. W. Newcomer's Sons.

In 1880 Mr. Newcomer was united in marriage to Miss Nellie McFadden, of New York, their marriage being celebrated in Kansas. She still survives her husband and she has become the mother of seven children, all of whom are yet living. Harry C. is the eldest. Edward J., the second of the family, married Stella Howe, who was born in Nevada, Missouri, and they have four children: Joseph, Virginia, Walter and Richard. Edward J. Newcomer has always been much interested in athletics and is a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Milburn Golf Club and is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and various other fraternal organizations. David W., Minnie and Frank Newcomer are respectively the third, fourth and fifth members of the family. Earl T., the next in order of birth, was married June 30, 1916, to Gertrude Speck, a daughter of R. D. Speck. The youngest of the family is Evelyn Newcomer. The husband and father passed away May 13, 1914, his death being the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and loyally followed its teachings concerning the brotherhood of man and the obligations thereby imposed. The son, Earl T., is now a member of the American Legion. He served with Company A of the Twenty-second Engineers in the World war and went overseas on the 30th of June, 1918, and landed in America on the 13th of July, 1919, after a year's stay abroad. He participated in the St. Mihiel drive and also the Meuse Argonne drive, which was the most hotly contested sector on the American battle front. He saw the hardest of the fighting but fortunately escaped injury and is now maintaining pleasant relations with his military comrades through his connection with the American Legion. He also belongs to the Shawnee Golf Club and to the Automo-

bile Club. All of the family of five sons and two daughters are carrying on the undertaking business which was established by the father. The family is one well known in Kansas City, the representatives of the name being highly respected by all with whom they come in contact.

REUBEN BARNEY, SR., M. D.

For thirty-five years Dr. Reuben Barney, Sr., engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Chillicothe and no man was ever more highly esteemed or respected in the community, so that his death, which occurred July 15, 1903, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. Dr. Barney was born in Arlington, Vermont, in 1844, a son of Nathan Barney, who was also a native of Arlington. It was in October, 1868, when a young man of twenty-four years, that Dr. Barney came to Missouri, settling in Chillicothe. He prepared for the practice of medicine and surgery in the Albany Medical College at Albany, New York, and during the Civil war enlisted for service in the Union army, becoming a surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital during the last year of the conflict. He afterward engaged in the private practice of his profession at Hoffmans Ferry, New York, for three years and then came to Missouri, opening an office in Chillicothe, after which he continuously practiced in Livingston county to the time of his demise. He was an able and prominent representative of the medical profession and at all times was a thorough student of the latest researches and discoveries, so that he kept in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress. He was long surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Wabash Railroad and he was a valued member of the Livingston County, the Grand River Valley and the Missouri State Medical Societies and also of the American Medical Association. He served as president of the county organization and he enjoyed in the highest measure the respect and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession.

Dr. Barney was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Prindell and they became the parents of four sons: Reuben Jr., who is a successful practicing physician of Chillicothe; P. C., who attended the State University, in which he completed a civil engineering course, after which he became a student in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and then served in the engineering department of the United States navy, but for several years has been a civil engineer with the water supply department of New York city; M. D., who is a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York but has now retired from practice and is operating a farm and creamery and also conducting a clothing store at Powell, Wyoming; and H. N., who was likewise a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and was engaged in practice at Richmond, California, to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1916. Dr. Barney came of a family that has been represented in every war in which America has engaged, from colonial times down to the present, and one of his nephews, participating in the recent World war, went over the top where the big German gun was buried that shot into Paris.

Dr. Barney was a republican in his political views and served for many years, save for the period of President Cleveland's administration, as president of the United States board of pension examiners in his district. He was likewise president of the Chillicothe Board of Education and he was one of the organizers of the Chillicothe Building Association, of which he continued as president from the beginning until his death. He took a keen interest in Masonic circles and won high rank in the organization, serving as grand master of the state, as grand high priest of the Grand Chapter and as grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, and his wife served as grand matron of the Eastern Star and was also a member of the board of control of the Masonic Home at St. Louis. Dr. Barney attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and took the various degrees of the York Rite and always exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He was long a devoted member of the Episcopal church and served as its senior warden for more than thirty years. He passed away in that faith July 15, 1903. He constantly labored for the right and from his earliest youth he

devoted a large portion of his time to the service of others. He was not an idle sentimentalist but a worker and while he had an extensive practice and important business interests, yet it was his rule to set apart some time each day for the labors of love to which he was so devoted. His life and his character were as clear as the sunlight and all who knew him recognize in him a man who not only cherished a high ideal of duty but who lived up to it. The treasures that men hoard above gold and gems are the treasures of friendship and of memory and the memory of Dr. Barney is indeed a valued possession to all who knew him. While never seeking honors, honors were yet multiplied unto him in recognition of his marked capability and his high character and when he passed away the esteem in which he was uniformly held was indicated in the fact that all business houses of the city closed during the hour of his funeral—a tribute, it is said, which had never been paid to any other citizen of Chillicothe. Well may his friends feel

"This was a man.
Take him for all in all
I shall not look upon his like again."

HON. WALTER C. GOODSON.

Hon. Walter C. Goodson, lawyer and lawmaker, is now serving for the second term as a member of the Missouri senate and since 1900 has been a member of the bar, practicing in Macon. In both branches of activity he has left and is leaving the impress of his individuality upon the history of the state, his career being characterized by a progressiveness that is fruitful of valuable results.

Mr. Goodson was born at New Cambria, in Macon county, April 25, 1878, his parents being Grandison and Missouri (Hammack) Goodson. The father was born in Carroll county, Missouri, May 27, 1848, but was reared and educated in Macon county, to which his parents removed in his childhood days. For twenty years he was engaged in the drug business at New Cambria and is now the president of the New Cambria State Bank. He has also been actively connected with agricultural interests for a number of years and is now the owner of some well improved farm lands in the vicinity of New Cambria. In 1876 he wedded Miss Missouri Hammack, who was born and reared in Macon county, a daughter of Anthony Hammack, an honored pioneer citizen of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Goodson became the parents of five children, of whom four are living, the eldest being Walter C. of this review. William Hammack, the second of the family, is engaged in the practice of medicine at Liberty, Missouri. John Virgil is a member of the Macon bar and Grandison Anthony is associated with his father in the management of his farming interests.

Senator Goodson obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of New Cambria and afterward entered the normal school at Chillicothe, Missouri, in which he completed his more specifically literary course. He then entered upon the study of law at the University of Missouri at Columbia and was there graduated as a member of the class of 1899, winning the Bachelor of Laws degree. Soon afterward he was admitted to practice at the bar of Missouri and in the following year he pursued post-graduate work in the law department of the University of Missouri. In July, 1900, he opened an office in Macon, where he has since successfully followed his profession. His course in the courtroom is always characterized by a calmness and dignity that indicate reserve strength. His preparation of a case is characterized by wise research and provident care. He throws himself easily and naturally into the argument with a self-possession and a deliberation that indicate no straining after effect. There is rather a precision and clearness in his statement, an acuteness and strength in his argument which speak a mind trained in the severest school of investigation and to which the closest reasoning has become habitual.

Since attaining his majority Senator Goodson has manifested a deep interest in political questions and conditions and in 1912 was one of three candidates for the nomination for state senator. He received the support of the majority of the delegates to the convention and in the November election was elected to the senate over his opponent, a socialist candidate, by an overwhelming majority. On the expiration of his first term he was renominated on the democratic ticket

without opposition and in the fall of 1916 was reelected, so that he is now serving for his second four years' term. He entered the senatorial chamber without any pet legislation to promote, going to the capital with an open mind and the idea of carefully watching proposed legislation that he might discourage any that he believed was inimical to the best interests of the state and support all measures which he believed would prove beneficial to the commonwealth. During his first term in office he introduced a bill known as the anti-discrimination statute, which later became a law. In his second term, during the last session of the general assembly, which was known as the revision session, he was elected president pro tem, an office bestowing a great amount of power upon the individual and an honor of which any might feel proud. The contest for the office was a most bitter one at that time. A machine had always ruled in the matter of electing a president pro tem of the senate and Mr. Goodson found himself opposed to the machine but nevertheless won the election. During the last session of the legislature he introduced into the senate a bill known as the compensation act, which later was altered somewhat and passed as a law.

Senator Goodson was married on the 9th of December, 1903, to Miss Nellie Perin, of Queen City, Missouri, a daughter of Samuel and Fannie Perin, the former one of the leading merchants of Schuyler county, conducting a general store there for many years. Both he and his wife have passed away, the mother departing this life in May, 1916, some years after the death of her husband. To Senator and Mrs. Goodson have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Richard Perin, Walter Conrad and Margaret Ross. Mrs. Goodson attended the State Normal School of Kirksville and later was graduated from the Christian College of Columbia, Missouri, where she won the scholarship medal in 1899, the year of her graduation. She was also president of the Martha Washington Society and of the Arena Club at Christian College. She is now regent of the Ann Helm Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Macon, is likewise a member of the P. E. O. organization at Macon and was very active as a war worker.

Mr. Goodson belongs to Censer Lodge, No. 172, A. F. & A. M., of Macon, of which he has twice served as master, to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He, too, took most helpful part in promoting war work. He served as chairman of the County Council of Defense, was county food administrator, chairman of the Four Minute men of Macon county and was active along various other lines. In behalf of the Liberty Loan and other drives he made a speech-making tour of the county and his oratorical ability and his legal mind were of great value to him in this connection, enabling him to present clearly, forcefully and effectively the points which he wished to bring home to the minds of his hearers. In private as well as in public life he has labored earnestly for the best interests of his community and his state, and his ability has ever been directed in the path of duty and opportunity, bringing him into promiuence as one of the men who are active in molding public thought and opinion in Missouri.

EVERETT CLEVELAND MEAD.

Everett Cleveland Mead, engaged in the general practice of law in Kansas City, was born at Slater, Missouri, November 2, 1889, his parents being Henry Clay and Mollie Ann (Goode) Mead, who were natives of Missouri and Virginia respectively. The paternal grandfather was a resident of Lynchburg, Virginia, whence he removed to Missouri, and Henry Clay Mead was born at Cambridge, this state. The mother's birth occurred in Prince Edward county, Virginia, and her father, William E. Goode, was of Scotch and Irish descent. The name of Mead has been closely associated with events of importance through several generations. The Rev. Stith Mead was a Methodist Episcopal minister and circuit rider of the early days who contributed in large measure to the moral progress of the communities in which he lived and labored. Colonel Charles Mead was aid-de-camp to General Washington, a fact indicative of the connection of the Mead family with American interests from colonial days.

Everett Cleveland Mead pursued his early education in the public schools of

Slater, Missouri, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and eventually attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1912 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He later became a student in the University of Missouri, where he pursued his law course and won the LL. B. degree in 1916. He was reared to farm life and when not busy with his text-books gave his attention to the activities of the fields until he reached the age of of twenty-three, but desiring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon professional rather than agricultural life he qualified for law practice and since 1916 has given his attention thereto. He continues in the general practice of law, trying all kinds of cases and trying them well, so that he now has a large clientage.

With America's entrance into the World war Mr. Mead entered the naval service and was chief yeoman for thirteen months—from the 7th of March, 1918, until the 11th of April, 1919, being stationed at Buffalo, New York, with the Curtis Aeroplane Company in the navy cost inspection office.

Politically Mr. Mead is a democrat, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is well known in Masonic circles, in which he has taken high rank, and is now a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the City Club of Kansas City and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He has always been interested in manly athletic sports and while in college was a member of the football and basehall teams, but the growing demands of his profession leave him little time for outside interests and he is making steady progress as one of the younger representative members of the Kansas City bar.

EDWARD L. PLATT.

Edward L. Platt, one of the most prominent citizens of St. Joseph, is secretary and treasurer of the American Electric Company and otherwise identified with commercial affairs. He is a native of Kansas, born in Manhattan, May 27, 1869, a son of J. Evarts and Jennie S. Platt, who were originally from Connecticut. On the maternal side he traces his ancestry back to Thomas Smith, who was married in New Haven, Connecticut, to Elizabeth Patterson, May 3, 1662. His father was descended from the Dutton family connected with the early history of Massachusetts. The parents of our subject removed to Menden, Illinois, going thence in 1856 to Kansas to help make the latter a free state. They settled in Wokaunsee, fifty miles west of Topeka. The father hauled the finished lumber from Atchison in an ox cart to build his first house. Interested in the cause of education, he established the first graded school in Topeka, this being in 1859. He was professor of mathematics in the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, for twenty-one years; was one of the founders of Washburn College, Topeka; and was ordained a minister, being organizer for the Congregational denomination in Kansas and Oklahoma for fifteen years. His many activities in behalf of the public welfare commanded the respect and esteem of all classes of citizens.

Edward L. Platt, after graduating from high school at Manhattan, Kansas, spent two years in the State Agricultural College in that city and three years in the Washburn College, Topeka, pursuing a general education. He made the race on horseback for Cherokee strip in 1893 and settled on a claim six miles east of Enid, Oklahoma. He built a sod house and roughed it for some time. After a few years of this kind of existence he surmounted his many obstacles to progress. Later he became private secretary to the governor of Oklahoma, at Guthrie, retaining this official connection for three years.

After settling in St. Joseph Mr. Platt became connected with railroad interests as stenographer for Mike Hohl, superintendent of the Burlington, and was later employed in a similar capacity by other companies. In July, 1898, in partnership with L. F. Reid, Mr. Platt established the American Electric Company, of which he has been secretary and treasurer ever since. He was a prominent member of the old St. Joseph Ad. Club, and when the Commercial Club and the Ad. Club consolidated he was chosen chairman of the publicity committee. He served as a director for one year and as vice president in charge of the industrial division of the Commercial Club, and in 1916 he was selected as president, serving one year

in that office. He has been prominent in all civic affairs for several years but has steadfastly refused to enter politics, preferring the Commerce Club as his sphere of civic activity, believing that every citizen owes part of his time to public work and civic advancement. Mr. Platt was one of the prime movers in the organization of the St. Joseph Federation of Charity and Philanthropy, coordinating the miscellaneous charities under one supervision, and of this organization he became secretary. He has always been a republican but never a seeker after political office.

On November 16, 1898, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, Mr. Platt was united in marriage to Nellie G. Kincaid, a daughter of Allison Kincaid, a merchant of Guthrie. Her father was an early settler in Kansas, going to Mound City, that state, in 1857. He fought on the Union side in the Civil war. His daughter, Nellie G., was born at Greeley, Kansas, April 30, 1875, and graduated from Ottawa Musical Conservatory, Ottawa, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Platt are the parents of two daughters: Esther, born September 16, 1904, at St. Joseph, now a pupil in St. Joseph central high school, and Allison, born November 24, 1909, also at school.

ANDREW WALKER McALESTER, M. D., LL. D.

There has been no man in Missouri who has done more to raise the standards of medical science and advance the efficiency of medical and surgical practitioners than has Dr. Andrew Walker McAlester, who from 1872 until 1908 was professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Missouri and dean of the medical department from 1880 until 1909. Early in his career did he recognize the need for more comprehensive and thorough preliminary training before entering upon the study of medicine. With a fuller and more adequate instruction in the principles of medicine and surgery and with high ideals ever before him, he has labored for their attainment with a zeal and conscientiousness that has brought most splendid results.

Dr. McAlester is a native son of Missouri and one of whom the state has every reason to be proud. He was born January 1, 1841, in Rocheport, Boone county, his parents being Brightberry and Mary Ann (Walker) McAlester. In the acquirement of his education he attended the University of Missouri in which he won his Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation with the class of 1864, while four years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. He was also a student in the St. Louis Medical Society and won his M. D. degree in 1866. The story of his professional career has been splendidly told by a contemporary biographer in the following words: "While pursuing his academic studies in the university he became interested in medical science by his association with one of his instructors, Professor Joseph G. Norwood, a scholarly man and teacher of the natural sciences, physics, chemistry and physiology, and who in addition to his scientific training was a graduate of medicine. It was under the preceptorship of Dr. Norwood and of Professor George C. Swallow, M. D., LL. D., geologist and botanist, that the scientific foundation of Dr. McAlester's medical training was laid and the scientific spirit implanted. He graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1866 with the degree of M. D. In 1873 he went to England and France for study in the medical and surgical clinics of London and Paris and for investigation of the teaching methods in medical schools. He made another trip for like purposes twelve years later, in 1885.

"Having entered upon the clinical phase of the study of medicine with the advantages of an academic training and having enjoyed the preceptorship of scientifically trained medical graduates, he could not fail to be profoundly impressed with the inadequacy of the preparation of hundreds of students who were admitted at that time to courses of instruction in the medical colleges of this state and of other states; nor could he fail to perceive that the methods and facilities for teaching the science and demonstrating the art of medicine and surgery were wholly inadequate to meet the needs of suffering humanity. And he determined that in season and out of season he would labor for the betterment of the teaching of the medical branches and the raising of the standards of admission to such instruction. And as the opportunity comes to everyone of ability who has unselfish zeal for public service so the opportunities came to him to realize in large measure his high ideals. This came through his appointment to the professorship of surgery in the

State University and to his appointment as dean of the medical department and also to his appointment by three different governors of the state as a member of the state board of health. In all of these positions he has given a full measure of his time, energy, means and best thought for the public good.

"He was appointed professor of surgery in 1872, at the organization of the medical department of the university; and from the beginning a large part of the administrative details of the deanship of the department was delegated to him by the nominal dean, his old preceptor and friend, Dr. Norwood, whose failing health, as well as his heavy academic duties, made it impossible for him to carry the additional administrative burdens of a professional department.

"In 1880 Dr. McAlester received the official appointment of dean of the medical department. From the beginning Dr. McAlester and his associates insisted upon the inclusion into the medical course of as much instruction in the fundamental sciences as was given in the university and he held to this policy during his entire period of service as dean. Every advance in science that was closely related to medicine he endeavored to make available for the medical students. The elements of chemistry, physics, botany, zoology had their place along with anatomy and physiology. Indeed the needs of the medical students for better instruction in the sciences stimulated the improvement of the scientific laboratories of the university. Practical laboratory work for the students was instituted or strengthened. Courses in organic and physiological chemistry supplemented the previous courses in inorganic and analytical chemistry. A laboratory of experimental physiology and pharmacology came in due time. The study of anatomy became more interesting and less distasteful by the better methods which were developed by the teachers in the institution. Histology or the microscopic study of the cells of the body was added to this course. Preliminary courses in comparative anatomy were made a requirement. The science of bacteriology with practical laboratory work was introduced into the university medical course while that science was still young. One of the young members of the faculty who had an excellent knowledge of French was encouraged to visit France and take courses of instruction in the laboratories of Pasteur and his associates. This department has since expanded into the department of hygiene and public health; and the department of pathology with which it was once associated has been separated and expanded. Under the encouragement of Dean McAlester different members of the teaching staff enlarged their views and improved their technique by periods of study and research in the larger medical institutions of this country and of Europe—some at Harvard, some at Johns Hopkins, some in London, Berlin and Vienna. Moreover, instructors were added from time to time from the best schools in the world under the stimulus of Dr. McAlester, who constantly sought to improve the quality of instruction by improved laboratory facilities and thorough training of the instructors.

"In the broad policies of Dr. McAlester relating to the fundamental scientific requirements in medical instruction, the presidents and administrative boards have been in accord and the high quality of this part of the medical training has been fully attested by the experts of the highest medical councils of the country. Dr. McAlester's persistent labors for high standards have had a profoundly beneficial effect upon the teaching of medicine in the several schools of the state and of other states. Moreover, it has had no small part in the elimination of proprietary medical education, which lacking heavy endowment, could not meet the requirements demanded by the medical profession, the members of which had been aroused by Dr. McAlester and like spirits to a fuller appreciation of the needs of the profession.

"The better things of today in medical teaching and practice have come because of the fundamentally sound training which Dr. McAlester and a few others got at the beginning of their medical careers and because of their zeal and persistence in teaching and practicing high ideals in their professional and public service.

"It may not be inappropriate to mention that at the close of his thirty-seven years of active labors in the medical department of the university, at which time he requested release from further active service, the board of curators expressed their appreciation of his labors in the following record: 'At the meeting of the board of curators on June 1, 1909, your resignation of the position of dean of the medical department and professor of surgery was accepted; and in doing so an order was made that the president and executive board be instructed to prepare

a suitable resolution recognizing you as the founder of the medical department and recognizing the faithfulness and ability with which you have discharged your duties. And it was further ordered that you be invited to retain a desk at your pleasure in the Parker Memorial Hospital.' Since his retirement from active service in the medical department his name has been retained upon the faculty list with the official designation of emeritus professor of surgery."

Dr. McAlester was married in early manhood to Miss Sallie McConathy and they have become parents of three sons: Andrew Walker, Berry and James. In his political views Dr. McAlester has always been a Jeffersonian democrat and has exerted not a little influence over public thought and opinion in the state along political and other lines. From 1901 until 1905 he served as president of the state board of health. He was a member of the board under three governors—Hon. William J. Stone, Hon. A. M. Dockery and Hon. F. D. Gardner. In 1883 he took an active part in securing the enactment of the first health laws of Missouri and since that time to the present has borne a most worthy part in the formulation of much of the beneficial health legislation which has been placed on the statute books of the state. He is the first to fill the position of state commissioner of health, under appointment of the state board of health, and is serving in this capacity at the present time. He has taken an active part in politics, not for personal nor partisan purposes, but for constructive ends, beneficial to the whole people, namely: the improvement of medical education, medical practice and the public health service of the state. He has long been a member of the State Medical Association and was honored with the presidency in 1888. He also became a member of the medical advisory board under act of May 18, 1917. It would be impossible to measure his life work. His activities have been most far-reaching, nor will they cease their fruition while the State University exists and maintains the high standards which he largely inculcated. Again one of his biographers has said of him: "In religion he was baptized a Methodist; but his most intimate friends believe that the bishop of his diocese was born in Bethlehem and that the sole article of his faith and rules of conduct are these simple ones—to love God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself, and to endeavor to the utmost to do unto others as he would that others should do unto him. At least his friends of various faiths have never been able to discover in him any intolerance or sectarian bias but a broad Catholicity of spirit."

ALBERT B. DUNCAN.

Albert B. Duncan, judge of the probate court and one of the leading members of the Buchanan county bar, was born in a log house in Green township, Platte county, Missouri, April 17, 1862. He is a lineal descendant of John Duncan, a Scotchman who emigrated to Virginia at an early day and became the founder of one of the prominent families of the commonwealth. His father, R. F. Duncan, was a pioneer of Platte county and was born in Culpeper county, Virginia. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah A. St. John, was a native of Platte county.

Judge Duncan was educated in the public schools and in the William Jewell College, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He removed to St. Joseph the same year and became associated with the law firm of Woodson & Woodson. His advancement at the bar was continuous as his powers developed, for he prepared his cases with thoroughness and care and was always direct and forceful in reasoning and also conscientious in the performance of every professional duty. In 1891 he was elected a member of the city council in which he served for two years, exercising his official prerogatives in support of various measures for the general good. He was also prosecuting attorney from 1894 until 1896 and still higher official honors awaited him for in 1900 he was elected to the state legislature and was reelected in 1902. He was one of the leaders in both sessions of the general assembly and won many friends among his fellow members. He also served on a number of its most important committees and was speaker pro tem of the house during the last session. In November, 1914, he was elected probate judge and is now filling that position in a creditable and satisfactory manner.

On the 9th of September, 1900, Judge Duncan was married to Mrs. Emma

Witherspoon and they have one daughter, Alta. Judge Duncan has membership in the various Masonic bodies and is a past potentate of Moila Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Brotherhood of America. He is loyal to the teachings and purposes of these various organizations and exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit which constitutes their basic element. A lifelong resident of Missouri, he has a wide acquaintance and the sterling traits of his character have gained him high regard among an extensive circle of friends.

GEORGE R. HUNSCHE.

George R. Hunsche, president of the Hunsche-Buder Land Title Company of St. Louis, started out in the business world in a humble capacity but by resolute purpose and thorough reliability has won steady advancement, gaining that substantial measure of success which is the merited reward of all earnest endeavor. He is a native of the city in which he still makes his home, his birth having here occurred March 8, 1881. His father, George Hunsche, now deceased, was also born in St. Louis and was connected with a wholesale fruit dealer for many years. He married Louise Lichtenstein, who has also departed this life. They became the parents of two daughters and a son: Elizabeth, now deceased; Wilhelmina, who is the wife of William J. Kropp and has three children, Milton, Irma and Hazel; and George R. of this review.

After obtaining a public school education, which he pursued to the eighth grade, George R. Hunsche started out to provide for his own support when a youth of thirteen. He was first employed as a messenger boy by the Western Union for about a year and then obtained a position as office boy with Joseph Wachtel, with whom he continued for six years, rising to a clerkship. When twenty years of age he became a clerk in the employ of Louis A. Dammert & Brother and made steady progress in that connection until when twenty-seven years of age he was made manager filling the position for about five years. In the meantime the firm name had changed to the Dammert Land Title Company and with every phase of the business Mr. Hunsche had become thoroughly familiar, and when he was a man of thirty-two he joined Hugo F. Buder in purchasing the business of the firm, which they reorganized under the name of the Hunsche-Buder Land Title Company, Mr. Hunsche being elected president thereof. In this official position he has continued to the present time, largely directing the efforts and developing the business of the firm. They have been very successful and today control one of the leading land title business interests of St. Louis.

On the 19th of September, 1906, Mr. Hunsche was married to Miss Mollie Wemhoener and they have one child, George Ralph, Jr. Politically Mr. Hunsche maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment rather than according to party ties. His religious belief is that of the Protestant faith. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lambskin Lodge, No. 460, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised on the 30th of July, 1913. He is also a member of Alhambra Grotto, No. 47. He is likewise connected with the Century Boat Club and with the Automobile Club, and appreciative of the social amenities of life, he has won many friends, while in his business career he has not only gained success but has made for himself a most creditable name and position as one of the self-made men of St. Louis.

WILLIAM H. WOODWARD.

William H. Woodward, attorney at law, practicing as a member of the firm of Fordyce, Holliday & White, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, April 24, 1892, and is a son of Henry F. Woodward, who was born in Audrain county, Missouri, and is a representative of one of the old families of the state, of English and Scotch descent, that was founded in America by four brothers who settled in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of William H. Woodward, and for

GEORGE R. HUNSCHE

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whom he was named, emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri and settled in Audrain county, where he engaged in merchandising and later in banking. He was one of the pioneer residents of that district and contributed much toward its early development. His son, Henry F. Woodward, was reared and educated in Audrain county and in 1885 removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he resided until 1901, when he became a resident of St. Louis, where he is now engaged in the real estate business. His political views have ever been those of a stanch democrat, while his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Christian church. He wedded Mary E. Yeager, a native of Kansas City, Missouri, and a representative of one of the old Kentucky families, the ancestral line being traced back through many generations. Mrs. Woodward is also living and by her marriage has become the mother of three sons and a daughter, all of whom survive.

William H. Woodward, who is the eldest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Kansas City and in the McKinley high school of St. Louis. He also attended the DeWitt Clinton high school of New York city, from which he was graduated with the class of 1909, and later he entered the Missouri State University for the study of law, winning the LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1913. He was admitted to practice in St. Louis in that year and has since followed his profession, specializing in corporation law. On the 1st of June, 1919, he became a member of the firm of Fordyce, Holliday & White. He is now enjoying a large clientage of an important character and his legal business is constantly increasing as his powers in the practice of law are developed. He belongs to the St. Louis, Missouri State, and American Bar Associations.

Mr. Woodward's military experience came as a member of Battery A of the National Guard of St. Louis, a Missouri organization, and he also became a second lieutenant of the Field Artillery, being stationed at Camp Taylor at the time of the signing of the armistice. He is a member of Sigma Chi, a college fraternity, and Phi Alpha Delta, a legal fraternity. His religious faith is that of the Christian church and he is a young man whose commendable salient characteristics as well as his professional ability are gaining for him high regard as the circle of his acquaintance broadens. Mr. Woodward's political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he served as assistant United States attorney at St. Louis from March, 1915, until July, 1918, when he resigned in order to enter the army.

GEORGE HAROLD SISLER.

George Harold Sisler, vice president of the River City Press, Incorporated, was born in Nimisila, Ohio, March 24, 1893, his father being Cassius Clay Sisler, also a native of that state, while his mother is Mary Rebecca (Whipple) Sisler, whose birth occurred in Bainbridge, Ohio. The father devoted his life to merchandising and mining interests and passed away in 1916, but the mother is still living.

George H. Sisler is the youngest of a family of three sons. He was educated in the public schools, attending the Central high school at Akron, Ohio, and in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in June, 1915, as a mechanical engineer. On account of the splendid record which he had made as a member of the college baseball club he was signed to play with the St. Louis Browns and after his graduation reported for duty with that organization and has remained with the team ever since. He is one of the most popular players in the league and enjoys the respect of all with whom he comes in contact by reason of his close conformity to the highest rules of the game. He was a leader in batting, fielding and other phases of baseball for the year 1920. In June, 1920, he organized the River City Press, Incorporated, of which he became the vice president. This company is engaged in the conduct of a general printing, lithographing and bookbinding business and their patronage has steadily grown.

During the World war Mr. Sisler enlisted for service in connection with the chemical warfare department and was made second lieutenant. He spent a part of his time at the engineers' school at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, and the remainder at Camp Kendrick, New Jersey, but the signing of the armistice prevented him from being sent overseas.

In Detroit, Michigan, on the 21st of October, 1916, Mr. Sisler was married to Miss Kathleen C. Holznagle, a daughter of Frank Holznagle, of that city. They now have two sons: George Harold, three years of age; and Richard Allan, born November 2, 1920.

Mr. Sisler has always found his recreation in athletics, basehall and hunting. He attends the Central Presbyterian church of St. Louis and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and he belongs to the Delta Tau Delta, a college fraternity, also to the University Club, the St. Louis Baseball Club and to the American League.

ALBERT WENZLICK.

While Albert Wenzlick has attained a most creditable position in business circles, being now at the head of the Excelsior Press Brick Company of St. Louis, and a prominent figure in building and loan associations, he does not devote his entire time to the advancement of his prosperity but has taken active part in the promotion of church work and in the development of those forces which make for moral progress. He was born in St. Louis, April 22, 1860. His father, Peter Wenzlick, was a native of Austria and came to the United States in 1849, when thirty-four years of age. He passed away in 1900. The ancestry of the Wenzlick family can be traced back to 1600 and the record has always been one of high repute. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Vohldrath, was married in Austria to Peter Wenzlick in 1847 and two years later they crossed the Atlantic to the new world. Her death occurred in 1910.

Albert Wenzlick, whose name introduces this review, acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Louis, which he attended to the age of eleven years and then entered the Polytechnic Evening School, in which he was a student to the age of twenty. While pursuing his studies at night he worked for a tailor for seven years in the daytime and acquainted himself with the trade. In 1877 he began clerking for his elder brother, George Wenzlick, who was an examiner of titles, and continued with him until 1880, when he entered the employ of M. B. O'Reilley, who was engaged in the same line of business. Mr. Wenzlick continued with Mr. O'Reilley until March, 1885, when he entered into partnership with his brother George, acquiring a half interest in the business. In 1889 he purchased his brother's interest and continued the business alone until 1901, when the newly organized Title Guaranty Trust Company took over the business with that of most of the other title examiners of the city. Mr. Wenzlick then turned his attention to real estate dealing and has since continued in that line with great success. While conducting a general real estate business, he has specialized in making loans on property, placing the funds of many corporations and individuals, all of whom attest his sound judgment, conservative methods and his accurate knowledge of values. He organized the Columbia Building & Loan Association in 1887, became its secretary and has since occupied that position. In 1891 he organized the Columbia Building & Loan Association No. 2 and has also been its secretary from the beginning. In 1905 he became the secretary of the Gas & Electric Building & Loan Association and thus he has been extensively and prominently connected with interests of this character and through the wise conduct of the business has not only won substantial profits for himself but has also enabled many ambitious people to gain homes and thus avoid the paying of rent, which so soon depletes an income. He has been very active in handling many sub-divisions and has thus materially aided in the growth and upbuilding of St. Louis. In 1907 Mr. Wenzlick formed the Excelsior Press Brick Company capitalized for thirty thousand dollars and with a plant at Maplewood, St. Louis county. Mr. Wenzlick is the president and treasurer of this company, while his son Delbert is secretary. In all things he displays keen sagacity and unfaltering energy and his persistency of purpose has brought him prominently to the front in many connections, while all who know him attest his ability and recognize his sterling worth.

On the 17th of April, 1887, Mr. Wenzlick was united in marriage to Miss Emma Schall, daughter of Henry Schall, a merchant and tailor of East St. Louis, who was born in Germany but in his boyhood days became one of the early settlers of East St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Wenzlick have three children. The eldest, Del-

ALBERT WENZLICK

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bert S. Wenzlick, is associated with his father in all his business enterprises. He married Tess, daughter of George H. Hengelsberg, and they have two children. The second son, Roy W. Wenzlick, has been closely associated with the Young Men's Christian Association in secretarial work and when the war closed was in charge of the employment bureau of that organization. He spent two years in the Princeton Theological Seminary and was secretary for the Young Men's Christian Association at the Princeton aviation camp. He was sent to the chaplains' training camp at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, having been ordained as a minister so that he would be eligible for this work. Illness and the signing of the armistice kept him from active overseas duty. He also had entered the regular service and was stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey, but was discharged for physical reasons. He is now employment director of St. Louis Y. M. C. A. The youngest child of the family is Ruth, now the wife of Ernest S. Abbott, who is connected with the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis.

Mr. Wenzlick resides during the winter seasons at 3630 Flad avenue in St. Louis, while the summer months are spent at Whitehaven, his country estate in St. Louis county, of which he is justly proud. It is a part of the old Dent farm and he now owns 120 acres of the original farm, including the home site and the original Dent residence, which was built in 1808 and is still in good condition. The room in which three of President Grant's children were born is one of the interesting parts of this house. The place stands today as when, under its roof, President Grant married Julia Dent, and the old slave quarters are at the rear of the building and still in use for sheltering farm implements, etc. This place has been splendidly described in Dr. Farris' work entitled "Historic Shrines of America" and is visited by tourists from all parts of the world.

Mr. Wenzlick is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and is keenly interested in the projects of that organization for the city's benefit and upbuilding. He belongs also to the City Club and the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange. He is a member of the Zoological Society and his religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Tyler Place Presbyterian church, which was organized in 1896 in his home, first for Sunday school purposes and then as a church. He has been closely connected with the church from the beginning and has ever since served as elder and clerk of the session. He has continuously filled the office of chairman of the board of trustees. The church was organized by a few neighbors and has grown from small proportions until it has a membership of eight hundred, the results achieved being due in no small measure to the constant and untiring work of Mr. Wenzlick. He has also been a faithful attendant at the Markham Memorial Sunday School for forty-two years and for the past seventeen years has been its superintendent. He is likewise secretary of the Brooks Bible Institute and he puts forth every effort to advance moral progress and make the Christian religion a dominant force in the lives of all men. Fraternally he is connected with Magnolia Lodge, No. 626, A. F. & A. M.; Oriental Chapter, R. A. M.; and St. Aldemar Commandery, K. T. His life has ever measured up to the highest standards and principles and his record shows that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

JAMES RANDOLPH PAGE.

James Randolph Page, a prominent Kansas City attorney who is representing various important corporation interests, was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, April 15, 1876, the only child of Phillip E. and Eliza J. (McClanahan) Page. He obtained a common school education and was a student in Harris College, the Chillicothe Normal School and the Stanberry Normal School. He pursued his law studies under the direction of D. M. Wilson and John P. Butler of Milan, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar at Brookfield, Missouri, on the 1st of May, 1897. Before entering upon the practice of his profession he had had experience in farming and in store work, but it was his ambition to become a member of the bar and he qualified for his chosen profession. For five years he was trial attorney for the Kansas City Street Railway and has since engaged in general practice, making a specialty, however, of corporation law. He is now general counsel for the Stewart Farm Mortgage Company, for the Ladd-Barron Land Company, for the W. E.

Stewart Land Company, the Edinburgh Irrigation Company and the Southern Title & Guarantee Company, and he is also one of the directors of the Stewart Farm Mortgage Company.

Mr. Page has a son, Philip E., twenty years of age, who was for fifteen months in France as a member of the Motor Transport Corps. His second son, James H., is seventeen years of age.

Fraternally Mr. Page is connected with the Masons as a thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite and likewise belongs to the Mystic Shrine and to the Knights of Pythias. During the World war he was chairman of the draft board and took most active part in promoting the Red Cross work and the Liberty Bond drives. On the 1st of July, 1918, he went to France and served in the office of the auditor for the war department for nine months. He was prosecuting attorney of Sullivan county, Missouri, for two terms, from 1900 until 1904, but has never been a politician in the usually accepted sense of office seeking. He has always felt that his professional interests made sufficient claim upon his time and energies and his devotion to the interests of his clients is proverbial.

RUFUS RAMSAY CLABAUGH.

Rufus Ramsay Clabaugh formerly vice president of the Liberty Bank of St. Louis, one of the old banking institutions of the city, founded in 1853, is now vice president of the Liberty Central Trust Company, successor to the Liberty Bank of St. Louis, which was formed by a merger of the Liberty Bank of St. Louis with the Central National Bank of St. Louis. He was born at Carlyle, Illinois, January 6, 1880, and is a son of William H. and Belle (Bond) Clabaugh. The father is also a native of Carlyle and is now connected with the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis. His wife is a daughter of Thomas B. Bond, who was one of the early settlers of Carlyle, Illinois. The paternal ancestry can be traced back for many years in Pennsylvania.

Rufus R. Clabaugh was the second in order of birth in a family of seven children, all of whom are yet living with the exception of one who died in infancy. At the usual age he began his education in the public schools of his native town and in 1897, when seventeen years of age, he came with his parents to St. Louis. Here he attended the Benton College of Law, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree. He was then admitted to the bar but has never practiced. His knowledge of law, however, has been of great value to him in his business career, enabling him to recognize the legal force of every situation. For a time in his early business career he was associated with the Laclede Gas Light Company and later became connected with the Frisco Railroad Company, which he represented for a time in a clerical capacity. In 1903 he entered the employ of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, with which he remained for six years or until 1909. He became connected with the Federal Reserve Bank in November, 1914, and remained there until March 1, 1919, in the capacity of assistant cashier. On the latter date he was elected to the vice presidency of the Liberty Bank of St. Louis, which with the exception of the Boatmen's Bank is the oldest in this city. Mr. Clabaugh is recognized as a good, all-round banker, very capable, and moreover is an expert on the federal reserve law and its workings as applied to banking. In manner he is frank, energetic and straightforward. He has charge of the credit department of the Liberty Central Trust Company.

Mr. Clabaugh is a member of the Missouri Athletic Association, the Sunset Hill Country Club, at which he plays a good game of golf, and the Triple A Club. He is a man of winning personality who is very popular socially owing to many attractive qualities. He is an excellent story teller, good at repartee and is a lover of both vocal and instrumental music. He enjoys all kinds of manly outdoor sports, including baseball and swimming as well as golf. In a review of his career it will be seen that he is a man of strong personality whose advancement it attributable to his hard work and close application. He early recognized the eternal principle that industry wins and he made industry the beacon light of his life.

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